

دانشگاه صنعتی اصفهان دانشکده مهندسی برق و کامپیوتر

عنوان: تكليف دوم درس آزمون نرم افزار

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۱.۱ سوال ۶ فصل هفتم صفحهی ۱۷۸

a \.\.\

:Node coverage

(1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (8), (9), (10)

:Edge coverage

(1,4), (1,5), (2,5), (6,2), (3,6), (3,7), (4,8), (5,8), (5,9), (9,6), (6,10), (7,10)

:Prime path coverage

(1,4,8), (1,5,8), (3,6,10), (3,7,10), (1,5,9,6,2), (1,5,9,6,10), (2,5,9,6,10), (2,5,9,6,2), (3,6,2,5,8), (3,6,2,5,9), (5,9,6,2,5), (6,2,5,9,6), (9,6,2,5,8), (9,6,2,5,9), (9,6,2,2,2,2), (9,6,2,2,2,2), (9,6,2,2,2)

b 7.1.1

(1,4,8), (2,5,9), (3,6,10), (3,7,10)

c \(\mathcal{T} \).\.

(1,4,8), (3,6,10), (3,7,10), (1,5,9,6,2,5,8)

۲.۱ سوال ۷ فصل هفتم صفحهی ۱۷۹

a 1.7.1

p2 و p3 مسیر تست هستند. اما از آنجایی که p1 به نود پایانی ختم نشده است نمی تواند مسیر تست باشد. همچنین p4 نیز مسیر تست نیست چون با نود شروع آغاز نشده است. و در نهایت p5 نیز مسیر تست نیست چون با نود شروع آغاز نشده است.

b 7.7.1

:Edge-pair coverage

(1,2,1), (1,2,3), (1,3,1), (2,1,2), (2,1,3), (2,3,1), (3,1,2), (3,1,3)

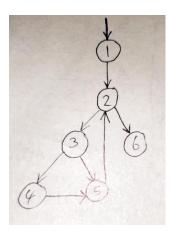
هیچ یک از مسیرهای p2 و p3 از جفت یالهای (3,1,3) و (2,1,2) عبور نمی کند. سایر موارد کاندید هم مسیر تست نیستند.

d 4.7.1

prime path عبور می کند. اما p3 و prime path عبور می کند. اما p3 مستقیما از این

۲ سوال اول صفحهی ۱۸۷

a 1.7



شکل ۱

b 7.7

(1,2,6), (3,5,2,6), (1,2,3), (3,4,5,2,3), (3,5,2,3), (3,4,5,2,6)

t1:	(1, 2, 6)
t2:	(3,5,2,6), (3,4,5,2,3), (1,2,3)
t3:	(3,5,2,3), (3,4,5,2,6), (1,2,3)
t4:	(3, 5, 2, 6), (1, 2, 3)

d 4.7

 $\det(1)$ توسط همهی مسیرهای تست به کار برده می شود و $\det(3)$ توسط مسیرهای $\{t3\}$ و $\{t3\}$ و $\{t4\}$ به کار برده می شود پس هر یک از مجموعههای $\{t3\}$ و $\{t3\}$ و $\{t4\}$ می تواند یک مجموعه ی مینیمال باشد که همه ی $\{t3\}$ و $\{t3\}$ و $\{t3\}$ و $\{t4\}$ می تواند یک مجموعه ی مینیمال باشد که همه ی $\{t3\}$ و $\{t4\}$ و $\{t4\}$ می تواند یک مجموعه ی مینیمال باشد که همه ی $\{t4\}$ و $\{t3\}$ و $\{t4\}$ و $\{t4\}$ می تواند یک مجموعه ی مینیمال باشد که همه ی $\{t4\}$ و $\{t4\}$

e **a.**7

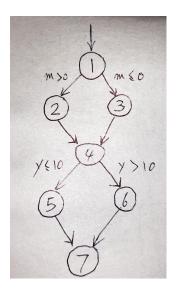
 $\{t1, t3\}$ $\{t1, t2\}$

f 9.7

 $\{t1,t2,t3\}$

۳ سوال اول صفحات ۲۰۲ و ۲۰۳

a 1.7



شکل ۲

b 7.7

۱و۲و۳

۲ و ۳ و ۷

d 4.7

خیر -از آنجایی که در نودهای ۲ و ۳ متغیر def w شده است و نتیجتا از نود ۱ تا نود ۷ مسیر def-clear نداریم. نداریم.

e ۵.۳

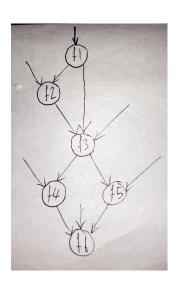
w: (2,4,5,7), (3,4,5,7), (2,4,6,7), (3,4,6,7)

x: (5,7), (6,7)

۴ سوالهای ۳ و ۴ صفحات ۲۱۸ و ۲۱۹

۱.۴ سوال ۳

a 1.1.4



شکل ۳

b 7.1.4

 $t1: \qquad [f1, f3, f5, f6]$

 $t2: \qquad [f1, f3, f4, f6]$

t3: [f1, f2]

t4: [f1, f3, f4, f6]

t5: [f1, f2, f3, f4, f6]

c 7.1.4

 $\{t1, t5\}$

d 4.1.4

 $\{t1, t5\}$

e 4.1.4°

 $\{[f1,f3,f4,f6],[f1,f3,f5,f6],[f1,f2,f3,f4,f6],[f1,f2,f3,f5,f6]\}$ هيچ يک از مسيرهاي تست [f1,f2,f3,f5,f6] را پوشش نمي دهند.

a 1.7.4

- Line 12: Calling takeOut() method in the trash() method.
- Line 20: Calling takeOut() method in the takeOut() method.

b 7.7.4

$$last - defs: \qquad (x,1), (n,9), (n,11), (m,5), (m,7), (e,21), (e,23), (d,19), (a,15), (b,15)$$

$$first - uses: \qquad (o,13), (a,19), (b,21), (b,23), (x,6), (m,9), (m,11), (n,12), (e,24), (d,21), (d,23)$$

all pairs: (trash(), n, 9), (trash(), n, 9), (trash(), n, 9), (trash(), n, 10), (trash(), n, 11), (takeOut(), b, 21), (trash(), n, 11), (takeOut(), b, 23), (trash(), n, 12), (trash(), n, 12), (trash(), n, 13), (trash(), n, 1

• Last-def: Line 7 (m = 4)

• First-use: Line 9 (n = 3m)

• Last-def: Line 11 (n = 4m)

• First-use: Line 12 (takeOut(m, n))

For the takeOut() method:

• Last-def: Line 19 (d = 42a)

• First-use: Line 21 (e = 2b+d)

• Last-def: Line 23 (e = b+d)

• First-use: Line 24 (return e)

c 7.7.4

- Input: x = 10
- Explanation: The condition x > 0 is true, so m = 4. Then the nested condition x > 5 is also true, so n = 3m = 12. The call to takeOut(m, n) will pass m = 4 and n = 12 as arguments. The expected output will depend on the implementation of the takeOut() method.

۵ سوال اول صفحات ۲۳۳ و ۲۳۴

5.1 a

The variable "elements" in the BoundedQueue2 class represents the elements present in the queue. Since we do not care about the specific objects, there are four useful values for this variable:

- 1. null: Represents an empty position in the queue.
- 2. obj: Represents a non-null object stored in the queue.
- 3. obj1: Represents a non-null object different from obj stored in the queue.
- 4. obj2: Represents another non-null object different from obj and obj1 stored in the queue.

5.2 b

To determine the number of states, we need to consider all possible combinations of the representation variables [elements, size, front, back]. Let's analyze each variable:

- elements: There are 4 useful values for this variable (as discussed in part (a)).
- size: The size can range from 0 to nn (the maximum capacity of the queue).
- front: The front can range from 0 to n1.
- back: The back can range from 0 to n1.

Considering these ranges, the total number of states is (4(n+1)nn), where nn is the maximum capacity of the queue.

5.3 c

The reachable states are those that can be reached through valid method calls and operations on the BoundedQueue2 object. To determine the number of reachable states, we need to identify the valid transitions between states based on the methods enQueue() and deQueue().

5.4 d

Since the exact maximum capacity (n) of the queue is not specified, I cannot provide a specific drawing of the reachable states without this information.

5.5 e

Adding edges for the enQueue() and deQueue() methods:

- enQueue(): This method adds an element to the back of the queue if it is not full. It updates the elements, size, and back variables accordingly.
 - 1. If the queue is not full:
 - Transition: [elements, size, front, back] →→ [updated elements, updated size, front, updated back]
 - 2. If the queue is full (Exceptional Return):
 - Transition: [elements, size, front, back] → [elements, size, front, back]
- deQueue(): This method removes the element at the front of the queue if it is not empty. It updates the elements, size, and front variables accordingly.
 - 1. If the queue is not empty:
 - Transition: [elements, size, front, back] →→ [updated elements, updated size, updated front, back]
 - 2. If the queue is empty (Exceptional Return):
 - Transition: [elements, size, front, back] \rightarrow [elements, size, front, back]

5.6 f

To achieve Edge Coverage, we need to design a test set that covers all possible edges or transitions between states. Since the specific maximum capacity (n) of the queue is not provided, it's challenging to provide a complete test set without this information. However, here's an example of a small test set:

- Create an empty queue with a capacity of 3.
- Call enQueue(obj1).
- Call enQueue(obj2).
- Call deQueue().
- Call enQueue(obj3).

This test set covers the following edges:

- Initial state to state with one element: [[null, null], 0, 0, 0] -> [[obj1, null], 1, 0, 1]
- State with one element to state with two elements: [[obj1, null], 1, 0, 1] -> [[obj1, obj2], 2, 0, 2]

- State with two elements to state with one element: [[obj1, obj2], 2, 0, 2] -> [[null, obj2], 1, 1, 2]
- State with one element to state with two elements again: [[null, obj2], 1, 1, 2] -> [[obj3, obj2], 2, 1, 0]