

IT314 - Lab 7

Name: Rudra Gohel

ID: 202001178

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Section A:

Inputs and their range:

- 1.) Day: [1,31]
- 2.) Month: [1, 12]
- 3.) Year: [1900, 2015]

Equivalence Class Partitioning:

ID	Input Date	Expected Output
E1	(15,10, 2022)	(14,10, 2022)
E2	(1, 6, 2018)	(31,5,2018)
E3	(31, 3, 2000)	30, 3, 2000
E4	(29, 2, 2022)	Invalid Date
E5	(31, 4, 2011)	Invalid Date
E6	(30, 2, 2000)	Invalid Date
E7	(0, 5, 2010)	Invalid Date
E8	(15, 13, 2005)	Invalid Date
E9	(31, 12, 1899)	Invalid Date

Boundary Value Analysis:

Input Date	Reason	Expected Output
(1, 1, 1900)	The earliest possible date	Invalid date
(31, 12, 2015)	The latest possible date	30, 12, 2015
(1, 2, 2000)	The earliest day of each month	31, 12, 1999
(31, 3, 2000)	The latest day of each month	30, 1, 2000
(29, 2, 2000)	Leap year day	28, 2, 2000
(29, 2, 1900)	Invalid leap year day	Invalid date
(31, 12, 1899)	One day before the earliest date	Invalid date
(1, 1, 2016)	One day after the latest date	Invalid date

P1. linearSearch

Java Code:

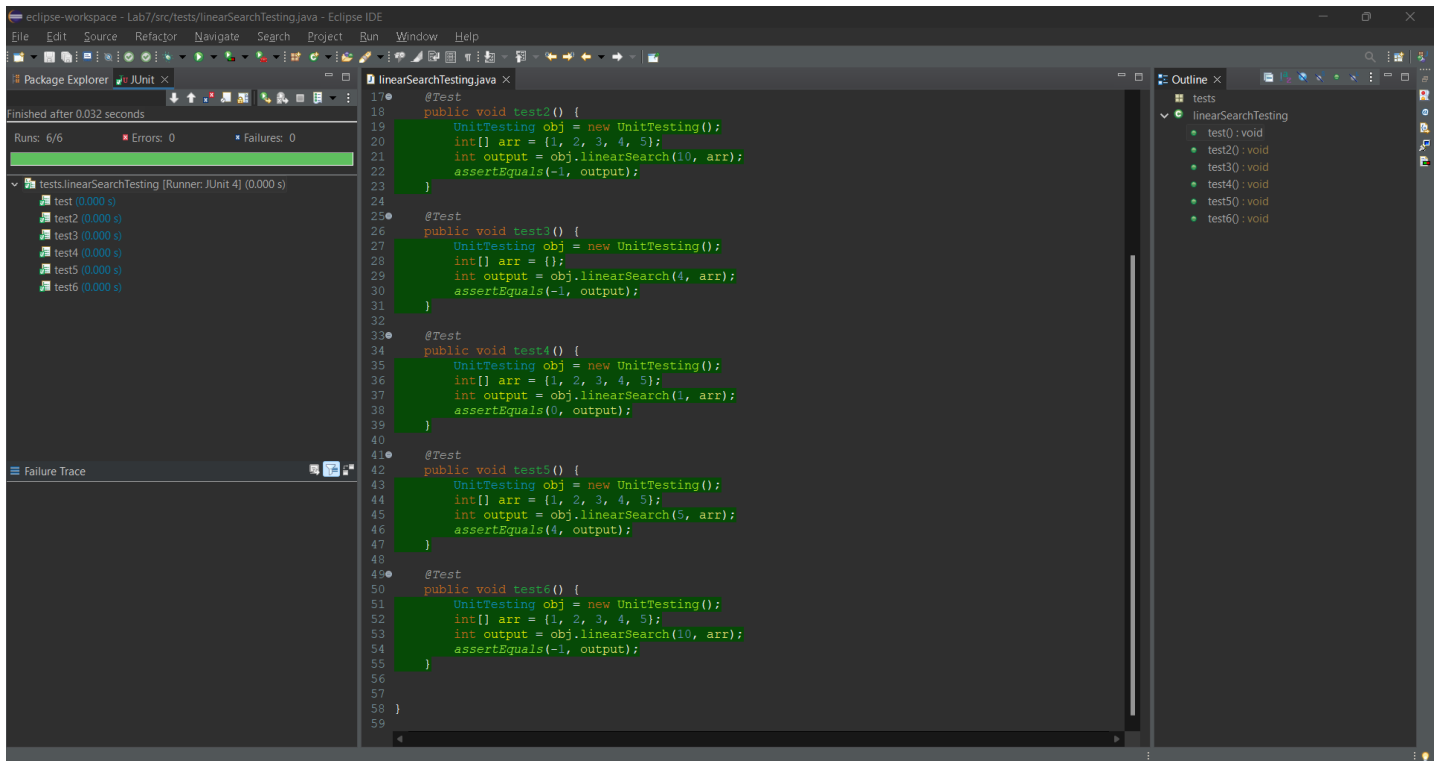
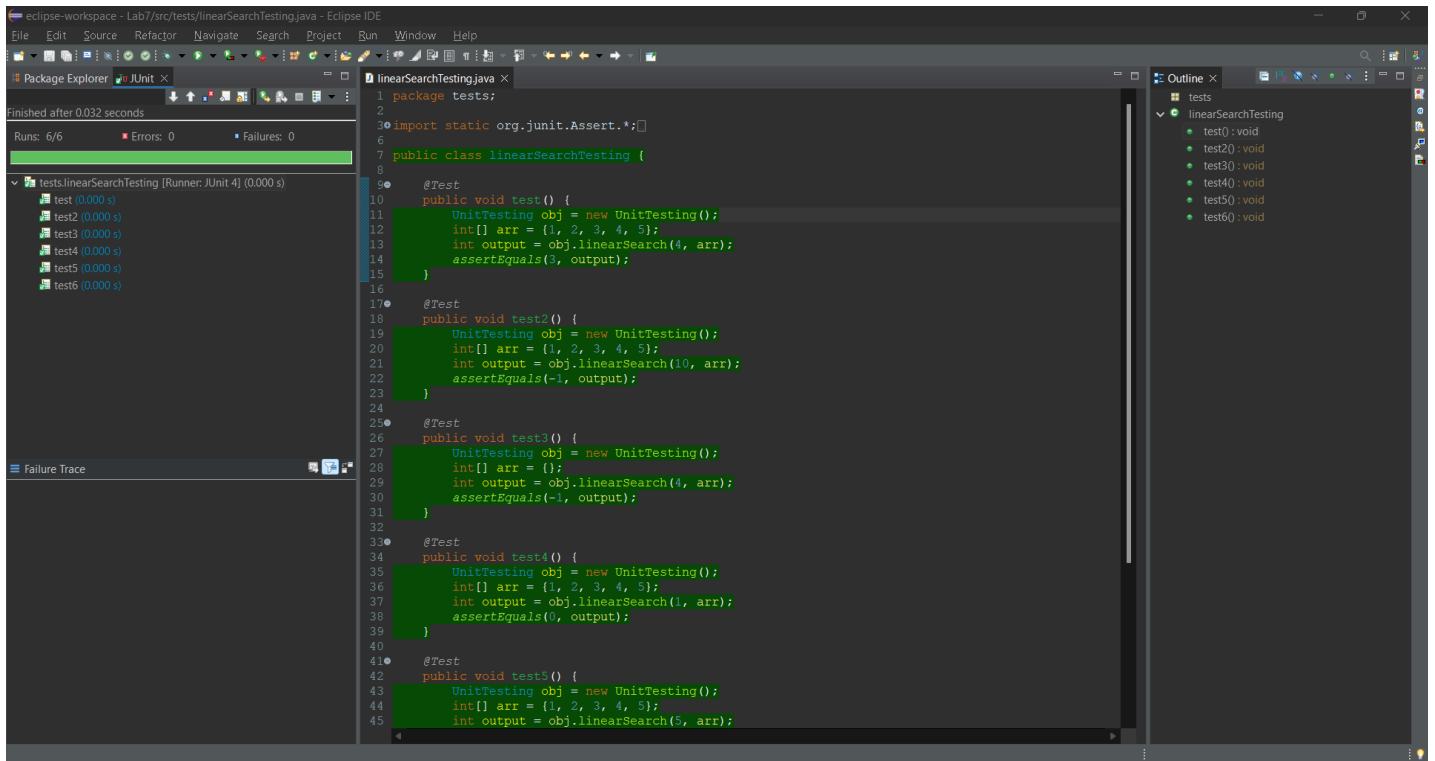
```
int linearSearch(int v, int a[])
{
    int i = 0;
    while (i < a.length)
    {
        if (a[i] == v)
            return(i);
        i++;
    }
    return (-1);
}
```

Equivalence Classes:

Input	Expected Output	a	v	Actual Output
v is present in a	v is not present in a	[1, 2, 3, 4, 5]	4	3
v is not present in a	-1	[1, 2, 3, 4, 5]	10	-1

Boundary Value Analysis:

Input	Expected Output	a	v	Actual Output
Empty array a	-1	[]	4	-1
v is present at the first index of a	0	[1, 2, 3, 4, 5]	1	-1
v is present at the last index of the length of a	last index	[1, 2, 3, 4, 5]	5	4
v is not present in a	-1	[1, 2, 3, 4, 5]	10	-1



P2. countItem

```
int countItem(int v, int a[])

{
    int count = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < a.length; i++)
    {
        if (a[i] == v)
            count++;
    }
    return (count);
}
```

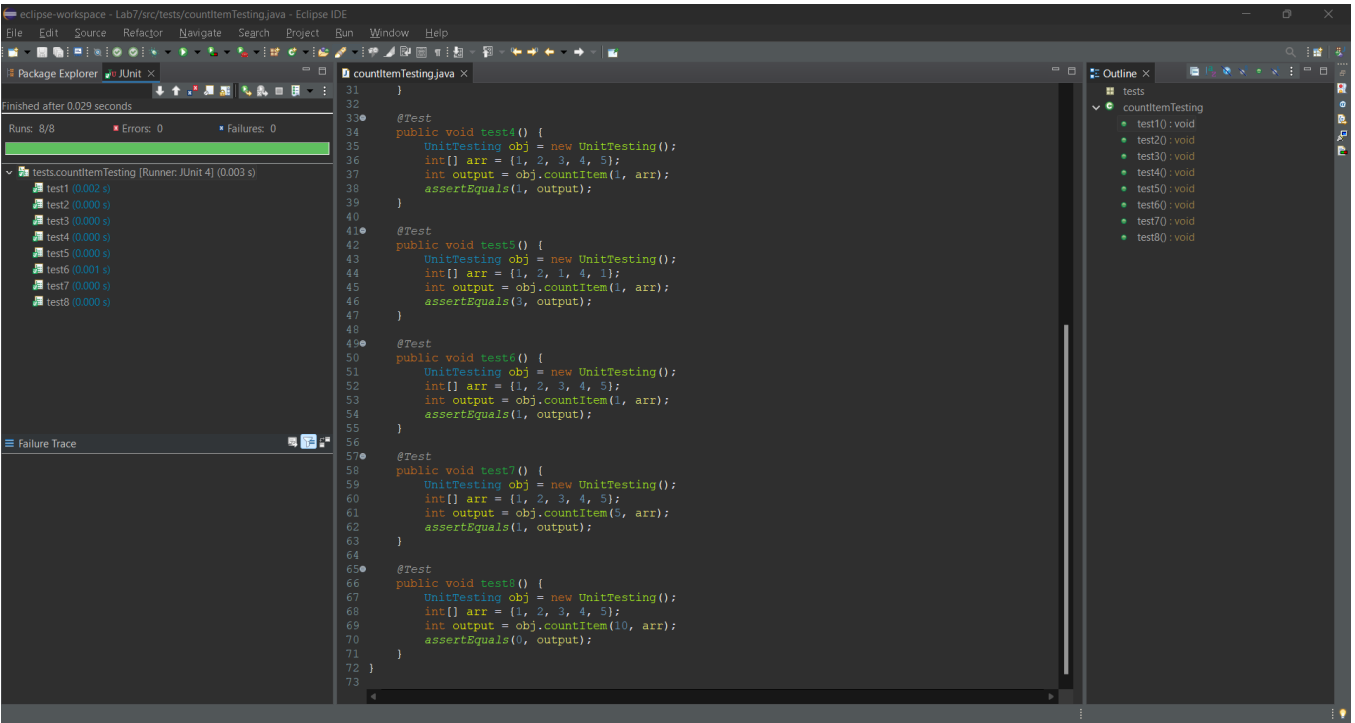
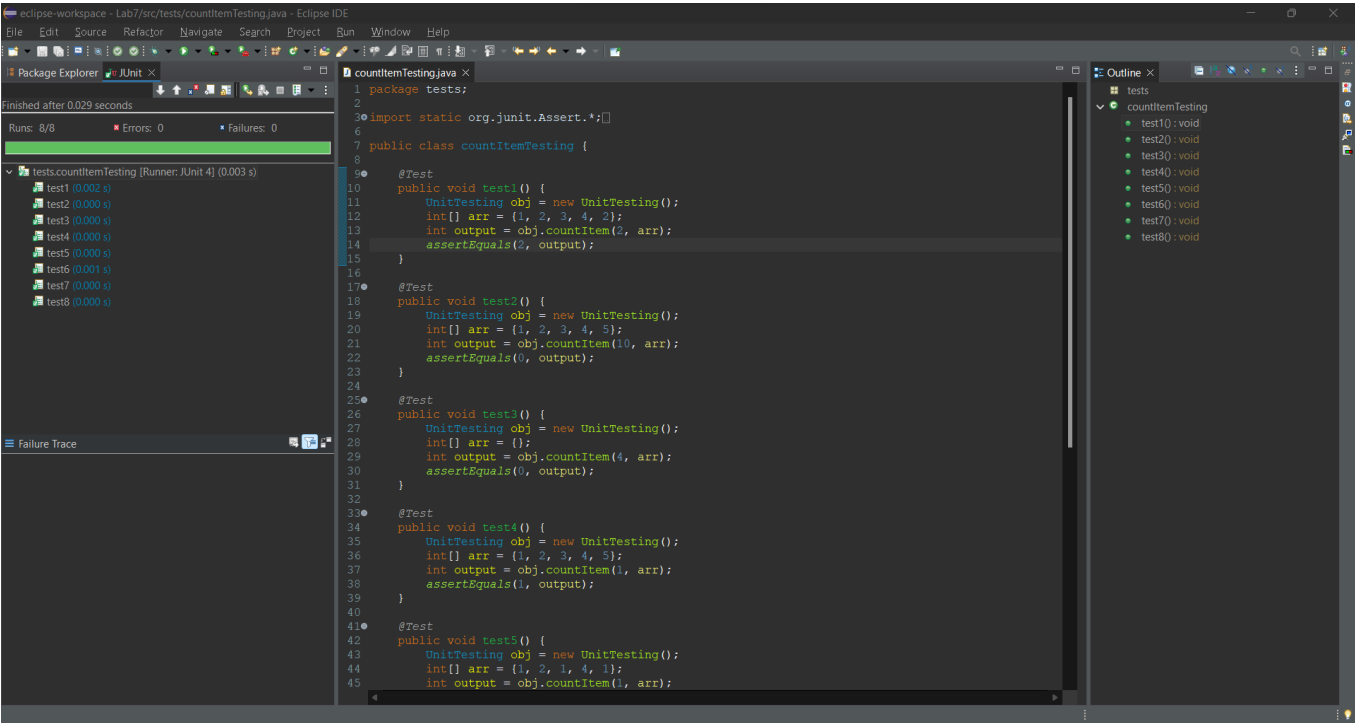
Equivalence Classes:

Input	Expected Output	a	v	Actual Output
v is present in a	Number of times v appears in a	[1, 2, 3, 4, 2]	2	2
v is not present in a	0	[1, 2, 3, 4, 5]	10	0

Boundary Value Analysis:

Input	Expected Output	a	v	Actual Output
Empty array a	0	[]	4	0
v is present once in a	1	[1, 2, 3, 4, 5]	1	1
v is present multiple times in a	Number of times v appears in a	[1, 2, 1, 4, 1]	1	3
v is present at the first index of a	1	[1, 2, 3, 4, 5]	1	1

v is present at the last index of a	1	[1, 2, 3, 4, 5]	5	1
v is not present in a	0	[1, 2, 3, 4, 5]	10	0



P3. binarySearch

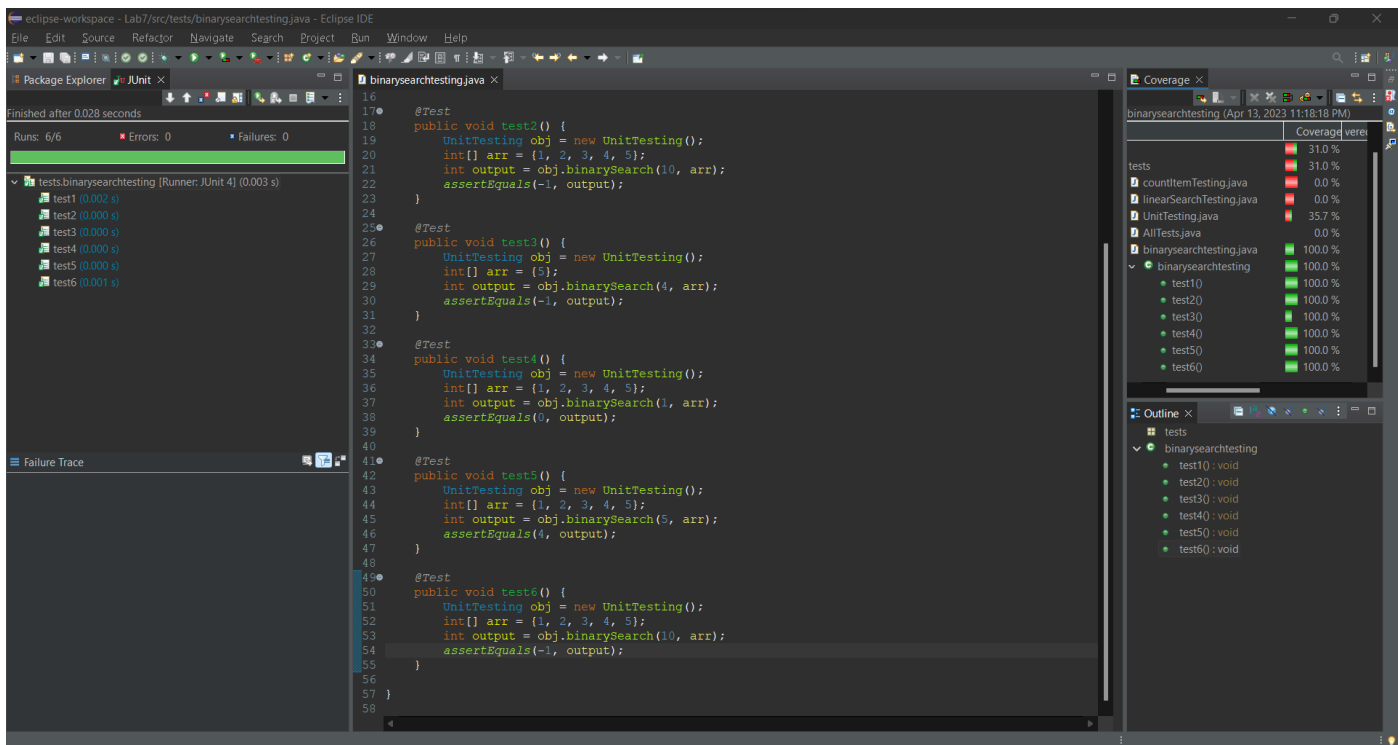
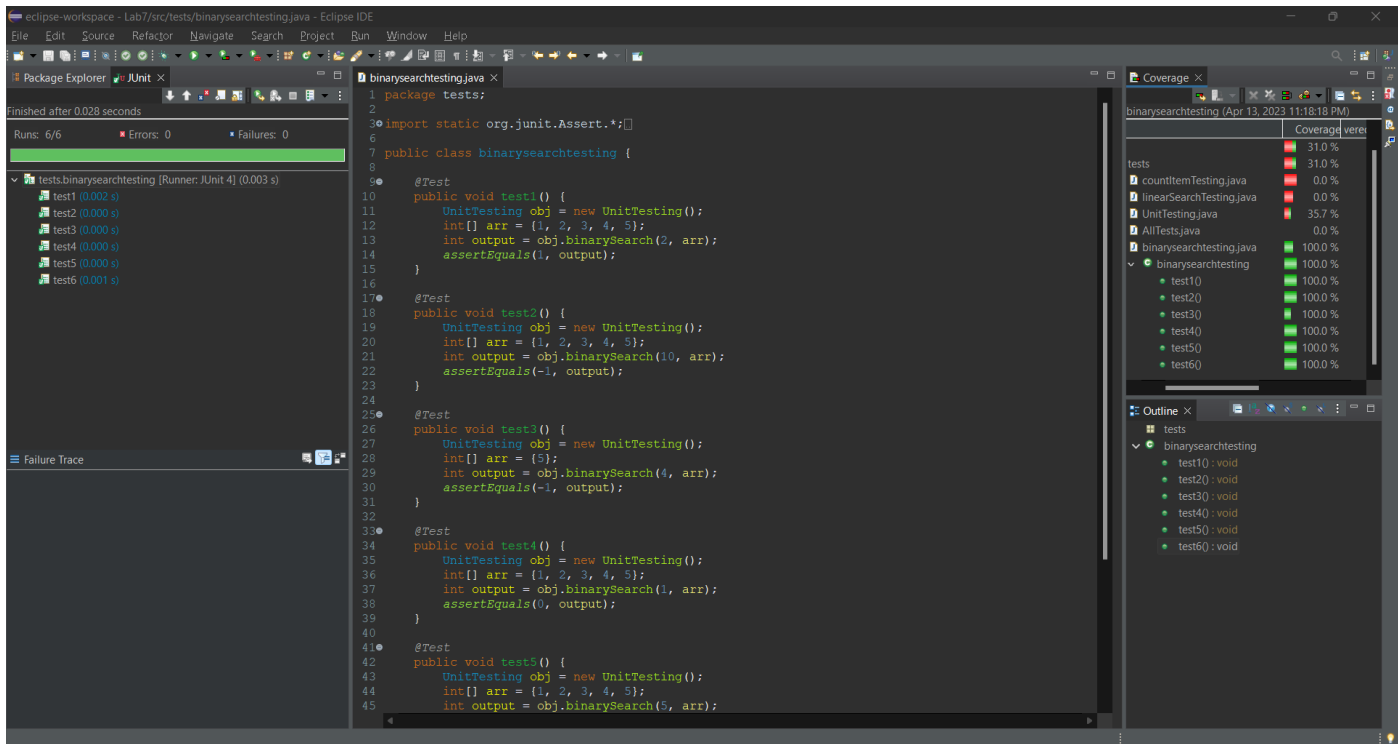
```
int binarySearch(int v, int a[])
{
    int lo,mid,hi;
    lo = 0;
    hi = a.length-1;
    while (lo <= hi)
    {
        mid = (lo+hi)/2;
        if (v == a[mid])
            return (mid);
        else if (v < a[mid])
            hi = mid-1;
        else
            lo = mid+1;
    }
    return (-1);
}
```

Equivalence Classes:

Input	Expected Output	a	v	Actual Output
v is present in a	Index of v	[1, 2, 3, 4, 2]	2	1
v is not present in a	-1	[1, 2, 3, 4, 5]	10	-1

Boundary Value Analysis:

Input	Expected Output	a	v	Actual Output
Empty array a	-1	[]	4	-1
v is present at the first index of a	0	[1, 2, 3, 4, 5]	1	0
v is present at the last index of the length of a	last index	[1, 2, 3, 4, 5]	5	4
v is not present in a	-1	[1, 2, 3, 4, 5]	10	-1



P4. triangle

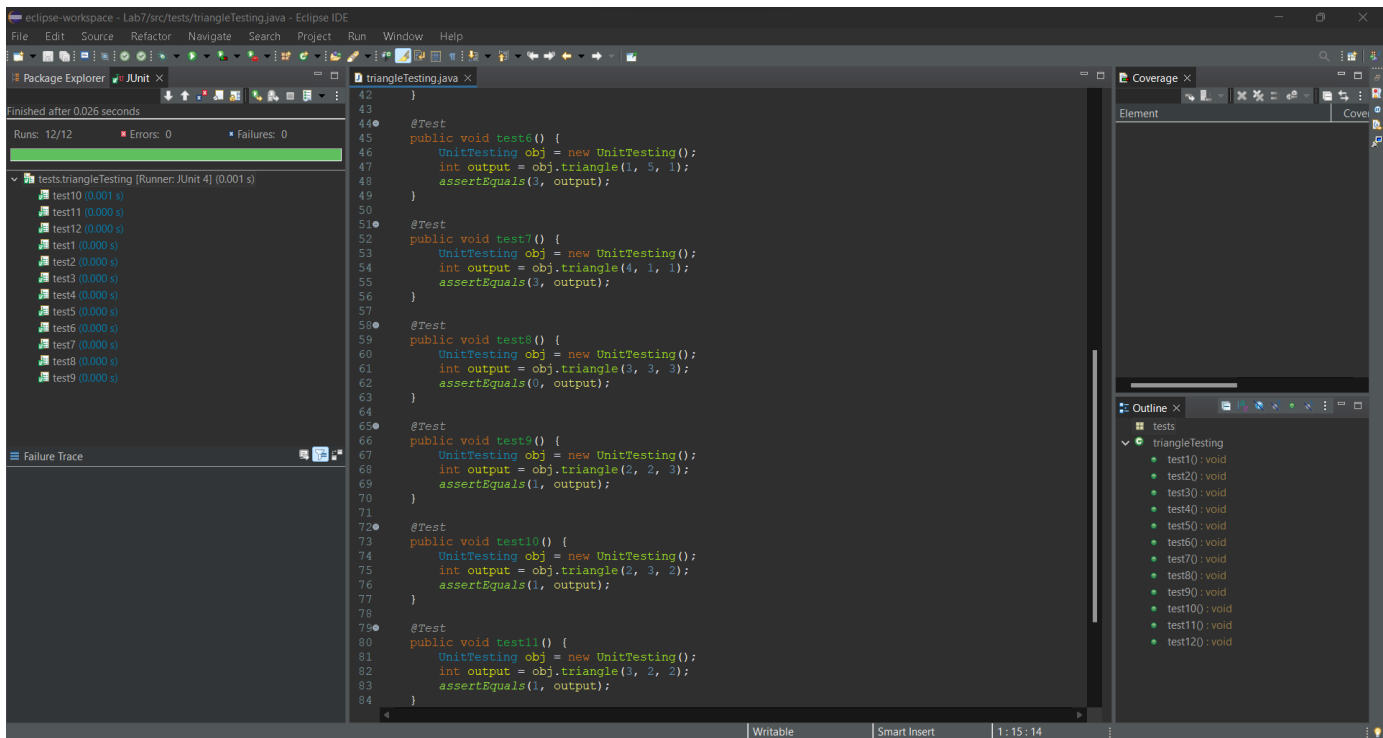
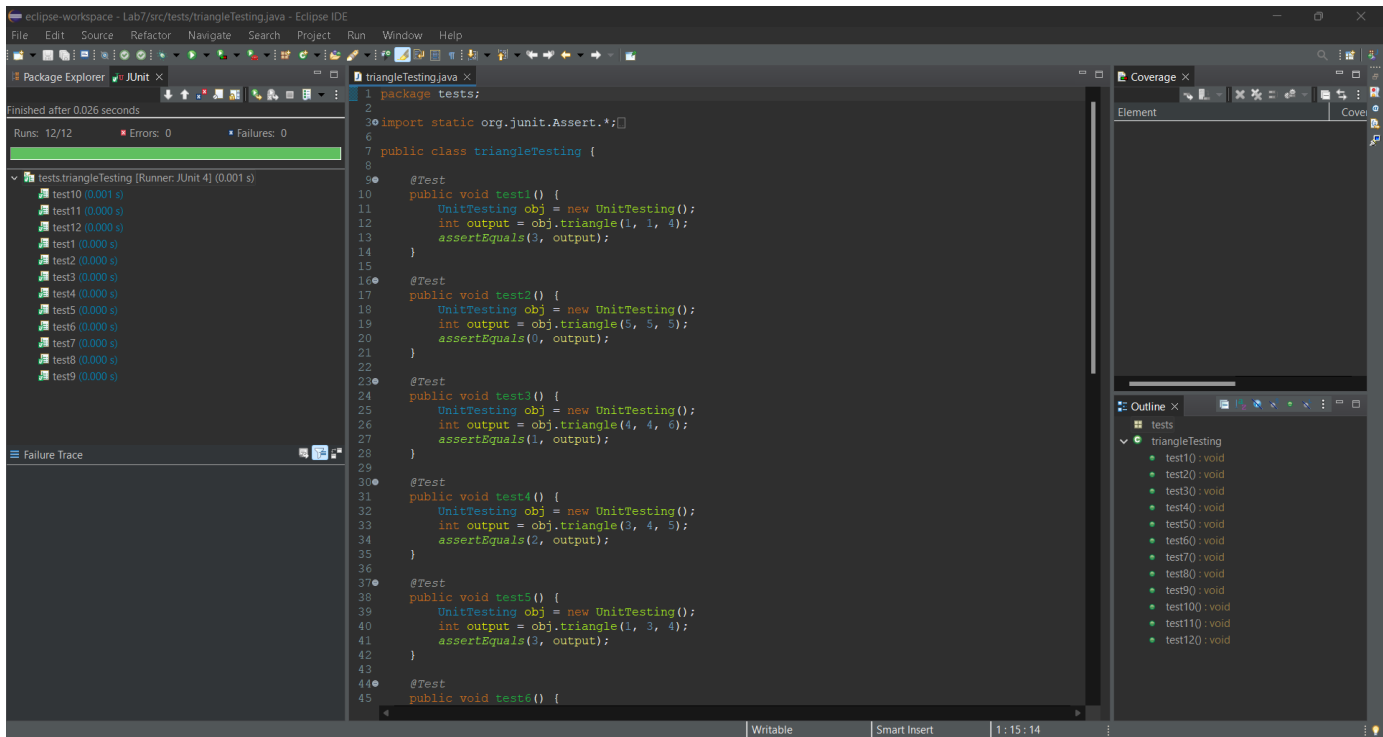
```
final int EQUILATERAL = 0;
final int ISOSCELES = 1;
final int SCALENE = 2;
final int INVALID = 3;
int triangle(int a, int b, int c)
{
    if (a >= b+c || b >= a+c || c >= a+b)
        return(INVALID);
    if (a == b && b == c)
        return(EQUILATERAL);
    if (a == b || a == c || b == c)
        return(ISOSCELES);
    return(SCALENE);
}
```

Equivalence Classes:

Input	Expected Output	a	b	c	Actual Output
Invalid triangle (a+b<=c)	INVALID	1	1	4	INVALID
Valid equilateral triangle (a=b=c)	EQUILATERAL	5	5	5	EQUILATERAL
Valid isosceles triangle (a=b<c)	ISOSCELES	4	4	6	ISOSCELES
Valid scalene triangle (a<b<c)	SCALENE	3	4	5	SCALENE

Boundary value Analysis:

Input	Expected Output	a	b	c	Actual Output
Invalid triangle ($a+b \leq c$)	INVALID	1	3	4	INVALID
Invalid triangle ($a+c < b$)	INVALID	1	5	1	INVALID
Invalid triangle ($b+c < a$)	INVALID	4	1	1	INVALID
Valid equilateral triangle ($a=b=c$)	EQUILATERAL	3	3	3	EQUILATERAL
Valid isosceles triangle ($a=b < c$)	ISOSCELES	2	2	3	ISOSCELES
Valid isosceles triangle ($a=c < b$)	ISOSCELES	2	3	2	ISOSCELES
Valid isosceles triangle ($b=c < a$)	ISOSCELES	3	2	2	ISOSCELES
Valid scalene triangle ($a < b < c$)	SCALENE	3	4	5	SCALENE



P5. prefix

```
public static boolean prefix(String s1, String s2)
{
    if (s1.length() > s2.length())
    {
        return false;
    }
    for (int i = 0; i < s1.length(); i++)
    {
        if (s1.charAt(i) != s2.charAt(i))
        {
            return false;
        }
    }
    return true;
}
```

Equivalence Classes:

Input	Expected Output	s1	s2	Actual Output
Empty string s1 and s2	True	""	""	True
Empty string s1 and non-empty s2	True	""	"a"	True
Non-empty s1 is a prefix of non-empty s2	True	"ab"	"abc"	True
Non-empty s1 is not a prefix of s2	False	"ab"	"bac"	False
Non-empty s1 is longer than s2	False	"abc"	"ab"	False

Boundary Value Analysis:

Input	Expected Output	s1	s2	Actual Output
Empty string s1 and s2	True	""	""	True
Empty string s1 and non-empty s2	True	""	"a"	True
Non-empty s1 is not a prefix of s2	False	"ab"	"bac"	False
Non-empty s1 is longer than s2	False	"abc"	"ab"	False

The screenshot displays the Eclipse IDE environment. The central editor shows the file `perfixTesting.java` with the following code:

```
1 package tests;
2
3 import static org.junit.Assert.*;
4
5
6
7 public class perfixTesting {
8
9     @Test
10    public void test1() {
11        UnitTesting obj = new UnitTesting();
12        boolean output = obj.prefix("", "");
13        assertEquals(true, output);
14    }
15
16    @Test
17    public void test2() {
18        UnitTesting obj = new UnitTesting();
19        boolean output = obj.prefix("", "a");
20        assertEquals(true, output);
21    }
22
23    @Test
24    public void test3() {
25        UnitTesting obj = new UnitTesting();
26        boolean output = obj.prefix("ab", "abc");
27        assertEquals(true, output);
28    }
29
30    @Test
31    public void test4() {
32        UnitTesting obj = new UnitTesting();
33        boolean output = obj.prefix("ab", "bac");
34        assertEquals(false, output);
35    }
36
37    @Test
38    public void test5() {
39        UnitTesting obj = new UnitTesting();
40        boolean output = obj.prefix("abc", "ab");
41        assertEquals(false, output);
42    }
43 }
44
```

On the left, the Package Explorer shows the `tests` package containing `perfixTesting`. The Run console at the bottom shows the test results:

```
Finished after 0.02 seconds
Runs: 5/5 Errors: 0 Failures: 0
tests.perfixTesting [Runner:JUnit 4] (0.001 s)
  test1 (0.000 s)
  test2 (0.000 s)
  test3 (0.000 s)
  test4 (0.001 s)
  test5 (0.000 s)
```

On the right, the Outline view shows the structure of the tests:

- tests
 - perfixTesting
 - test10 : void
 - test20 : void
 - test30 : void
 - test40 : void
 - test50 : void

P6. prefix

a) Identify the equivalence classes for the system

Equivalence Classes:

EC1: All sides are positive, real numbers.

EC2: One or more sides are negative or zero.

EC3: The sum of the lengths of any two sides is less than or equal to the length of the remaining side (impossible lengths).

EC4: The sum of the lengths of any two sides is greater than the length of the remaining side (possible lengths).

b) Identify test cases to cover the identified equivalence classes. Also, explicitly mention which test case would cover which equivalence class.

Test cases:

TC1 (EC1): A=3, B=4, C=5 (right-angled triangle)

TC2 (EC1): A=5, B=5, C=5 (equilateral triangle)

TC3 (EC1): A=5, B=6, C=7 (scalene triangle)

TC4 (EC1): A=5, B=5, C=7 (isosceles triangle)

TC5 (EC2): A=-2, B=4, C=5 (invalid input)

TC6 (EC2): A=0, B=4, C=5 (invalid input)

c) For the boundary condition $A + B > C$ case (scalene triangle), identify test cases to verify the boundary.

Test cases for the boundary condition $A + B > C$:

TC7 (EC4): A=2, B=3, C=6 (sum of A and B is equal to C)

d) For the boundary condition $A = C$ case (isosceles triangle), identify test cases to verify the boundary.

Test cases for the boundary condition $A = C$:

TC8 (EC4): $A=5, B=6, C=5$ (A equals to C)

e) For the boundary condition $A = B = C$ case (equilateral triangle), identify test cases to verify the boundary.

Test cases for the boundary condition $A = B = C$:

TC9 (EC4): $A=1, B=1, C=1$ (all sides are equal)

f) For the boundary condition $A^2 + B^2 = C^2$ case (right-angle triangle), identify test cases to verify the boundary.

Test cases for the boundary condition $A^2 + B^2 = C^2$:

TC10 (EC4): $A=3, B=4, C=5$ (right-angled triangle)

g) For the non-triangle case, identify test cases to explore the boundary.

Test cases for the non-triangle case:

TC11 (EC3): $A=2, B=2, C=4$ (sum of A and B is less than C)

h) For non-positive input, identify test points.

Test points for non-positive input:

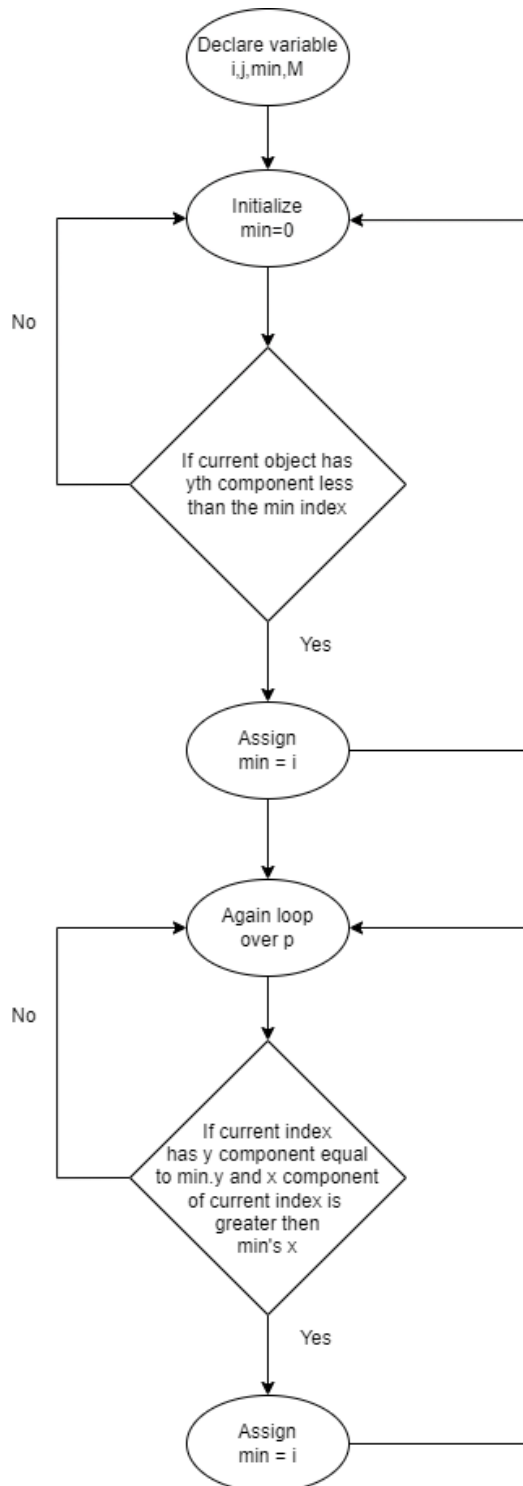
TP1 (EC2): $A=0, B=4, C=5$ (invalid input)

TP2 (EC2): $A=-2, B=4, C=5$ (invalid input)

Note: Test cases TC1 to TC10 covers all identified equivalence classes.

Section B:

(1) Control flow graph



(2) Test Cases

(a) Statement coverage test set: In this, all the statements in the code should be covered

Test Number	Test Case
1	p is an empty array
2	p has one point object
3	p has two points object with different y component
4	p has two points object with different x component
5	p has three or more point object with different y component

(b) Branch Coverage test set: In this, all branches are taken at least once

Test Number	Test Case
1	p is an empty array
2	p has one point object
3	p has two points object with different y component
4	p has two points object with different x component
5	p has three or more point object with different y component
6	p has three or more point object with same y component
7	p has three or more point object with all same x component
8	p has three or more point object with all different x component

9	p has three or more point object with some same and some different x component
---	--

(b) Basic condition coverage test set: Each boolean expression has been evaluated to be both true and false

Test Number	Test Case
1	p is an empty array
2	p has one point object
3	p has two points object with different y component
4	p has two points object with different x component
5	p has three or more point objects with different y component
6	p has three or more point objects with same y component
7	p has three or more point objects with all same x component
8	p has three or more point objects with all different x component
9	p has three or more point objects with some same and some different x component
10	p has three or more point objects with some same and some different y component
11	p has three or more point objects with all different y component
12	p has three or more point objects with all same y component