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NPTEL (https://swayam.gov.in/explorer?ncCode=NPTEL) » Software Testing (course)



Course outline

How does an NPTEL online course work?

Pre-requisite Assignment

Week 1

Week 2

Week 3

Week 4

Week 5

Week 6

Week 7

Week 8

Week 9

Week 10

Week 11

Symbolic Testing (unit?

Assignment 11

The due date for submitting this assignment has passed.

Due on 2020-12-02, 23:59 IST.

Assignment submitted on 2020-12-01, 22:50 IST

1)	\//hich	of the f	following	haet	defines	symbolic	testina?
1)	VVIIICII	or the r	Ollowing	pesi	ueimes	Symbolic	testing:

1 point

- A white box testing technique that executes all decision statements once.
- A white box testing technique that executes all possible execution paths in the control flow graph.
- A testing technique based on logical predicates being true.
- A testing technique that works with branches and loops in the control flow graph of a program.

Yes, the answer is correct.

Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

A white box testing technique that executes all possible execution paths in the control flow graph.

2) State true or false: Symbolic execution can be terminated if the program under execution reaches an exit statement or encounters an error.

True.

False.

Yes, the answer is correct.

Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

True.

3) Which of the following is a list of disadvantages of symbolic execution?

1 point

1 point

unit=77&lesson=78)

Symbolic Testing 2 (unit?

unit=77&lesson=79)

O DART:

Directed

Automated

Random

Testing (unit?

unit=77&lesson=80)

DART:

Directed

Automated

Random

Testing - 2

(unit?

unit=77&lesson=81)

O DART:

Directed

Automated

Random

Testing 3

(unit?

unit=77&lesson=82)

Software

testing: Week

11 Feedback

(unit?

unit=77&lesson=84)

Quiz:

Assignment

11

(assessment? name=128)

Week 12

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Live sessions

- Generating too many path constraints, even if they are all solvable.
- Generating too many path constraints and many of them are unsolvable.
- Generating unsolvable path constraints, code containing functions whose source code is not available.
- Generating unsolvable path constraints, managing difficult program paths.

Yes, the answer is correct.

Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

Generating unsolvable path constraints, code containing functions whose source code is not

4) State true or false: Symbolic testing can always detect non-terminating loops.

True.

False.

Yes, the answer is correct.

Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

False.

Consider the code fragment given below. Answer the following questions related to symbolic execution of the given code fragment.

```
0: int x, y;
1: if (x > y) {
2:
           \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{y};
3:
           y = x - y;
           x = x - y;
4:
           if (x - y > 0)
5:
6:
           assert(false);
```

5) What does the code fragment do?

1 point

1 point

- It checks if x is greater than y.
- It checks if y is greater than x.
- It swaps the values of x and y.
- It swaps the values of **x** and **y** twice.

Yes, the answer is correct.

Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

It swaps the values of x and y.

6) How many nodes will be there in the symbolic execution tree of the above code 1 point fragment?

3 nodes.

4 nodes.

7 nodes.

8 nodes.

No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0	
Accepted Answers:	
8 nodes.	
7) How many decision points are there in the code fragment?	1 point
Two decision points.	
Three decision points.	
Yes, the answer is correct. Score: 1	
Accepted Answers: Two decision points.	
8) What will be the path constraint at line 1 of the code fragment such that no further execution happens?	1 point
$\bigcirc x > y$.	
■ x <= y.	
Yes, the answer is correct. Score: 1	
Accepted Answers:	
$x \leq y$.	
9) What will be the path constraint to reach statement 6?	1 point
$\bigcirc x > y & $	
Yes, the answer is correct. Score: 1	
Accepted Answers:	
x > y & x > 0.	
10) State yes or no: Is statement 6 reachable in the program fragment?	1 point
○ Yes.	
No.	
Yes, the answer is correct. Score: 1	
Accepted Answers: No.	