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QUESTION 1

Choose the correct answer

How does SysML support systems engineering methodologies?

A. The generalization mechanism enables fitting of SysML to a methodology

B. The stereotype and profile mechanisms enable lilting of SysML to a methodology.

C. SysML can only support a systems engineering methodology if it is used at the starting point of the project

D. SysML does not support system engineering methodologies, as it is a language

Correct Answer: B

SysML is a general-purpose modeling language for systems engineering that can support various systems engineering methodologies. The stereotype and profile mechanisms are features of SysML that enable customizing and extending the language for a specific domain or purpose. By using stereotypes and profiles, SysML can be adapted to fit different methodologies and conventions without changing the core language semantics

QUESTION 2

Choose the correct answer.

A modeling team supervisor wishes to force modelers to use particular metamodeling features

What must the supervisor do?

A. place the profile in the current namespace with the model

B. apply the profile to the model

C. Apply the profile to the model with the {strict} keyword applied

D. Apply the profile to the model with the {required} keyword applied

E.?mport?the profile to the model with the {strict} keyword applied

F.?mport?the profile to the model with the {required} keyword applied

Correct Answer: C

To force modelers to use particular metamodeling features, the supervisor must Apply the profile to the model with the {strict} keyword applied. This keyword indicates that only elements with stereotypes defined in the profile can be created as instances of the extended metaclasses. For example, if a profile defines a stereotype as an extension of Class, then only classes with this stereotype can be created as instances of Class when the profile is applied with the {strict} keyword. References: https://www.omg.org/ocsmp/ocsmp-adv-exam.htm https://www.ibm.com/docs/SSB2MU_8.2.0/com.ibm.rhp.sysml.doc/topics/rhp_c_ dm_sysml_profile_features.html

QUESTION 3

Choose the correct answer.

How should stereotypes be grouped to facilitate re-use in later projects?

A. in profiles

B. in packages

C. in metamodels

D. in sub-models

Correct Answer: A

Stereotypes should be grouped in profiles to facilitate re-use in later projects. A profile is a mechanism for extending UML or SysML with additional modeling elements that are not part of the standard language. A profile defines stereotypes, which are extensions of existing metaclasses. A profile can be applied to a model to make the stereotypes available for use. Bygrouping stereotypes in profiles, they can be easily reused in different models or projects.

QUESTION 4

Choose the correct answer.

Every night the computers at the data center of Bank F, located in Asia, must complete an analysis of the previous day s financial transaction data. Bank F plans to merge with Bank G, located In South America,Increasing the volume of data by an order of magnitude. The design team charged with expanding the facilities to handle this additional load is modeling the data center with SysML using the MARTE profile Which capability of MARTE will help determine whether the existing processors at the data center can handle the anticipated data increase?

A. support for schedulability analysis

B. support for embedded systems such as the processors

C. support for comparative analysis of processor architectures

D. support for modeling scheduled events that occur in different time zones

Correct Answer: A

The capability of MARTE that will help determine whether the existing processors at the data center can handle the anticipated data increase is support for schedulability analysis. Schedulability analysis is a technique for verifying that a set of tasks can be executed within given time constraints on a given platform. MARTE provides concepts and annotations for modeling tasks, resources, scheduling policies, deadlines, etc., and for performing schedulability analysis using various methods and tools. References: https://www.omg.org/ocsmp/ocsmp-adv- exam.htm https://www.omg.org/spec/MARTE/1.2/About-MARTE/

QUESTION 5

Choose the correct answer

What kind of models can be exchanged using XMI?

A. only UML models including profiles

B. only UML and SysML models

C. instances of MOF models

D. instances of metamodels that can be described by an XML schema

Correct Answer: C

The kind of models that can be exchanged using XMI are instances of MOF models. MOF (Meta-Object Facility) is a standard that defines a metamodeling architecture and a set of metamodels for creating and manipulating models. A metamodel is a model that defines the abstract syntax and semantics of another model. A model is an instance of a metamodel that conforms to its rules and constraints. XMI (XML Metadata Interchange) is a format specification that enables the interchange of objects and models through an XML formatted file. It is based on a metamodel that defines the mapping of MOF concepts to XML concepts. By using XMI, any model that is an instance of a MOF metamodel can be serialized and deserialized in terms of XML elements and attributes. This includes UML, SysML, and other modeling languages that are defined as MOF metamodels.