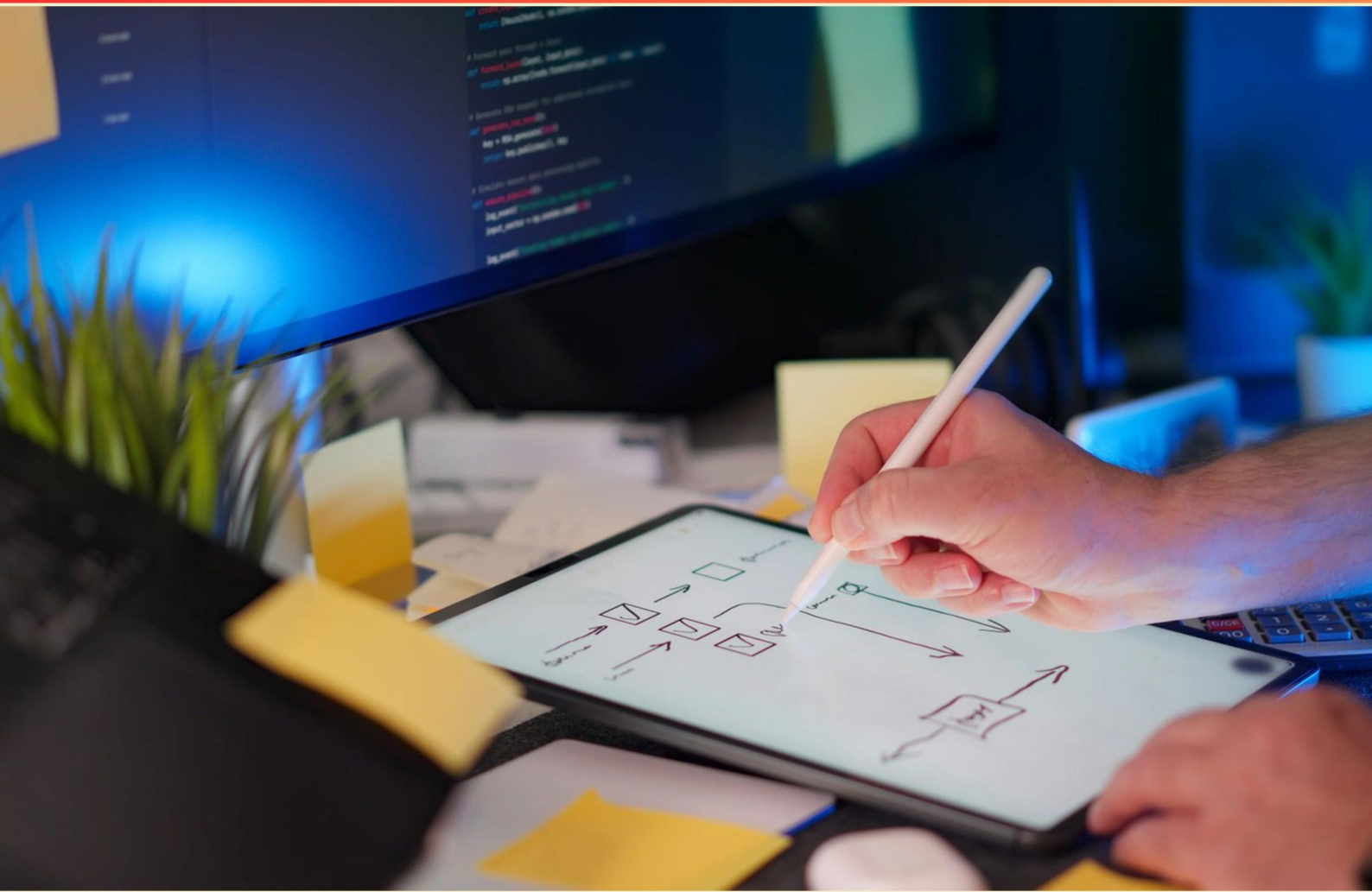


OCSMP LEVEL 1 BEHAVIORAL PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

<https://ocsmplvl1behavioral.examzify.com>



Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	15

SAMPLE

Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

SAMPLE

1. Which notation corresponds to a call behavior action?

- A. Round-angle with this name string: <action name> : <Behavior name>
- B. Concave pentagon with notch.
- C. Convex pentagon shaped like a signpost.
- D. Convex pentagon.

2. In a use case specification, what are guarantees?

- A. Postconditions, the conditions that must be true at the end of the use case
- B. The main success scenario
- C. The event that gets the use case started
- D. Alternative sequences branching from the main success scenario

3. Which statement best describes a junction pseudostate?

- A. Enables you to combine multiple transitions between states into a single compound transition
- B. Represents a time delay
- C. Indicates the start of a submachine
- D. Marks the end of a transition

4. What does an alt combined fragment represent?

- A. Three or more parallel event paths
- B. Two or more alternative sets of event occurrences that could happen during an execution
- C. A single optional path
- D. A looped sequence of events

5. A use case diagram is a _____ view of the system.

- A. White box
- B. Black box
- C. Grey box
- D. Glass box

- 6. How should you handle different working styles within a team?**
- A. Enforce a uniform communication style for all team members.
 - B. Ignore differences and assume one size fits all.
 - C. Prioritize speed over consensus and minimize meetings.
 - D. Adapt communication, respect differences, establish common ground, agree on norms, leverage each member's strengths.
- 7. How should you balance customer requests with organizational constraints?**
- A. Communicate trade-offs
 - B. Ignore constraints
 - C. Adopt every request
 - D. Avoid documentation
- 8. Which notation best describes an activity parameter that crosses the frame boundary?**
- A. A rectangle that straddles the frame of an activity diagram
 - B. A pin attached to the action boundary
 - C. A small square at the boundary
 - D. A circular node on the boundary
- 9. What does a call event represent?**
- A. Represents the receipt of a request to invoke an operation in a target structure
 - B. Represents the sending of a request to invoke an operation in a target structure
 - C. Represents a guard condition on a transition
 - D. Represents completion of an operation
- 10. If an activity parameter is an output, which sides of the frame are best?**
- A. Bottom or Right
 - B. Top or Left
 - C. Left or Bottom
 - D. Right or Top

Answers

SAMPLE

1. A
2. A
3. A
4. B
5. B
6. D
7. A
8. A
9. A
10. A

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. Which notation corresponds to a call behavior action?

- A. Round-angle with this name string: <action name> : <Behavior name>
- B. Concave pentagon with notch.
- C. Convex pentagon shaped like a signpost.
- D. Convex pentagon.

In UML activity diagrams, a Call Behavior Action is shown as a rounded rectangle whose label uses the format `actionName : BehaviorName`. This tells you that the action invokes the specific behavior named after the colon. The round-edged shape is the standard action symbol, and the colon-delimited label clearly communicates which behavior is being called. The other shapes described don't represent a Call Behavior Action, so they don't convey the same meaning.

2. In a use case specification, what are guarantees?

- A. Postconditions, the conditions that must be true at the end of the use case
- B. The main success scenario
- C. The event that gets the use case started
- D. Alternative sequences branching from the main success scenario

Guarantees in a use case specification are the postconditions—the conditions that must be true at the end of the use case. They describe the final state the system guarantees after the use case completes, regardless of the path taken (as long as the flow doesn't fail). For example, after submitting an order, the guarantees might include that an order record exists with a unique identifier, the inventory is updated, and a confirmation is sent. This focus on the final state distinguishes guarantees from the main success scenario, which outlines the typical steps to reach a successful outcome, as well as from the initiating event that starts the use case and from alternative or extension flows that describe other possible paths.

3. Which statement best describes a junction pseudostate?

- A. Enables you to combine multiple transitions between states into a single compound transition
- B. Represents a time delay
- C. Indicates the start of a submachine
- D. Marks the end of a transition

A junction pseudostate is a decision point in a state machine that lets control flow be routed based on conditions, simplifying the diagram by merging multiple potential paths into one point and then selecting the next state through guards. This is why it best fits the idea of combining several transitions between states into a single, coherent transition path: the junction organizes different possibilities and directs the flow along the chosen route. Time delays are not modeled by a junction; they're handled by timers or delay triggers. The start of a submachine is represented by an initial pseudo-state, not a junction. Ending or terminating a transition is described by other constructs, not this decision-point behavior.

4. What does an alt combined fragment represent?

- A. Three or more parallel event paths
- B. Two or more alternative sets of event occurrences that could happen during an execution**
- C. A single optional path
- D. A looped sequence of events

An alt combined fragment models a decision point where there are two or more alternative sequences of steps, and only one of them runs for a given execution based on conditions. Each alternative path has a guard that determines when that path is taken. This is different from parallel execution (where multiple paths run at the same time), from an optional path (which may or may not occur), and from a loop (which repeats). For example, in a checkout workflow you might branch to a card payment path or a cash payment path depending on the chosen method; the alt fragment selects the appropriate sequence accordingly. This captures the idea that two or more alternative sets of event occurrences could happen during an execution, with one chosen.

5. A use case diagram is a _____ view of the system.

- A. White box
- B. Black box**
- C. Grey box
- D. Glass box

Use case diagrams present the system from an external perspective, focusing on what the system does for actors rather than how it does it. This makes them a black box view, since the internal structure, logic, and implementation details are hidden while you see the interactions and available services. White box or glass box would expose internal components and code, which use case diagrams intentionally do not show. Grey box implies partial internal knowledge, which isn't what a use case diagram conveys. For example, you'd see a use case like "Process payment" with the actor and system interactions, but not the internal payment processing steps.

6. How should you handle different working styles within a team?

- A. Enforce a uniform communication style for all team members.
- B. Ignore differences and assume one size fits all.
- C. Prioritize speed over consensus and minimize meetings.
- D. Adapt communication, respect differences, establish common ground, agree on norms, leverage each member's strengths.**

Handling different working styles effectively means adapting how you communicate, respecting differences, establishing common ground, agreeing on team norms, and leveraging each member's strengths. Tailoring communication ensures messages fit people's preferences and information needs, reducing miscommunication and delays. Respecting differences builds trust and inclusion, so everyone feels valued. Establishing shared norms provides a clear framework for decisions, feedback, and meetings, aligning expectations across the team. Leveraging strengths assigns tasks to the people best suited for them, boosting productivity and morale. The other options are too rigid or shortsighted: forcing one uniform style ignores diversity, ignoring differences leads to friction, and prioritizing speed at the expense of meetings can undermine alignment and quality.

7. How should you balance customer requests with organizational constraints?

A. Communicate trade-offs

B. Ignore constraints

C. Adopt every request

D. Avoid documentation

When balancing customer requests with organizational constraints, the key is to clearly communicate trade-offs. Explain what can be delivered within current limits and what would change if a request is pursued. This means identifying constraints like budget, staffing, deadlines, policies, and technical feasibility, then showing how each option affects scope, schedule, cost, quality, and risk. By laying out these trade-offs and offering viable alternatives, you help stakeholders decide what to prioritize and reach a shared, implementable plan. Documenting the decisions keeps everyone aligned and prevents misunderstandings. Choosing to ignore constraints leads to overpromising and unsustainable work. Trying to adopt every request ignores feasibility and can derail the program. Avoiding documentation creates confusion and misalignment.

8. Which notation best describes an activity parameter that crosses the frame boundary?

A. A rectangle that straddles the frame of an activity diagram

B. A pin attached to the action boundary

C. A small square at the boundary

D. A circular node on the boundary

When something crosses the boundary of the activity diagram frame, you need a symbol that shows it belongs to both the inside activity and the outside environment. A rectangle that straddles the frame does this clearly: part of the rectangle is inside the frame and part is outside, signaling an external interface or parameter flowing across the boundary. This visual cue communicates that the parameter isn't purely internal to the activity, but interacts with something outside it. A pin attached to the action boundary suggests data entering or leaving a specific action inside the frame, not crossing the frame boundary itself. A small square at the boundary or a circular node on the boundary doesn't specifically convey cross-boundary parameter exchange in the same way, so they aren't the best representations for this scenario.

9. What does a call event represent?

A. Represents the receipt of a request to invoke an operation in a target structure

B. Represents the sending of a request to invoke an operation in a target structure

C. Represents a guard condition on a transition

D. Represents completion of an operation

Call events capture the moment a request to invoke an operation arrives at the target object. It reflects the receiver's side of the interaction—the callee is being asked to execute its operation. This is why it represents the receipt of a request to invoke an operation in a target structure. It isn't about the sender issuing the request, which would be a different perspective; it also isn't a guard condition on a transition, nor the completion of the operation, which happens after the invocation has finished.

10. If an activity parameter is an output, which sides of the frame are best?

A. Bottom or Right

B. Top or Left

C. Left or Bottom

D. Right or Top

When an activity parameter is an output, you want it in a spot that won't interfere with the steps the user is actively performing. Bottom and right edges fit this well because people who read left-to-right and top-to-bottom tend to complete actions and then look toward the lower-right area for results. Placing the output there keeps it visible without pulling focus away from controls or input fields, making it easy to notice after a task is done. If you put outputs on the top or left, they compete with the initial attention and inputs, which can slow recognition or clutter the starting area. So bottom or right is the most efficient placement for an output parameter.

SAMPLE

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://ocsmplvl1behavioral.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

SAMPLE