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Lab 8: Functional testing(black box)

Question 1:

Equivalence Partitioning:

Input Month	Input Day	Input Year	Expected outcome
1	32	2010	error
1	0	2010	error
13	15	2010	error
0	12	2010	error
6	15	1899	error
6	15	2016	error
10	1	2004	9-1-2004

Boundary value analysis:

Input month	Input day	Input year	Expected outcome
1	31	2010	30-1-2010
1	1	2010	31-12-2009
3	1	2000	29-2-2000
3	1	2009	29-2-2009
5	1	2010	30-4-2010
2	29	2000	28-1-2000
4	30	2010	24-4-2010

Executable code for the above is:

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
bool isLeapYear(int year) {
  if ((year \% 400 == 0) || (year \% 100 != 0 \&\& year <math>\% 4 == 0)) {
     return true;
  return false;
string previousDate(int day, int month, int year) {
  int daysInMonth[] = {31, 28, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31};
  if (isLeapYear(year)) {
     daysInMonth[1] = 29;
  }
  if (year < 1900 || year > 2015 || month < 1 || month > 12 || day < 1 || day
> daysInMonth[month - 1]) {
     return "Invalid Date";
  if (day == 1) {
     if (month == 1) {
        year--;
       month = 12;
       day = 31;
     } else {
        month--;
       day = daysInMonth[month - 1];
     }
  } else {
     day--;
  return "Previous date is " + to_string(day) + "/" + to_string(month) + "/" +
to_string(year);
```

```
int main() {
    cout << previousDate(32, 1, 2010) << endl;
    cout << previousDate(0, 1, 2010) << endl;
    cout << previousDate(1, 1, 1900) << endl;
    cout << previousDate(15, 6, 2010) << endl;
    cout << previousDate(1, 3, 2010) << endl;
    cout << previousDate(1, 3, 2000) << endl;
    cout << previousDate(1, 3, 1900) << endl;
    cout << previousDate(29, 2, 2000) << endl;
    cout << previousDate(30, 4, 2010) << endl;
    return 0;
}</pre>
```

Question 2:

P1: Equivalence partitioning:

Input v	Input a[]	Expected outcome
3	{1,2,3,4}	2
6	{1,2,3,4,5}	-1
1	{}	-1
4	{1,2,3,4,5,6}	3
8	{1,2}	-1

Boundary Value Analysis:

Input v	Input a[]	Expected outcome
1	{1}	0
2	{1}	-1
1	{1,2,3,4,5}	0

5	{1,2,3,4,5}	4
1000	{1,2,3,,1000}	999
1001	{1,2,3,4,,1000}	-1
-5	{-10,-5,0,5}	1

P2

Equivalence Partitioning:

Input v	Input a[]	Expected outcome
3	{1,2,3,4,3,5}	2
2	{1,2,3,4,5}	1
4	{1,2,3,5}	0
3	{}	0
-2	{-2,-1,0,1,2}	1

Boundary Value analysis:

Input v	Input a[]	Expected outcome
1	{1}	1
2	{1}	0
1	{1,2,3,4,5}	1
1000	{1,2,3,4,1000}	1
1001	{1,2,3,4,,1000}	0
-5	{-5,-4,-5,10,0}	2

P3 Equivalence partitioning:

Input v	Input a[]	Expected outcome
3	{1,2,3,4}	2
6	{1,2,3,4,5}	-1
1	{}	-1
4	{1,2,3,4,5,6}	3
8	{1,2}	-1

Boundary Value Analysis:

Input v	Input a[]	Expected outcome
1	{1}	0
2	{1}	-1
1	{1,2,3,4,5}	0
5	{1,2,3,4,5}	4
1000	{1,2,3,,1000}	999
1001	{1,2,3,4,,1000}	-1
-5	{-10,-5,0,5}	1

P4 Equivalence Partitioning:

а	b	С	Expected outcome
3	3	3	EQUILATERAL
3	3	4	ISOSCELES
2	3	4	SCALENE

1	2	3	INVALID
0	2	3	INVALID
-1	2	3	INVALID

Boundary Value Analysis:

а	b	С	Expected Outcome
1	1	1	EQUILATERAL
1	2	2	ISOSCELES
3	4	5	SCALENE
1	2	3	INVALID
1	2	4	INVALID
0	1	2	INVALID
-1	2	3	INVALID

P5: Equivalence Partitioning:

S1	S2	Expected outcome
abc	abcdef	true
abc	abc	true
abcd	abc	false
abd	abc	false
abd	abcde	false

Boundary Value Analysis:

S1	S2	Expected outcome
u u	abc	true
abc	и и	false
а	abc	true
abc	а	false
а	а	true
abc	abx	false

P6: Equivalence partitioning:

а	b	С	Expected outcome
3	3	3	Equilateral
4	4	5	Isosceles
3	4	5	Scalene
5	12	13	Right angle
1	2	3	Invalid
0	5	5	Invalid

Boundary Value Analysis:

a) Boundary condition for Scalene

а	b	С	Expected Outcome
1	1	2	invalid

1.1 1		2	Scalene
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b) Boundary condition for Isosceles:

а	b	С	Expected Outcome
4	4	5	Isosceles
3	3	6	invalid

c) Boundary Condition for Equilateral triangle:

а	b	С	Expected Outcome
5	5	5	Equilateral
5	5	5.1	invalid

d) Boundary Condition for Right angle triangle:

а	b	С	Expected Outcome
5	12	13	Right angled
2	2	2.68	Right angled

e) Boundary value for non triangle:

а	b	С	Expected Outcome
1	2	3	invalid
0	1	2	invalid