

## Problem 1

a. In the for loop, the index 'i' stops early and never reaches "0".

e. Let  $y = 2$ ,  $x[] = \{2, 3, 4\}$

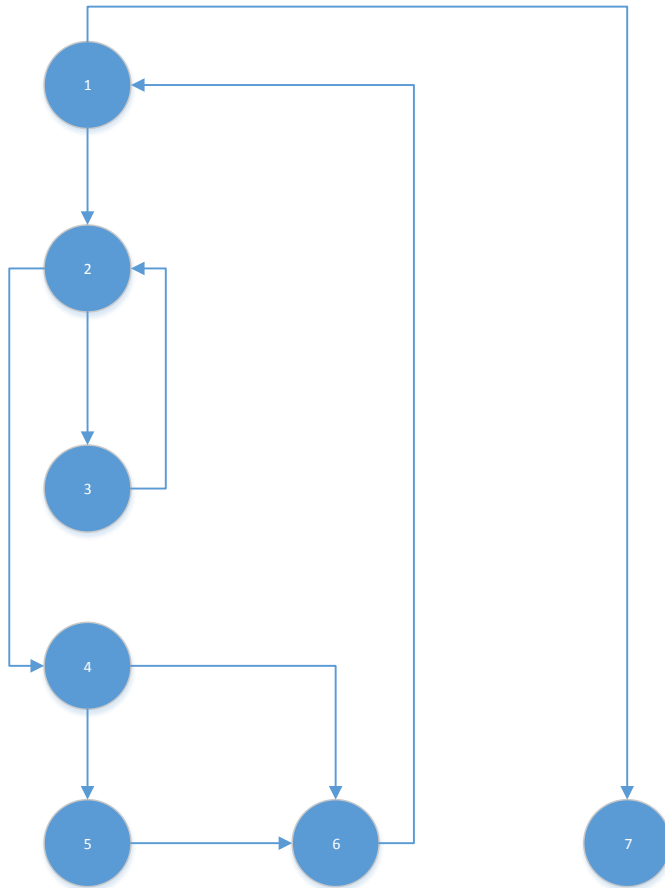
When the for loop runs twice, in the third run we have  $i = 0$  since  $\text{size} = 3$  and  $\text{size} - 1 = 2$ . The condition in the for loop kicks us out of the for loop. The program returns '-1', instead of '0'.

```
f.    for (int i=x.length -1; i >= 0; i--)    // need to change
i>= 0; because it      never check the 0th index;
    {
        if (x[i] == y)
        {
            return i; //returns the index instead of the actual
number.
        }
    }
    return -1;
}
```

Let  $y = 2$ ,  $x[] = \{2, 3, 4\}$

when the for loop runs twice, in the third run we have  $i = 0$  since  $\text{size} = 3$  and  $\text{size} - 1 = 2$ . We have  $i = 0$ , and  $x[i]$  is equal to '2'. So the if statement is true, and the function returns index integer '0'.

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Part 2a.

- b.  $\{(1,2,3), (1,2,4), (2,4,5), (2,4,6), (2,3,2), (3,2,3), (3,2,4), (4,5,6), (4,6,1), (5,6,1), (6,1,7)\}$
- c. T0 doesn't satisfy Edge-Pair Coverage. Edge-Pairs are not covered:  $(1,2,3), (2,4,6), (2,3,2), (3,2,3), (3,2,4), (4,6,1)$   
 T1 doesn't satisfy Edge-Pair Coverage. Edge-Pairs are not covered:  $(1,2,4), (2,4,5), (3,2,3), (4,5,6), (5,6,1)$
- d. The test path doesn't tour the simple path directly. Side-trip is  $(6, 1, 2)$
- e. Test requirements for Node Coverage:  $\{1,2,3,4,5,6,7\}$ .  
 Test requirements for Edge Coverage:  $\{(1, 2), (1, 7), (2, 3), (2, 4), (3, 2), (4, 5), (4, 6), (5, 6), (6, 1)\}$   
 Test requirements Prime Path Coverage:  $\{(1,2,4,5,6,1), (1,2,4,6,1), (2,4,5,6,1,2), (2,4,5,6,1,7), (3,2,4,6,1,7), (2,4,6,1,7), (3,2,3), (2,3,2), (3,2,4,5,6,1,7), (2,4,6,1,2), (4,5,6,1,2,4), (4,6,1,2,4), (4,6,1,2,3), (4,5,6,1,2,3), (5,6,1,2,4,5), (6,1,2,4,5,6), (6,1,2,4,6)\}$
- f. Test path for Node coverage  $[1,2,4,5,6,1,7]$   $[1,2,3,2,4,6,1,7]$
- g. Test path for Edge coverage  $[1,2,3,2,4,5,6,1,2,4,6,1,7]$