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Exam : IBM 000-637

Title : Rational-requirements management with use cases-part2

1. Refer to the exhibit below. Which actors can interact with the "Distribute News" use case? (Select all that apply.)

- A. Broker
- B. Market trading system
- C. Trading customer
- D. News system
- E. Scheduler

Answer: CDE

2. What question helps identify the actors in software requirements?

- A. Who will be using the system?
- B. What subsystems will be in the system?
- C. Who will be paying for the system?
- D. Who will be designing the system?

Answer: A

3. Given: Consider the following set of initial user requests from a telephone company about a new customer service system: * The telephone company customer service system shall be able to record and answer questions about telephone installations. * When a customer requests a new telephone, the service representative shall record the customer's name, address, assigned phone installer, and a projected time of the installation. * At the end of each day, the technicians shall record their work. * Start time shall include the year, month, day, hour, and minute. What is the most appropriate classification name for one of the actors in these system requirements?

- A. User
- B. Calendar
- C. Customer
- D. Installer

Answer: D

4. A use-case model is mostly text.

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: A

5. What is an actor?

- A. Role a tester plays when testing the system
- B. Role a person or thing plays when interacting with the system
- C. Anyone who has a vested interest in the outcome of the system
- D. Anyone who will purchase the system

Answer: B

6. Which statements are TRUE regarding a use case? (Select all that apply.)

- A. A use case describes actions the system takes to deliver something of value to the actor.
- B. A use case is an isolated part that provides a piece of functionality for the system to be built.

- C. A use case models a dialog between the system and its surroundings.
- D. A use case contains functional software requirements.

Answer: ACD

7. What does the basic flow of events in a use case describe?

- A. Typical use of the system by its actors
- B. Interactions between the use case and other use cases
- C. Least complicated interactions between the system and the actors
- D. Choices an actor makes while interacting with the system

Answer: A

8. During what Rational Unified Process (RUP) activity is a use-case outline created?

- A. "Prioritize Use Cases"
- B. "Find Actors and Use Cases"
- C. "Detail a Use Case"
- D. "Develop Vision"

Answer: B

9. What is a use-case outline?

- A. First draft of the flow of events in a use case
- B. Detailed relationship between each actor and a use case
- C. Preliminary list of use cases in the use-case model
- D. List of properties in a use-case report

Answer: A

10. What question identifies use cases in software requirements?

- A. What goal will actors achieve by using the system?
- B. What do users need to know when they use the system?
- C. Why is data being stored in the system?
- D. What subsystems are in the software?

Answer: A

11. What characterizes a generic alternative flow of events?

- A. Is part of all scenarios
- B. Handles several different error conditions
- C. Is part of several different use cases
- D. Applies at any point in a use case

Answer: D

12. What does a supplementary specification include?

- A. Non-functional requirements associated with the entire system
- B. Non-functional requirements associated with a particular use case
- C. <<include>> and <<extend>> relationships associated with a particular use case
- D. Use-case diagram for the entire system

Answer: A

13. What type of relationship exists between use cases and actors?

- A. Arrow association
- B. Extends association
- C. Communicates association
- D. Generalization association

Answer: C

14. Which of the following may result from a functional decomposition of use cases? (Select all that apply.)

- A. Requirements become fragmented and lose their context
- B. Brief descriptions are very long
- C. Requirements become untestable
- D. Use cases do not achieve clear goals for the actors

Answer: AD

15. The top 20% of root causes are problems that need to be solved. Where are these root causes captured?

- A. Business model
- B. Problem statement
- C. Pareto principle
- D. Problem analysis roadmap

Answer: B

16. Which of the following are appropriate reasons for including an alternative flow of events in a use case? (Select all that apply.)

- A. Actor must have previous information before the use case can begin
- B. Actor requires 99.9% reliability
- C. Actor has several ways to accomplish a goal within the system
- D. Actor can stop the use case at any time

Answer: CD

17. Which of the following are properties of a use case? (Select all that apply.)

- A. Name
- B. Design constraints
- C. Special requirements
- D. Supplementary specifications
- E. Flow of events
- F. Preconditions

Answer: ACEF

18. What does a post-condition describe?

- A. Last step in the basic flow of events
- B. One way that a use case can end
- C. Last non-functional requirement
- D. State of the system after the use case ends

Answer: D

19. What does a use-case diagram show?

- A. Software requirements
- B. Flow of events
- C. User interface screen layouts
- D. What the system is supposed to do

Answer: D

20. What is a scenario?

- A. A specific dialog that can occur between the system and a particular actor
- B. A set of possible dialogs that can occur between the system and one or more actors
- C. An ordered set of flows from the start of the use case to one of its end points
- D. A description of the path the user takes through the use case and the data that is exchanged

Answer: C

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