

White Box Testing

1) syncDisplay() - map.js

This function synchronises data retrieved from the backend with the markers currently displayed on the map.

- If an new element (ie retrieved from backend but not on the map), it is displayed on the map
- If an element is deleted (ie not retrieved from backend but on the map), it is removed from the map
- Otherwise, the contents of the map marker is updated (eg update availability count on carpark marker)

parentId: unique identifier to identify which markers to sync to eg "carparks". Assumed constant, not tested.

parentLayer: Leaflet.js layer on which markers are added to. Assumed constant, not tested.

data: an array of incoming data from the backend

display: a function called to create/update a marker. Assumed constant, not tested.

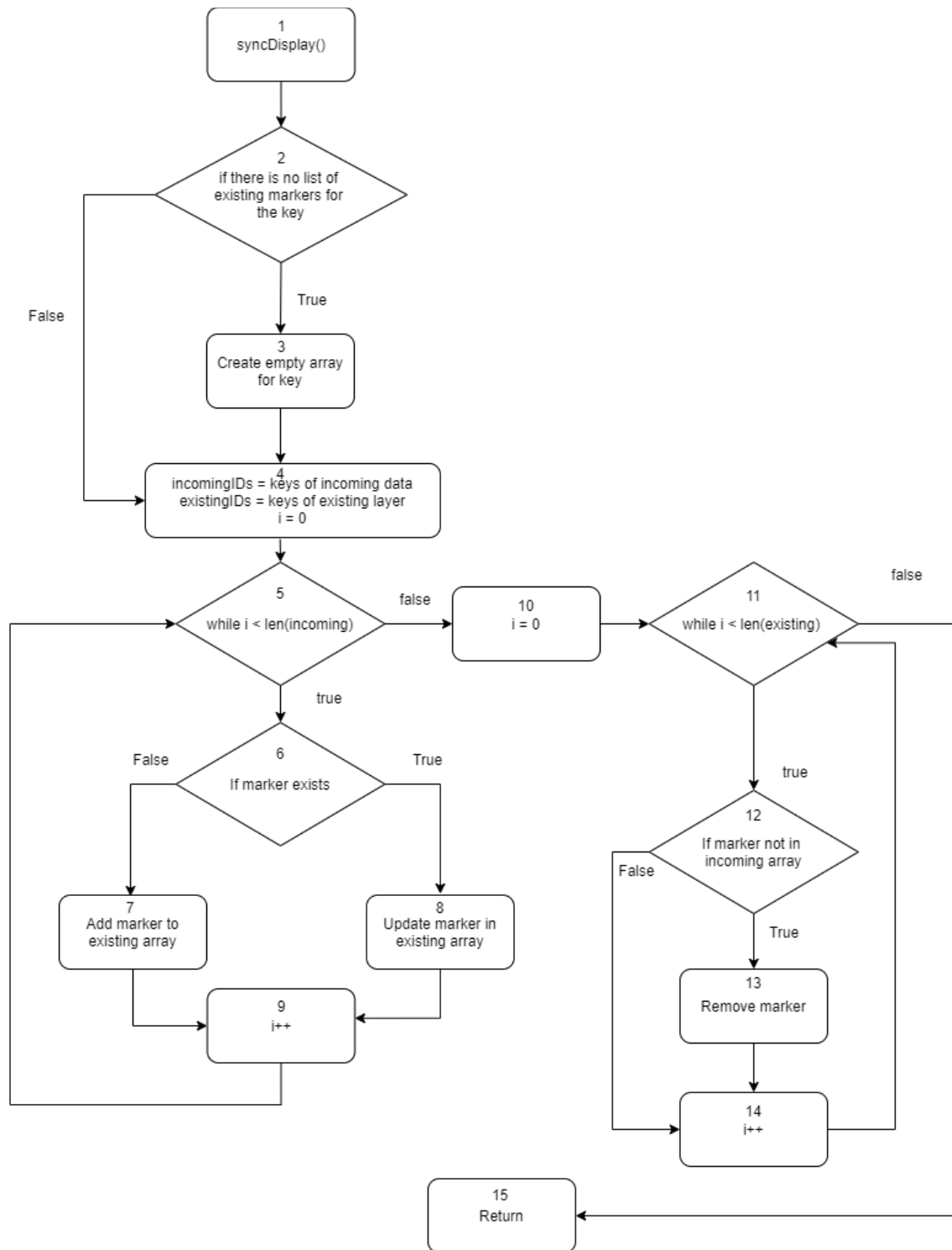
displayedLayers: global object tracking existing markers

```
const displayedLayers = {};
function syncDisplay(parentId, parentLayer, data, display) {
  if (typeof displayedLayers[parentId] === "undefined") {
    displayedLayers[parentId] = {};
  }

  const incomingIds = Object.keys(data);
  const existingIds = Object.keys(displayedLayers[parentId]);

  for (const id of incomingIds) {
    if (!existingIds.includes(id)) {
      // this is a new id, create, then add it to the parent layer
      const layer = display(null, data[id]);
      parentLayer.addLayer(layer);
      displayedLayers[parentId][id] = layer;
    } else {
      // update existing
      display(displayedLayers[parentId][id], data[id]);
    }
  }

  for (const id of existingIds) {
    if (!incomingIds.includes(id)) {
      // id is no longer present, delete
      parentLayer.removeLayer(displayedLayers[parentId][id]);
      delete displayedLayers[parentId][id];
    }
  }
}
```



Cyclomatic Complexity

$$CC = |\text{edges}| - |\text{nodes}| + 2$$

$$CC = 19 - 15 + 2 = 6$$

$$CC = |\text{decision point}| + 1$$

$$CC = 5 + 1 = 6$$

Basic Paths

- I. Baseline: 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 11, 15
- II. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 11, 15
- III. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 5, 10, 11, 15
- IV. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 5, 10, 11, 15
- V. 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 11, 12, 14, 11, 15 (infeasible - fail to test $12 \rightarrow 14$ without entering first `for`, $12 \rightarrow 14$ is covered in Test case d)
- VI. 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 11, 15

Test Cases

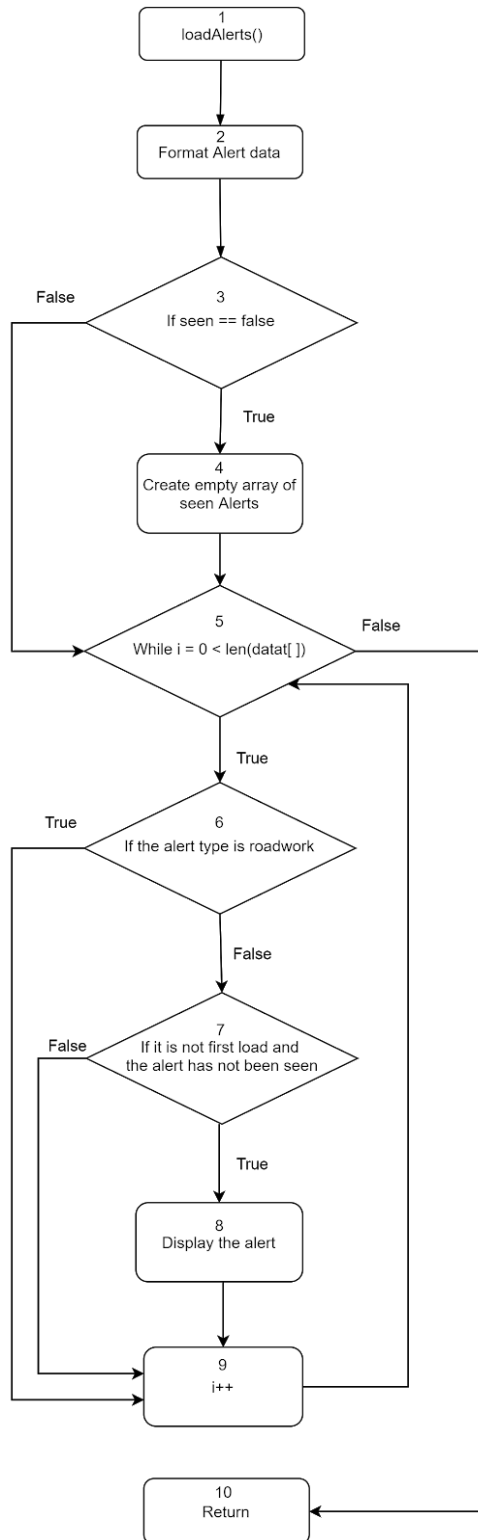
- a. Path 1: incoming = [], existing = []
- b. Path 2: incoming = [], existing = undefined
- c. Path 3: incoming = [id_1], existing = [], id_1 is not in the existing array, add
- d. Path 4: incoming = [id_1], existing = [id_1], id_1 in both arrays, update
- e. Path 6: incoming = [], existing [id_1], id_1 in existing array but not in incoming, delete

Real Execution Paths

- a. 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 11, 15
- b. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 11, 15
- c. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 5, 10, 11, 15
- d. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 5, 10, 11, 12, 14, 11, 15
- e. 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 11, 15

2) loadAlerts() - manager_alerts.js

This function displays alerts if *not* the first load (to prevent spamming the user with multiple pre-existing alerts), and the alert has not been displayed before. Displayed alerts are saved into a `seen` array.



Cyclomatic Complexity

$$CC = |\text{edges}| - |\text{nodes}| + 2$$

$$CC = 13 - 10 + 2 = 5$$

$$CC = |\text{decision point}| + 1$$

$$CC = 4 + 1 = 5$$

Basic Paths

- I. Baseline: 1, 2, 3, 5, 10
- II. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10
- III. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 9, 5, 10
- IV. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 5, 10
- V. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 5, 10

Test Cases

- I. seenAlertIds = [], data = []
- II. seenAlertIds = false, data = []
- III. seenAlertIds = [], data = [id_1], id_1 (roadwork) → no display
- IV. seenAlertIds = [id_2], data = [id_2], id_2 (not roadwork & alert seen) → no display
- V. seenAlertIds = [id_1], data = [id_2], id_2 (not roadwork & alert not seen) → display

Real Execution Paths

- I. 1, 2, 3, 5, 10
- II. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10
- III. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 9, 5, 10
- IV. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 5, 10
- V. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 5, 10