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OMG-SYSML2-MU100

OMG Certified Systems Modeling Language v2 - Model User



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Question: 1

A behaviour declares both a flow and a succession. Which two statements about what each one contributes are correct?
(Choose two.)

- A. A flow states that something is transferred between features
- B. A flow states the order in which two actions are performed
- C. A succession states that one action follows another in order
- D. A succession requires the two actions to share a parameter

Answer: C

Question: 2

A model both allocates a control function onto a processor part and states that the processor satisfies a timing requirement. Which two readings are correct?
(Choose two.)

- A. The allocation maps the control function onto the processor part
- B. The allocation maps the control function onto the processor part
- C. The allocation determines whether the timing requirement has been met
- D. The satisfy statement names the processor as meeting the requirement

Answer: A,D

Question: 3

A model is organised as package Vehicle { package Powertrain { part def Engine; } package Chassis { import Powertrain::*; part mount : Engine; } }

Why can the Chassis package refer to Engine by that short name?

- A. Because a part usage may name any definition without any qualification at all
- B. Because the import copies Engine from Powertrain into Chassis
- C. Because the import brings the names in Powertrain into scope for Chassis
- D. Because nesting inside Vehicle makes every declared name globally visible

Answer: C

Question: 4

Which two statements about the definition-and-usage pattern in SysML v2 are correct?
(Choose two.)

- A. A usage introduces a classifier and further usages reuse it
- B. A definition places an element into the system being described
- C. A usage is placed in a context and is typed by a definition
- D. It applies across the language rather than to structure alone

Answer: C,D

Question: 5

A model contains package Air { part def Filter; } package Fluid { part def Filter; } package Build { import Air::*; part f : Filter; part g : Fluid::Filter; }
What does Build declare?

- A. Two usages typed by the same definition, since both names resolve to one Filter
- B. Two usages typed by different definitions, one imported and one qualified
- C. Two definitions of Filter, since declaring a usage introduces the type it names
- D. One valid usage and one unresolvable name, because Fluid was never imported

Answer: B

Question: 6

A fragment in a delivered model reads part def Sensor { attribute range : Length; } part def Lidar :> Sensor { attribute sweep : Angle; } part survey { part unit : Lidar; }
Which features does the usage unit carry?

- A. Neither, because features declared on a definition never reach the usages typed by it
- B. Both range and sweep, since Lidar inherits one and declares the other
- C. range alone, because a usage carries the features of the most general definition
- D. sweep alone, because a specialising definition drops and replaces what it inherits

Answer: B

Question: 7

A model contains package Platform { package Sensors { part def Lidar; } } and a separate package that declares part scanner : Platform::Sensors::Lidar;
What does the qualified name in that declaration accomplish?

- A. It declares a new definition named Lidar nested under Platform
- B. It copies Lidar into the declaring package so the name resolves locally
- C. It names the definition through its owning namespaces without an import
- D. It makes every member of Platform visible to the declaring package

Answer: C

Question: 8

An action definition declares action def Calibrate { in reading : Sample; inout trim : Curve; out verdict : Status; }
Which parameter both receives a value and returns a possibly changed value?

- A. trim, because it is declared with both directions at once
- B. reading, because a sample is consumed by the behaviour
- C. verdict, because a status is produced by the behaviour
- D. Curve, because it is the type shared across the parameters

Answer: A

Question: 9

Which two of the following describe ways SysML v2 structures the performance of actions?
(Choose two.)

- A. Specialization, in which one action classifies another
- B. Branching, in which alternative paths are selected
- C. Succession, in which one action follows another
- D. Annotation, in which a step carries explanatory text

Answer: B,C

Question: 10

A delivered model declares part def Wheel; once, and a chassis context then declares four nested part usages each typed by Wheel.
What does the model assert about the number of classifiers and the number of constituents?

- A. One classifier and four constituents, the usages sharing that definition
- B. One classifier and one constituent, the usages naming the same element
- C. Four classifiers and four constituents, one classifier per nested usage
- D. Four classifiers and one constituent, the definition being specialized

Answer: A

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