**Lab Task**

A property dealer determines the discount percentage for house rent by looking at the Marital Status of the visitor (M = Married, UM = Unmarried), the visitor’s membership status (Y = Yes, N = No) and the house portion requirement (S = Single Portion, D = Double Portion). The discount percentage calculation module of this application uses the information given below.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Marital Status |  | M | UM | M | UM | M | UM | M | UM |
| Membership |  | Y | Y | N | N | Y | Y | N | N |
| House Portion |  | S | S | S | S | D | D | D | D |
|  |  | Discount Percentage | | | | | | | |
| House | 3-5 Marla | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 |
|  | 6-10 Marla | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 |
|  | 11-15 Marla | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 |
|  | 16-20 Marla | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 |

1. Identify both valid and invalid equivalent classes.
2. Use Equivalence Class Partitioning and Boundary Value Analysis to write down the test cases for valid equivalence classes and invalid equivalence classes for Black Box testing of the discount calculation module. Use minimum number of test cases.