

## محاسبه Cyclomatic complexity

$$CC = E - N + 2P$$

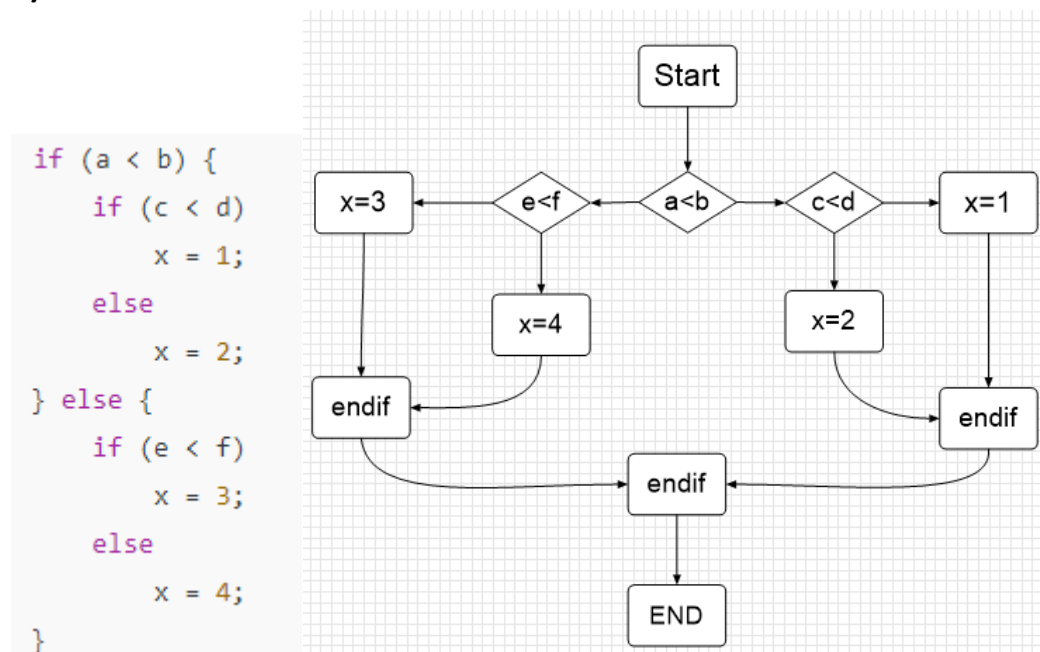
E = # Edges

N = # Nodes

P = # functions (components)

Simplified formula  $CC = \# \text{ Decisions (if statements)} + 1$

a)



E = 14 , N = 12, P = 1, # Decisions(if) = 3  
 CC = 14 - 12 + 2 = 4  
 CC = 3 + 1 = 4

b)

```

switch (state) {
    case A:
        if (x = 1) { r = a + b; state = B; }
        else { s = a e b; state = C; }
        break;
    case B:
        s = c + d;
        state = A;
        break;
    case C:
        if (x < 5) { r = a - f; state = D; }
        else if (x == 5) { r = b + d; state = A; }
        else { r = c + e; state = D; }
        break;
    case D:
        r = r + 1;
        state = D;
        break;
}

```

# Decisions = 1 switch(state) + 1 if in case A + 2 if in case C = 4

CC = 4 + 1 = 5

**c)**

```

for (i = 0; i < M; i++)
    for (j = 0; j < N; j++)
        x[i][j] = a[i][j] * c[i];

```

# Decisions = 1 in outer for + 1 in inner for = 2

CC = 2 + 1 = 3

**مسئله 2)** 27-5 مرجع Wolf را در رابطه با آزمون شرط های انشعاب برای کدهای داده شده حل کنید (بخش 5-10 را پیش از حل مسئله مطالعه کنید).

**Q5-27** Use the branch condition testing strategy to determine a set of tests for each of the following statements.

- a. `if (a < b || ptr1 == NULL) proc1();`  
    `else proc2();`
- b. `switch (x) {`  
    `case 0: proc1(); break;`  
    `case 1: proc2(); break;`  
    `case 2: proc3(); break;`  
    `case 3: proc4(); break;`  
    `default: dproc(); break;`  
    `}`
- c. `if (a < 5 && b > 7) proc1();`  
    `else if (a < 5) proc2();`  
    `else if (b > 7) proc3();`  
    `else proc4();`

### جواب مسئله 2)

برای حل کردن این مسئله اول بهتر است در مورد آزمون شرط های انشعاب اشاره داشته باشیم.

آزمون وضعیت انشعاب (Branch Condition Testing) یکی از تکنیک های آزمون مبتنی بر کنترل جریان (Control Flow Testing) در مهندسی نرم افزار است. این آزمون برای بررسی دقیق تمامی مسیرهای ممکن در کد استفاده می شود و هدف آن پوشش دادن تمامی وضعیت ها و نتایج منطقی مرتبط با شرایط انشعاب (مانند if, switch-case و غیره) است.

بخش آ)

```
if (a < b || ptr1 == NULL)
    proc1();
else
    proc2();
```

Test Case	a	b	ptr1	Condition 1 (a < b)	Condition 2 (ptr1 == NULL)	Logical Expression	Action
TC 1	3	5	NULL	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	proc1()
TC 2	3	5	Not NULL	TRUE	FALSE	TRUE	proc1()
TC 3	7	5	NULL	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	proc1()
TC 4	7	5	Not NULL	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	proc2()

Test Case	x	Action
Test Case 1	0	proc1()
Test Case 2	1	proc2()
Test Case 3	2	proc3()
Test Case 4	3	proc4()
Test Case 5	5	dproc()

```
switch (x) {
  case 0: proc1(); break;
  case 1: proc2(); break;
  case 2: proc3(); break;
  case 3: proc4(); break;
  default: dproc(); break;
}
```

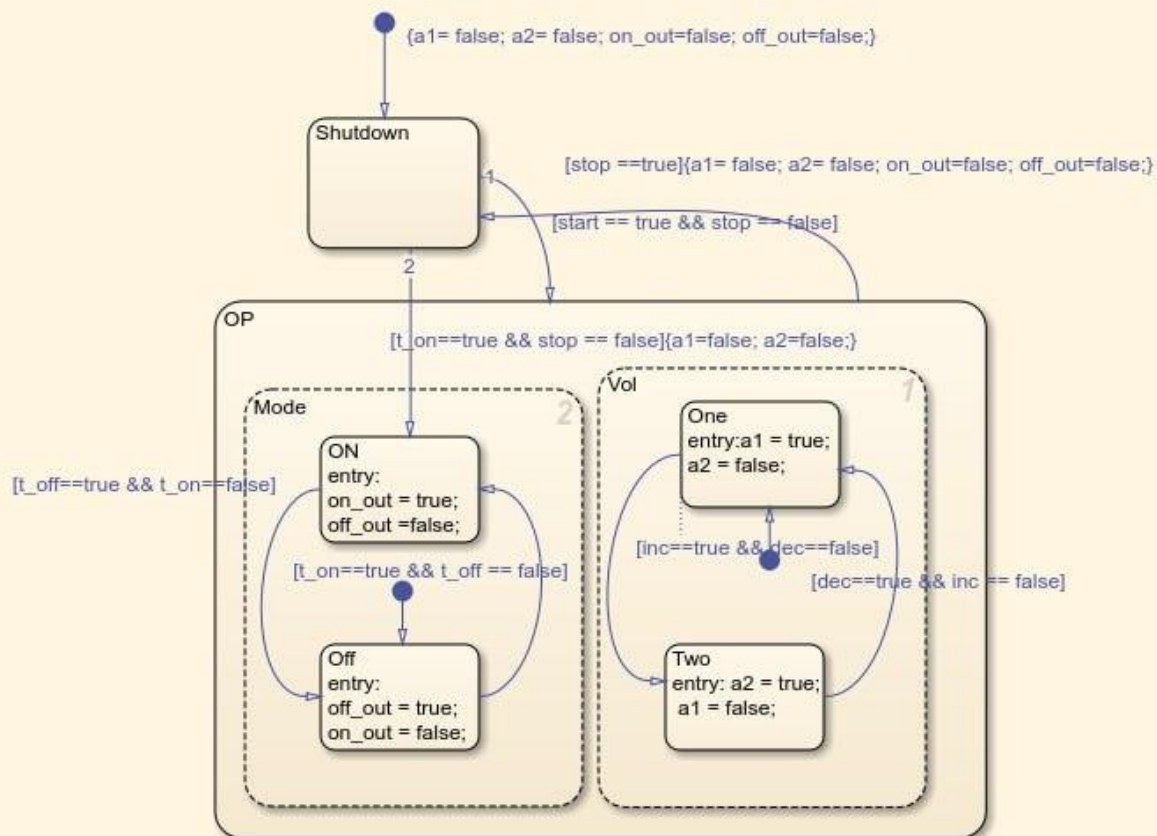
Test Case	a	b	Condition 1 (a < 5)	Condition 2 (b > 7)	Action
Test Case 1	3	8	TRUE	TRUE	proc1()
Test Case 2	3	6	TRUE	FALSE	proc2()
Test Case 3	6	8	FALSE	TRUE	proc3()
Test Case 4	6	6	FALSE	FALSE	proc4()

```
if (a < 5 && b > 7)
  proc1();
else if (a < 5)
  proc2();
else if (b > 7)
  proc3();
else
  proc4();
```

## مسئله 3)

بخش الف) برای این مدل با فرض آزمون با همان ترتیب ورودی مشخص شده در صورت سوال گزارش های مربوط به coverage را در Stateflow/Simulink استخراج کرده و در گزارش ذکر کنید. چه درصدی از حالتها و گذارها مورد آزمون قرار گرفته است؟

الف) ماشین حالت تمرین 4



## Summary

### Model Hierarchy/Complexity

		Decision	Execution
1. <a href="#">classActivity</a>	12	55%	100%
2. ... <a href="#">Alarm</a>	11	55%	NA
3. .... <a href="#">SF: Alarm</a>	10	55%	NA
4. .... <a href="#">SF: OP</a>	6	67%	NA
5. .... <a href="#">SF: Mode</a>	3	67%	NA
6. .... <a href="#">SF: Vol</a>	3	67%	NA
7. ... <a href="#">Compare To Constant</a>	NA		100%
8. ... <a href="#">Compare To Constant1</a>	NA		100%
9. ... <a href="#">Compare To Constant2</a>	NA		100%

### 1. ساختار مدل: (Hierarchy)

- مدل به صورت سلسله مراتبی سازماندهی شده است :
- **classActivity** بخش بالاترین سطح مدل است و شامل زیربخش‌هایی مانند :
  - **Alarm** زیرمجموعه آن
  - **OP** حالات عملیاتی
  - **Mode** حالت‌ها
  - **Vol** حالات ولوم/حجم

### 2. متریک‌های پوشش:

#### ○ پوشش تصمیم‌گیری: (Decision Coverage)

- این متریک درصد تصمیم‌گیری‌های (شاخه‌های منطقی) تست‌شده در طول شبیه‌سازی را نشان می‌دهد.

- به عنوان مثال، **classActivity** دارای 55% پوشش تصمیم‌گیری است، یعنی فقط 55% از نقاط تصمیم‌گیری در تست مورد بررسی قرار گرفته‌اند.

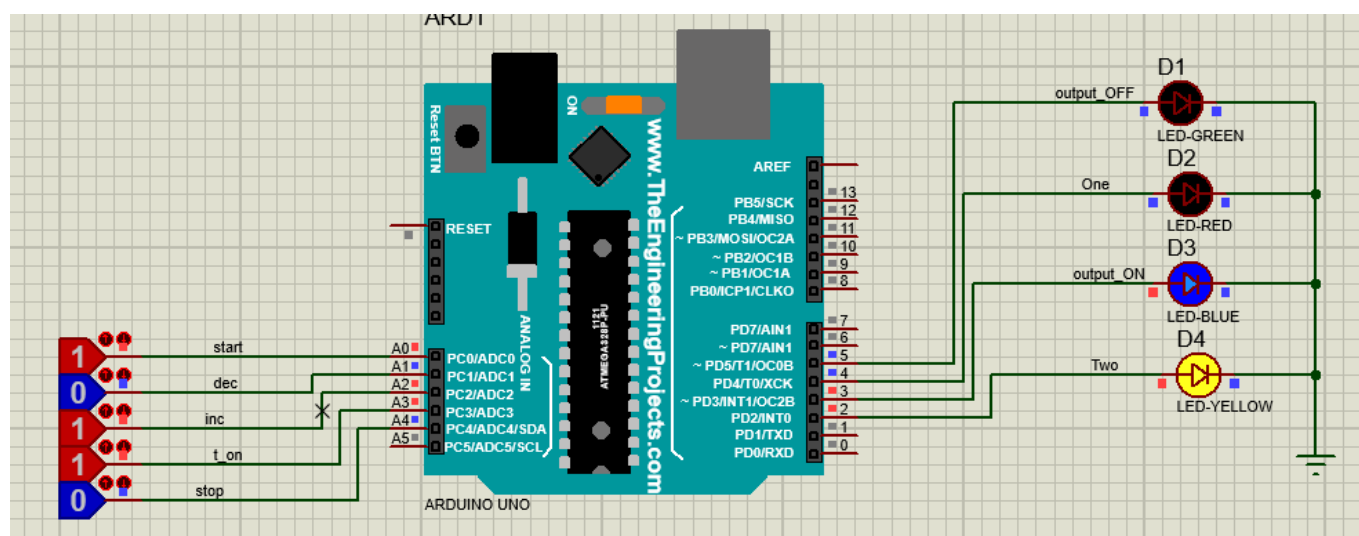
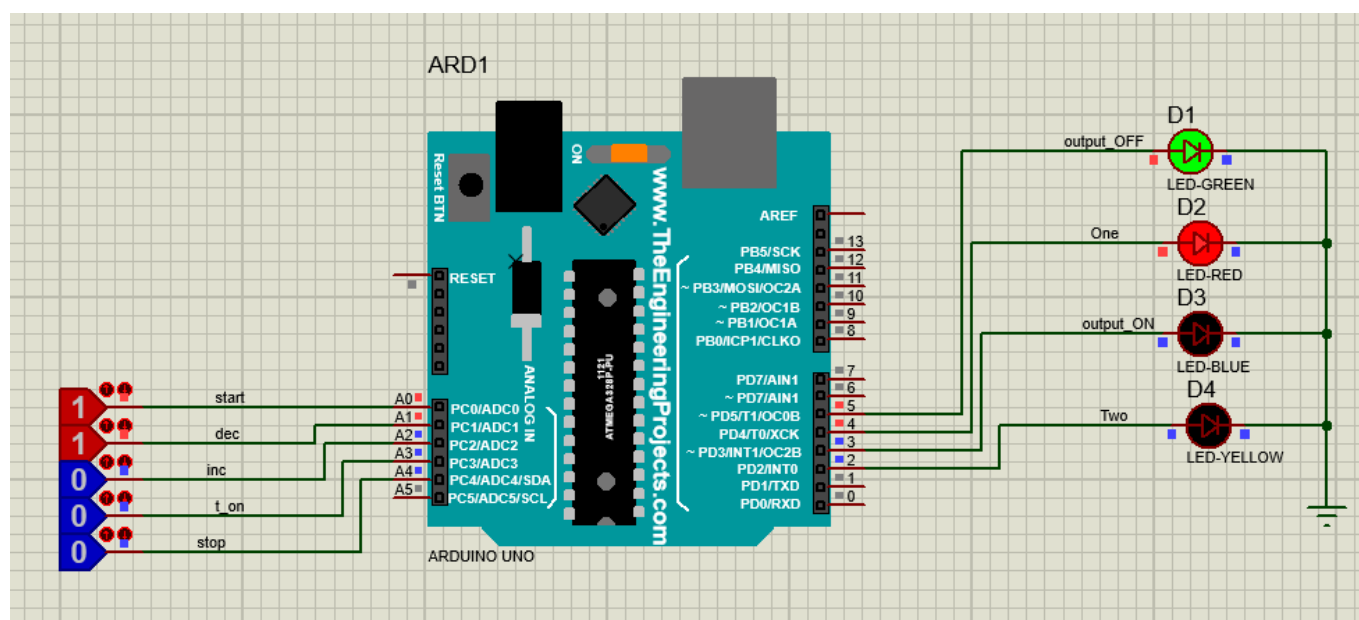
#### ○ پوشش اجرا: (Execution Coverage)

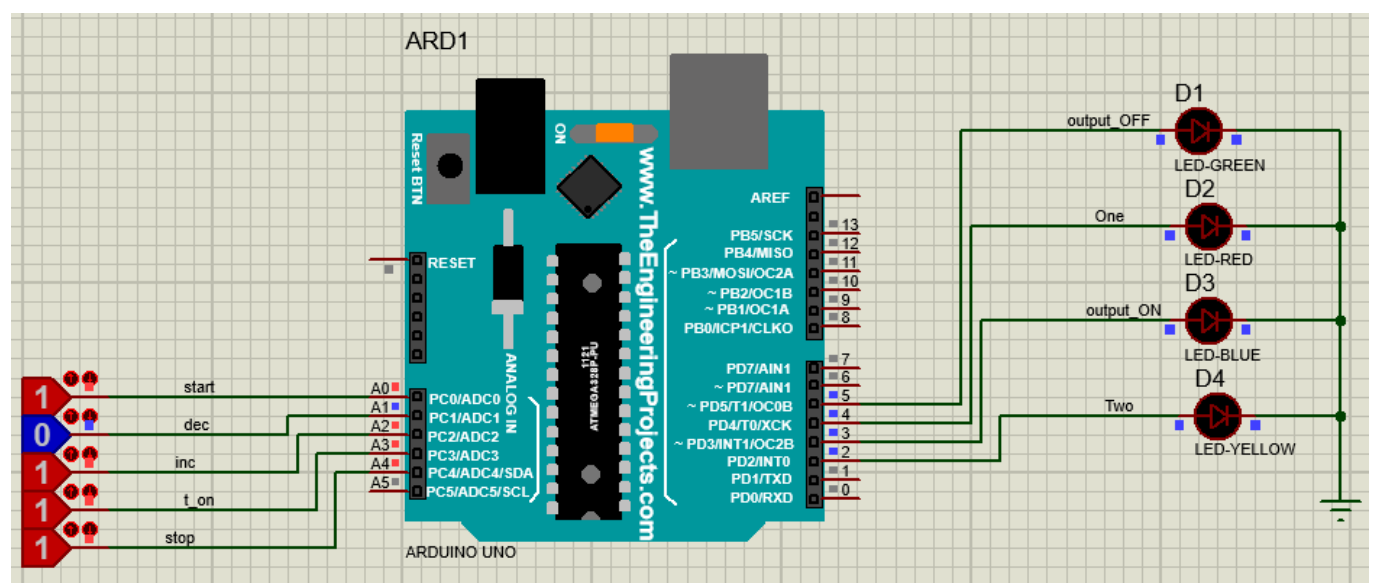
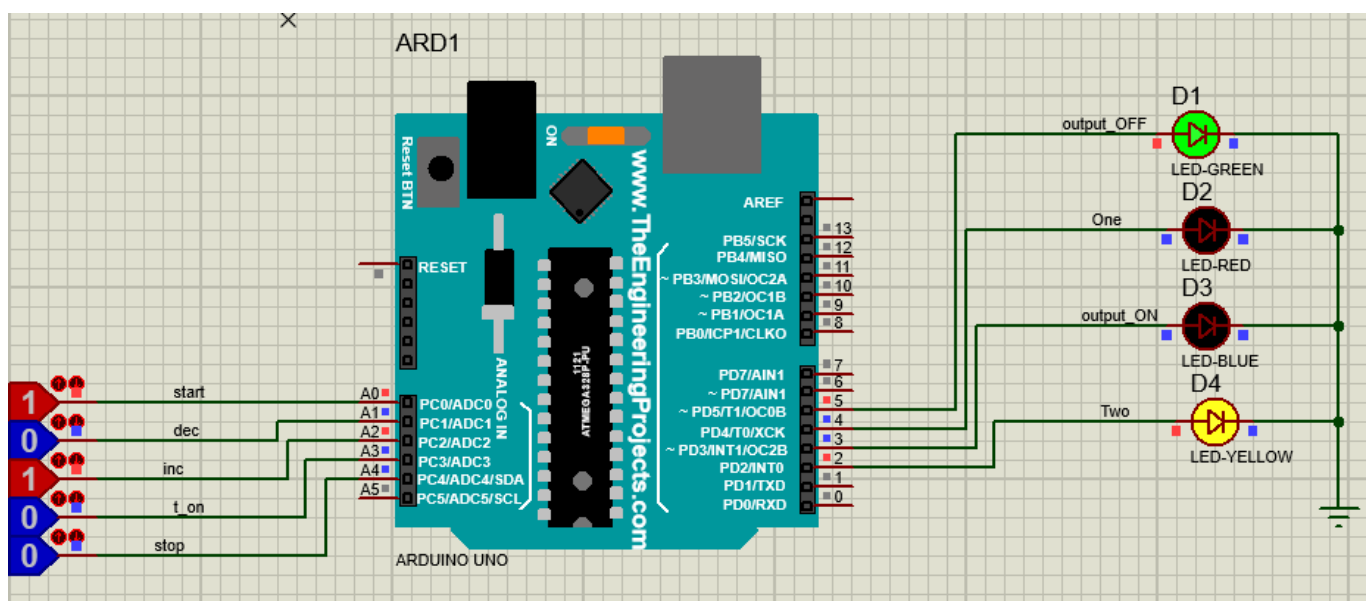
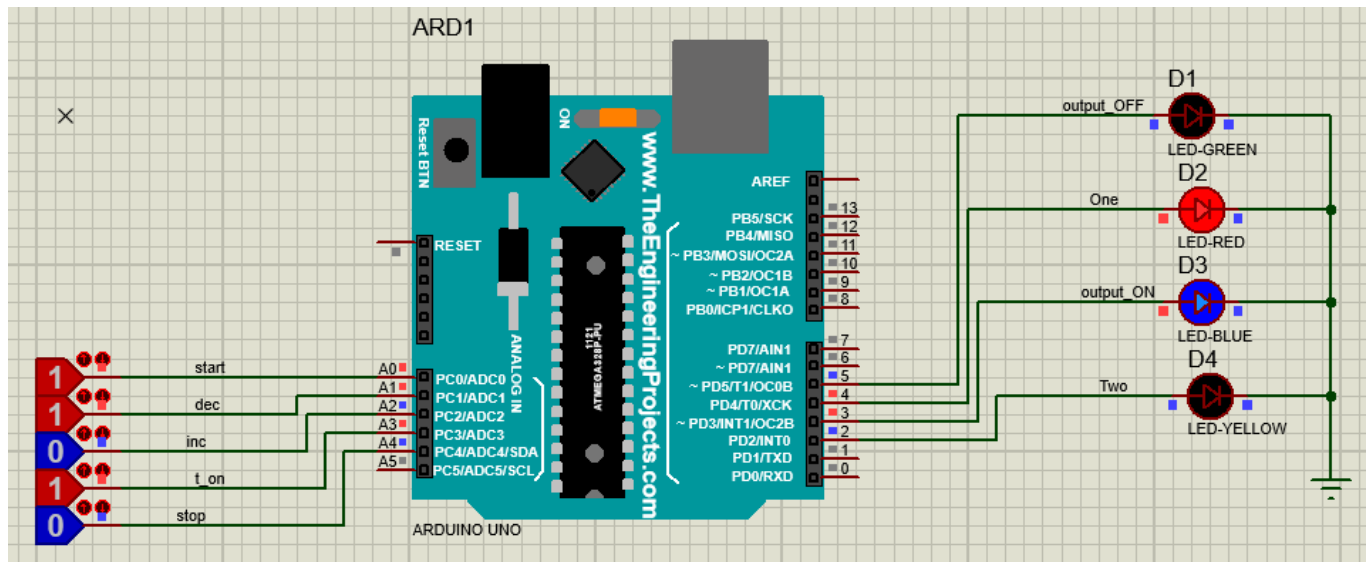
- این متریک درصد عناصر مدل (مثل بلوک‌ها، حالات یا انتقال‌ها) که در طول شبیه‌سازی اجرا شده‌اند را نشان می‌دهد.
- به عنوان مثال، پوشش اجرا برای **classActivity** برابر با 100% است، یعنی تمام عناصر این بخش اجرا شده‌اند.

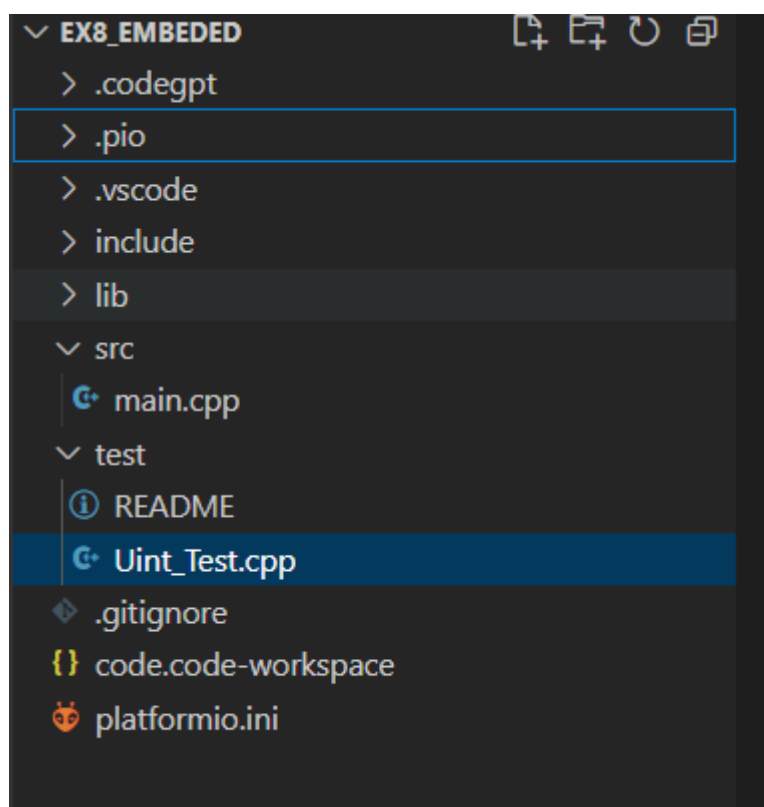
#### 3. جزئیات بخش‌ها:

- **SF: OP**، **SF: Mode** و **SF: Vol** هر کدام دارای 67% پوشش تصمیم‌گیری هستند، که نشان می‌دهد این بخش‌ها بیشتر از **classActivity** و **Alarm** تست شده‌اند.
- بلوک‌هایی مثل **Compare to Constant** دارای 100% پوشش اجرا هستند، به این معنا که این بلوک‌ها به طور کامل تست شده‌اند، هرچند که پوشش تصمیم‌گیری برای آن‌ها قابل اعمال نیست.

#### (ب) شبیه ساز پروتئوس







در این فایل همه حالت ها تست شده است که بطور نمونه تست حالت خاموش کردن و اضافه کردن بصورت زیر است:

```
446 void test_off_and_inc() {
447     classActivity::ExtU_classActivity_T inputs;
448     inputs.start_e = 1;
449     inputs.dec = 0;
450     inputs.inc = 1;
451     inputs.t_on = 0;
452     inputs.t_off = 1;
453     inputs.stop = 0;
454
455     classActivity_instance.setExternalInputs(&inputs);
456     classActivity_instance.step();
457
458     const classActivity::ExtV_classActivity_T &outputs = classActivity_instance.getExternalOutputs();
459
460     TEST_ASSERT_EQUAL(false, outputs.a1);
461     TEST_ASSERT_EQUAL(true, outputs.a2);
462     TEST_ASSERT_EQUAL(true, outputs.off_out);
463     TEST_ASSERT_EQUAL(false, outputs.on_out);
464
465 }
```

در این تست، اول ورودی ها را بصورت دستی مقدار دهی می کنیم بعد از فراخوانی تابع step() خروجی ها را تست میکنیم این تابع را در تابع اصلی با استفاده از RUN\_TEST(...) اجرا میکنیم.



```

561 int main(int argc, char** argv) {
562     UNITY_BEGIN(); // Start Unity testing framework
563
564     RUN_TEST(test_stop_on1);
565     RUN_TEST(test_stop_on2);
566     RUN_TEST(test_stop_on3);
567     RUN_TEST(test_stop_on4);
568     RUN_TEST(test_stop_on5);
569
570     RUN_TEST(test_stop_off_and_Start_on);
571     RUN_TEST(test_stop_off_and_T_on);
572     RUN_TEST(test_start_on_inc);
573     RUN_TEST(test_start_on_dec);
574     RUN_TEST(test_start_on_off0n);
575     RUN_TEST(test_start_on_State0n);
576     RUN_TEST(test_On_and_Inc);
577     RUN_TEST(test_On_and_Dec);
578     RUN_TEST(test_off_and_inc);
579     RUN_TEST(test_off_and_dec);
580     RUN_TEST(test_stopAndStart_off1);
581     RUN_TEST(test_stopAndStart_off2);
582     RUN_TEST(test_stopAndStart_off3);
583
584     UNITY_END(); // End Unity testing framework
585
586     return 0;
587 }

```

## خروجی تست ها:

```

PS C:\Users\Fartash\Documents\PlatformIO\Projects\EX8_Embeded> pio test -e native
Verbosity level can be increased via '-v, -vv, or -vvv' option
Collected 1 tests

```

```
Processing * in native environment
```

```
Building...
```

```
Testing...
```

```

test\Uint_Test.cpp:564: test_stop_on1 [PASSED]
test\Uint_Test.cpp:565: test_stop_on2 [PASSED]
test\Uint_Test.cpp:566: test_stop_on3 [PASSED]
test\Uint_Test.cpp:567: test_stop_on4 [PASSED]
test\Uint_Test.cpp:568: test_stop_on5 [PASSED]
test\Uint_Test.cpp:570: test_stop_off_and_Start_on [PASSED]
test\Uint_Test.cpp:571: test_stop_off_and_T_on [PASSED]
test\Uint_Test.cpp:572: test_start_on_inc [PASSED]
test\Uint_Test.cpp:573: test_start_on_dec [PASSED]
test\Uint_Test.cpp:574: test_start_on_off0n [PASSED]
test\Uint_Test.cpp:575: test_start_on_State0n [PASSED]
test\Uint_Test.cpp:576: test_On_and_Inc [PASSED]
test\Uint_Test.cpp:577: test_On_and_Dec [PASSED]
test\Uint_Test.cpp:578: test_off_and_inc [PASSED]
test\Uint_Test.cpp:579: test_off_and_dec [PASSED]
test\Uint_Test.cpp:580: test_stopAndStart_off1 [PASSED]
test\Uint_Test.cpp:581: test_stopAndStart_off2 [PASSED]
test\Uint_Test.cpp:582: test_stopAndStart_off3 [PASSED]

```

```
----- native:* [PASSED] Took 2.13 seconds -----
```

```
===== SUMMARY =====
```

Environment	Test	Status	Duration
native	*	PASSED	00:00:02.129

```
===== 18 test cases: 18 succeeded in 00:00:02.129 =====
```

```
PS C:\Users\Fartash\Documents\PlatformIO\Projects\EX8_Embeded>
```

ج) معیار ضریب اسپاگتی (Spaghetti Factor (SF)) معرفی شده در اسلایدهای درس را برای کد تولید شده توسط ابزار به صورت دستی محاسبه کنید

$$\text{Spaghetti Factor(SF)} = \text{SCC} + (\text{Globals} * 5) + (\text{SLOC}/20)$$

- SCC = Strict Cyclomatic Complexity
- Globals = # of read/write global variables referenced
- SLOC = # source lines of code (e.g., C statements)

#### SCC

- $\text{SCC} = E - N + 2P$
- $\text{SCC} = \# \text{Decisions} + 1$       #Decisions in code(if, if else, branch , loop) = 11
- $\text{SCC} = 11 + 1 = 12$

#### Globals

- classActivity\_DW (read/write).
  - classActivity\_U (read).
  - classActivity\_Y (write).
- Total Globals = 3.

#### SLOC

Source Lines of Code (SLOC) are the number of executable lines. We exclude comments, declarations, and blank lines:

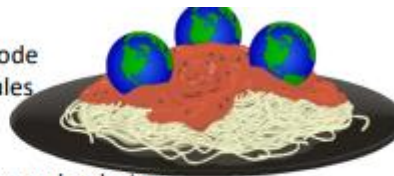
- From the provided code, count the actual C statements (e.g., assignments, conditionals).
- Approximation: 100 lines of executable code(  $\text{SLOC} \cong 100$  )

$$\text{Spaghetti Factor(SF)} = 12 + 5 * 3 + (100/20) = 32$$

با  $\text{SF} = 32$ ، کد پیچیدگی بالایی را نشان می دهد و می تواند از ساده سازی و ساختار بهتر برای بهبود قابلیت نگهداری بهره مند شود.

#### • Scoring:

- 5-10 - This is the sweet spot for most code
- 15 - Don't go above this for most modules
- 20 - Look closely; possibly refactor
- 30 - Refactor the design
- 50 - Untestable; throw the module away and redesign
- 75 - Unmaintainable; throw the module and its design away; start over
- 100 - Nightmare; throw it out and re-architect



Model name: 'LPSolver' - run #1  
Objective: Maximize(R0)

SUBMITTED  
Model size: 4 constraints, 4 variables, 8 non-zeros.  
sets: 0 GUB, 0 SOS.

Using DUAL simplex for phase 1 and PRIMAL simplex for phase 2.  
The primal and dual simplex pricing strategy set to 'Devex'.

Optimal solution 3.933333333333 after 2 iter.  
Relative numeric accuracy ||\*|| = 0

MEMO: lp\_solve version 5.5.2.11 for 32 bit OS, with 64 bit REAL variables.  
In the total iteration count 2, 0 (0.0%) were bound flips.  
There were 0 refactorizations, 0 triggered by time and 0 by density.  
... on average 2.0 major pivots per refactorization.  
The largest [LUSOL v2.2.1.0] fact(B) had 5 NZ entries, 1.0x largest basis.  
The constraint matrix inf-norm is 3, with a dynamic range of 3.  
Time to load data was 0.003 seconds, presolve used 0.012 seconds,  
... 0.021 seconds in simplex solver, in total 0.036 seconds.

LPSolve IDE - 5.5.2.11 - C:\Users\Fartash\AppData\Local\Temp\Rar\$Dla1928.35149\ex8\_3.lp

File Edit Search Action View Options Help

Source Matrix Options Result

```

1 /* Objective function */
2 max: x1 + 2x2 - 4x3 -3x4;
3
4
5 /* Variable bounds */
6 x1 + x2 <= 5;
7 2x1 - x2 >= 0;
8 -x1 + 3x2 >= 0;
9 x3 + x4 >= .5;
10 x3 >= 1.1;
11 x3 <= 10;
12

```

Log Messages

LPSolve IDE - 5.5.2.11 - C:\Users\Fartash\AppData\Local\Temp\Rar\$Dla1928.35149\ex8\_3.lp

File Edit Search Action View Options Help

Source Matrix Options Result

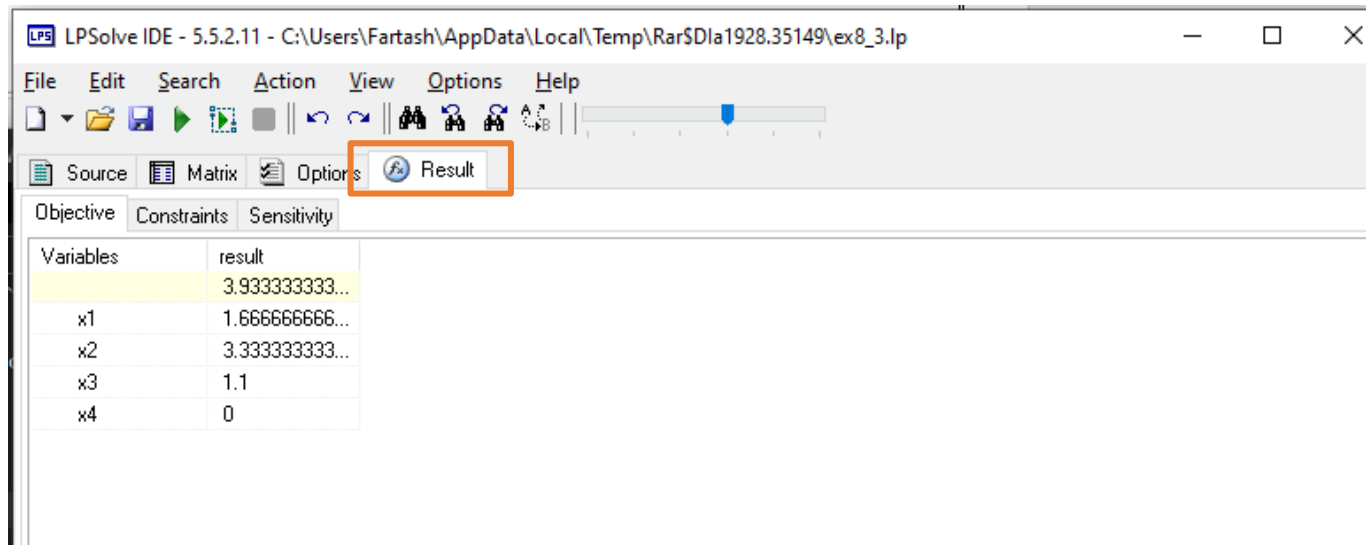
	x1	x2	x3	x4	RHS
max	1	2	-4	-3	0
R1	1	1	0	0	5
R2	2	-1	0	0	0
R3	-1	3	0	0	0
R4	0	0	1	1	0.5

Log Messages

Relative numeric accuracy ||\*|| = 0

MEMO: lp\_solve version 5.5.2.11 for 32 bit OS, with 64 bit REAL variables.  
In the total iteration count 2, 0 (0.0%) were bound flips.  
There were 0 refactorizations, 0 triggered by time and 0 by density.  
... on average 2.0 major pivots per refactorization.  
The largest [LUSOL v2.2.1.0] fact(B) had 5 NZ entries, 1.0x largest basis.  
The constraint matrix inf-norm is 3, with a dynamic range of 3.  
Time to load data was 0.003 seconds, presolve used 0.012 seconds,  
... 0.021 seconds in simplex solver, in total 0.036 seconds.

30:11    ITE: 1    INV: 2    NOD: 0    TIME: 0.02



بخش دوم:

**Table 7.2** SPM mapping: **left**, accesses to variables; **right**, memory characteristics

Variable	Size [bytes]	Number of accesses
a	1024	16
b	2048	1024
c	512	2048
d	256	512
e	128	256
f	1024	512
g	512	64
h	256	512

Memory	Size [bytes]	Energy per access
Scratchpad	4096 (4 k)	1.3 nJ
Main memory	262,144 (256 k)	31 nJ

**7.6** Suppose that your computer is equipped with a main memory and a scratchpad memory. Sizes and the required energy per access are shown in Table 7.2 (right). Characteristics of accesses to variables are as indicated in Table 7.2 (left).

Which of those variables should be allocated to the scratchpad memory, provided that we use a static, non-overlapping allocation of variables? Use the integer linear problem (ILP) model to select the variables. Your result should include the ILP model as well as the results. You may use the *lp\_solve* program [17] to solve your ILP problem.

```

1 min: 1.3 16 x_a + 1.3 1024 x_b + 1.3 2048 x_c + 1.3 512 x_d + 1.3 256 x_e + 1.3 512 x_f + 1.3 64 x_g + 1.3 512 x_h
2      + 31 16 + 31 1024 + 31 2048 + 31 512 + 31 256 + 31 512 + 31 64 + 31 512
3      - 31 16 x_a - 31 1024 x_b - 31 2048 x_c - 31 512 x_d - 31 256 x_e - 31 512 x_f - 31 64 x_g - 31 512 x_h;
4
5
6 memory_constraint:
7      1024 x_a + 2048 x_b + 512 x_c + 256 x_d + 128 x_e + 1024 x_f + 512 x_g + 256 x_h <= 4096;
8
9 bin x_a, x_b, x_c, x_d, x_e, x_f, x_g, x_h;
10

```

MEMO: lp\_solve version 5.5.2.11 for 32 bit OS, with 64 bit REAL variables.  
 In the total iteration count 0, 0 (100.0%) were bound flips.  
 There were 0 refactorizations, 0 triggered by time and 0 by density.  
 ... on average 0.0 major pivots per refactorization.  
 The largest [LUSOL v2.2.1.0] fact(B) had 2 NZ entries, 1.0x largest basis.  
 The maximum B&B level was 1, 0.1x MIP order, 1 at the optimal solution.  
 The constraint matrix inf-norm is 2048, with a dynamic range of 16.  
 Time to load data was 0.010 seconds, presolve used 0.011 seconds,  
 ... 0.030 seconds in simplex solver, in total 0.051 seconds.

Model name: 'LPSolver' - run #1

Objective: Minimize(R0)

SUBMITTED

Model size: 1 constraints, 8 variables, 8 non-zeros.  
 Sets: 0 GUB, 0 SOS.

Using DUAL simplex for phase 1 and PRIMAL simplex for phase 2.  
 The primal and dual simplex pricing strategy set to 'Devex'.

Relaxed solution 4954.4 after 0 iter is B&B base.  
 Feasible solution 4954.4 after 0 iter, 0 nodes (gap 0.0%)  
 Optimal solution 4954.4 after 0 iter, 0 nodes (gap 0.0%).

Relative numeric accuracy ||\*|| = 0

MEMO: lp\_solve version 5.5.2.11 for 32 bit OS, with 64 bit REAL variables.  
 In the total iteration count 0, 0 (100.0%) were bound flips.  
 There were 0 refactorizations, 0 triggered by time and 0 by density.  
 ... on average 0.0 major pivots per refactorization.  
 The largest [LUSOL v2.2.1.0] fact(B) had 2 NZ entries, 1.0x largest basis.  
 The maximum B&B level was 1, 0.1x MIP order, 1 at the optimal solution.  
 The constraint matrix inf-norm is 2048, with a dynamic range of 16.  
 Time to load data was 0.010 seconds, presolve used 0.011 seconds,  
 ... 0.030 seconds in simplex solver, in total 0.051 seconds.

	x_a	x_b	x_c	x_d	x_e	x_f	x_g	x_h	RHS
min	32	2048	4096	1024	512	1024	128	1024	4954.4
m...	1024	2048	512	256	128	1024	512	256	4096