第一部分

一、客观题

1： What are the most useful UML diagrams and related information that can be used to represent a WebApp interaction model?

  A) activity diagrams, class diagrams, state diagrams, interface prototype

  B) activity diagrams, collaboration diagrams, sequence diagrams, state diagrams

  C) use-cases, sequence diagrams, state diagrams, interface prototype

  D) use-cases, sequence diagrams, state diagrams, sequence diagrams

2： Which of these are not steps of relationship-navigation analysis?

  A) Element analysis

  B) Evaluation analysis

  C) Functional analysis

  D) Stakeholder analysis

3： Which is not one of the analysis activities that is used to create a complete analysis model?

  A) Configuration analysis

  B) Content analysis

  C) Functional analysis

  D) Data analysis

4： The construction details indicating how the user will invoke an operation are deferred until the WebApp design phase.

  A) True

  B) False

5： A user interface prototype should not be created during WebApp analysis because doing so involves programming.

  A) True

  B) False

6： Content objects are extracted from use cases by examining the scenarios description for direct or indirect content references.

  A) True

  B) False

7： UML activity diagrams can be used to represent the user observable functionality delivered by the WebApp as well as the operations contained in each analysis class.

  A) True

  B) False

8： User hierarchies are used to replace UML user representations for WebApps having large numbers of user categories?

  A) True

  B) False

9： UML deployment diagrams can be used to create the configuration model for a complex WebApp.

  A) True

  B) False

10： In building a content hierarchy is sufficient to examine a list of content objects and a brief description of each object.

A) True

B) False

11： Once the WebApp architecture is modeled the Web engineer must consider requirements that dictate how users will navigate from one content element to another.

A) True

B) False

12： The content model contains dynamic elements that encompass the WebApp content objects.

A) True

B) False

13： The answers to the relationship analysis questions help the Web engineer position a content element within the WebApp.

A) True

B) False

14： Which of the following is not one of the WebApp requirements analysis tasks?

A) Analysis modeling

B) Formulation

C) Requirements gathering

D) User interface prototyping

15： WebApp use-cases might be described as bundles of functionality.

A) True

B) False

16： Configuration analysis focuses on the architecture of the user\'s Web browsing environment.

A) True

B) False

17： As use-cases are organized into functional packages, each functional package is assessed to ensure that it is

A) Comprehensive

B) Highly cohesive

C) Loosely coupled

D) All of the above

18： Dynamic elements of WebApp analysis models describe how users interaction with the system.

A) True

B) False

19： By examining each use-case and building a class model for 1 or 2 representative users it is possible to derive the needed analysis classes.

A) True

B) False

二、主观题

20：List the types of analysis used in the Relationship-Navigation Analysis.

21： Describe the contents of the WebApp content, functional, interaction, and configuration models.

22：Describe the differences between WebApp structural elements and dynamic elements?

23：Describe the major tasks to be completed during WebApp requirements analysis?

第二部分

一、客观题

1：When testing WebApp interface semantics, each use-case is used as input for the design of a testing sequence.
  A) True
  B) False

2：Since WebApps evolve continuously, the testing process is an on-going activity, conducted by the Web support staff using regression tests.
  A) True
  B) False

3：Since content is central to users of WebApps testing is less important than for conventional software products.
  A) True
  B) False

4：Which of the following is not one of the dimensions of quality used to assess a WebApp.
  A) Content
  B) Maintainability
  C) Navigability
  D) Usability

5：Which of the following is not a WebApp interface mechanism?
  A) Browser
  B) Cookies
  C) Forms
  D) Links

6： As the WebApp architecture is constructed which types of testing are used as integration tests?
  A) Component testing
  B) Content testing
  C) Navigation testing
  D) Usability testing
  E) both a and c

7：WebApps require special testing methodologies because WebApp errors have several unique characteristics.

A) True

B) False

8： Which test case design technique(s) are appropriate for WebApp component-level testing?

A) Boundary value analysis

B) Equivalence partitioning

C) Path testing

D) All of the above

9： WebApp stress testing is a continuation load testing.

A) True

B) False

10： The purpose of WebApp navigation syntactic testing is to ensure the correct appearance of each navigation mechanism.

A) True

B) False

11： Test planning is not used in WebApp testing.

A) True

B) False

12： Load testing involves determining the input of which 3 variables?

A) N, T, D

B) N, T, P

C) T, D, P

D) N, D, P

13： The overall strategy for interface testing is to uncover errors

A) in navigation semantics

B) in overall usabililty

C) related to specific interface mechanisms

D) both a and c

14： WebApp compatibility testing is conducted to be sure that the user model for usage scenario matched the user category assigned to a given user.

A) True

B) False

15： Which of the following is not one of the objectives of WebApp content testing?

A) Find organizational or structure errors

B) Identify linking errors

C) Uncover semantic errors

D) Uncover syntactic errors

16： Which of following is not one of the elements that needs to be considered when constructing WebApp server-side configuration tests?

A) Browser compatibility

B) Database software integration

C) Operating system compatibility

D) System security measures

17： Usability tests should be designed and executed by intended users for a given WebApp.

A) True

B) False

18： To design client-side configuration tests each user category is assessed to reduce the number of configuration variables to a manageable number.

A) True

B) False

19： WebApp performance tests are designed to

A) assess WebApp usability

B) evaluate page loading times

C) simulate real-world loading situations

D) test network connectivity

20： Which of the following is not a testable WebApp security element.

A) Authentication

B) Encryption

C) Firewalls

D) Penetration

21： Database testing is very rarely a part of WebApp content testing.

A) True

B) False

22： Both Web engineers and non-technical users conduct navigation semantics testing for WebApps.

A) True

B) False

二、主观题

23： Summarize the steps used in a WebApp testing strategy..

24： What is the difference between load testing and stress testing?

25： What are the objectives for content testing?

26： Describe the WebApp interface testing strategy.