## ISLEVER

# C2140-637

Requirements Management with Use Cases -

Part 2

DEMO

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Note: The answer is for reference only, you need to understand all question.

#### **QUESTION 1**

What question will help prevent defining a use case that is too small?

- A. What common behavior does this use case have with other use cases?
- B. What steps will an actor perform in this use case?
- C. What goal does an actor achieve with this use case?
- D. How does this use case fit into the overall structure of the system?

Answer: C

#### **QUESTION 2**

Given: A developer is creating a use-case model for telephone installations. One of the sub-flows in the "Manage Installer's Schedule" use case displays an installer's schedule for a whole day. The client for whom the system is being built wants to add a new feature that allows a dispatcher to optionally display mileage between phone installation locations. Instead of modifying the "Manage Installer's Schedule" use case, the developer decides to create a new use case called "Display Mileage." What relationship should be created between the "Display Mileage" use case and the "Manage Installer's Schedule" use case?

- A. Include
- B. Generalization
- C. Modify
- D. Extend

Answer: D

#### **QUESTION 3**

What are the advantages of the use-case approach over traditional development approaches?

- A. Use cases give context to requirements
- B. Use cases identify all stakeholders
- C. Use cases visualize constraints
- D. Use cases represent the user's perspective

#### Answer: AD

#### **QUESTION 4**

What question helps identify the actors in software requirements?

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

#### Answer: A

#### **QUESTION 5**

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

- A. A use case is an isolated part that provides a piece of functionality for the system to be built.
- B. A use case describes actions the system takes to deliver something of value to the actor.
- C. A use case contains functional software requirements.
- D. A use case models a dialog between the system and its surroundings.

#### Answer: BCD

#### **QUESTION 6**

What does a supplementary specification include?

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

#### Answer: D

#### **QUESTION 7**

Refer to the exhibit below. What are the three types of relationships in this use case?

- A. X includes, Y generalization, Z extends
- B. X extends, Y generalization, Z includes
- C. X extends, Y includes, Z generalization
- D. X generalization, Y includes, Z extends

#### Answer: A

#### **QUESTION 8**

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. \* After installation is complete, start time and duration of installation are recorded. \* Start time shall include the year, month, day, hour, and minute. What is the most appropriate name for one of the use cases in this software system?

- A. Schedule phone installation
- B. Update phone installation database
- C. Phone installation
- D. Record start time

#### Answer: A

#### **QUESTION 9**

What is an actor?

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

#### Answer: A

#### **QUESTION 10**