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Test Scenarios for calculateBill Function

ID	Scenari o Name	Descripti on	Test Steps	Preconditi ons	Expecte d Result	Actual Result	Stat us
TC0 01	Valid Prices Input	Test with all positive prices	Call calculateBill({10. 0, 20.0, 30.0}, 3)	Array has 3 valid positive prices	Returns correct total with 8% tax: (10 + 20 + 30) × 1.08 = 64.80	Returns 64.80	Pass
TC0 02	Contain s Negativ e Price	Test behavior with a negative price	Call calculateBill({15. 99, 24.50, -3.25}, 3)	One value is negative	Should reject or ignore negativ e value, or report error	Includes -3.25 → wrong total is calculat ed	X Fail
TC0 03	Loop Off-by- One Error	Test for invalid array access due to loop conditio n	Call calculateBill({10. 0, 20.0, 30.0}, 3) with i <= count	Loop incorrectly runs to i = count	Risk of accessi ng outside array bounds (undefined behavior)	Accesse s prices[3], which is out of bounds	X Fail

ID	Scenari o Name	Descripti on	Test Steps	Preconditi ons	Expecte d Result	Actual Result	Stat us
TC0 04	Empty Array	Test function behavior with empty array	Call calculateBill({}, 0)	Array is empty, count = 0	Should return 0.0 safely	Loop runs once → accesse s prices[0], causing undefin ed behavio r	X Fail
TC0 05	Large Price Values	Test with very high price values	Call calculateBill({100 000, 200000, 300000}, 3)	Valid large values	Returns correct total: (600000 × 1.08) = 648,000	Returns 648000	Pass
TC0 06	No Roundin g Applied	Check if the total is rounded to 2 decimal places	Call calculateBill({14. 375}, 1)	Tax creates long decimal result	Should round result to 2 decimal places: 15.53	Returns 15.525 (not rounded)	X Fail
TC0 07	Bad Output Formatti ng	Check console output format	Run program with any valid prices	Output is shown using std::cout	Should display with 2 decimal places, e.g., 43.73	Shows raw float (e.g., 43.7292)	X Fail
TC0 08	Invalid Count Paramet er	Pass a count value larger than array size	Call calculateBill({10.0, 15.0}, 3)	Count is 3 but array has only 2 elements	Should throw error or prevent access beyond array	Accesse s prices[2], which is out-of-bounds → undefined	X Fail

ID	Scenari o Name	Descripti on	Test Steps	Preconditi ons	Expecte d Result		Stat us
						behavio r	

Statement Coverage Analysis:

Line Executed? Why

const double taxRate = 0.08; ✓ Yes Always runs

double sub = 0.0; ✓ Yes Always runs

sub += prices[i];

Yes

Runs 4 times, last one accesses out-of-bounds memory

double total = sub * (1 + taxRate);
✓ Yes Runs once

✓ Statement Coverage = 100%.

Decision Coverage Analysis:

There is **one main decision** in this function:

for (int i = 0; $i \le count$; i++) $//i \le count$

Loop condition i <= count:

- **Evaluated True**: ✓ Yes multiple times (i=0 to i=3)
- **Evaluated False:** X No never false, we never exit from i == count (3), so i == 4 condition isn't tested

So, decision is only partially covered.

X Decision Coverage = 50%

Issued Code:

```
#include <iostream>
#include <cmath>
double calculateBill(double prices[], int count) { // Issue: No size validation
  const double taxRate = 0.08; // Issue: Hardcoded tax rate
                         // Issue: Poor variable name
  double sub = 0.0;
  for (int i = 0; i \le count; i++) { // Issue: Off-by-one error
    sub += prices[i];  // Issue: No negative price check
  }
  double total = sub * (1 + taxRate);
  return total; // Issue: No rounding
}
int main() {
  double itemPrices[3] = { 15.99, 24.50, -3.25 }; // Issue: Negative price
  // Issue: No validation of array size
  double finalTotal = calculateBill(itemPrices, 3);
  // Issue: Poor output formatting`
```

```
std::cout << "Your total is: " << finalTotal << std::endl;</pre>
 return 0;
                                      Fixed Code:
#include <iostream>
#include <iomanip> // for std::setprecision
#include <cmath> // for std::round
double calculateBill(double prices[], int count, double taxRate = 0.08) {
 if (count <= 0) {
    std::cerr << "Error: No items to calculate.\n";
    return 0.0;
  }
  double subtotal = 0.0;
  for (int i = 0; i < count; i++) {
    if (prices[i] < 0) {
      std::cerr << "Warning: Skipping negative price: " << prices[i] << "\n";
      continue; // skip negative prices
    }
    subtotal += prices[i];
  }
  double total = subtotal * (1 + taxRate);
  // Round to 2 decimal places
```

```
total = std::round(total * 100) / 100;
  return total;
}
int main() {
  int count;
  std::cout << "Enter number of items: ";</pre>
  std::cin >> count;
  if (count <= 0) {
    std::cerr << "Invalid number of items.\n";
    return 1;
  }
  double* itemPrices = new double[count]; // dynamic array
  for (int i = 0; i < count; i++) {
    std::cout << "Enter price for item " << i + 1 << ": ";
    std::cin >> itemPrices[i];
  }
  double finalTotal = calculateBill(itemPrices, count);
  std::cout << std::fixed << std::setprecision(2);</pre>
  std::cout << "Your total is: $" << finalTotal << std::endl;</pre>
```

delete[] itemPrices; // cleanup

return 0;