

**Lab-09**

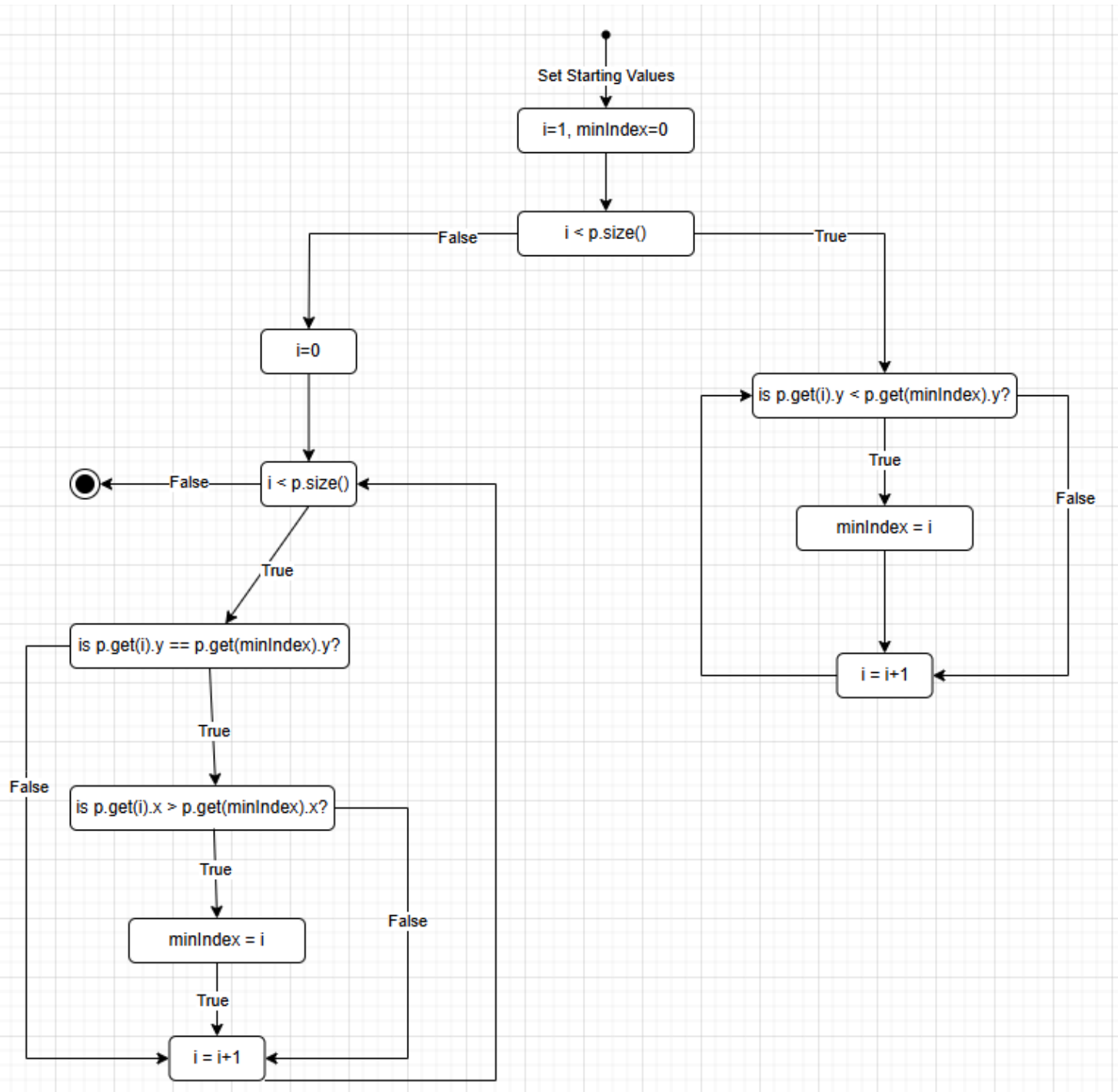
# **IT-314**

# **Software**

# **Engineering**

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# 1. Control Flow Graph:



## 2. Executable Java code:

```
import java.util.Vector;

class Point {
    int x, y;

    public Point(int x, int y) {
        this.x = x;
        this.y = y;
    }

    @Override
    public String toString() {
        return "(" + x + ", " + y + ")";
    }
}

public class ConvexHull {
    public static void doGraham(Vector<Point> p) {
        int i, min;
        min = 0;

        System.out.println("Searching for the minimum
y-coordinate...");
        for (i = 1; i < p.size(); ++i) {
            System.out.println("Comparing " + p.get(i) + " with " +
p.get(min));
            if (p.get(i).y < p.get(min).y) {
                min = i;
                System.out.println("New minimum found: " +
p.get(min));
            }
        }

        System.out.println("Searching for the leftmost point with
the same minimum y-coordinate...");
    }
}
```

```

                                " and a smaller x...");
        if (p.get(i).y == p.get(min).y && p.get(i).x
< p.get(min).x) {
            min = i;
            System.out.println("New leftmost minimum
point found: " + p.get(min));
        }
    }

    System.out.println("Final minimum point: " + p.get(min));
}

public static void main(String[] args) {
    Vector<Point> points = new
    Vector<>(); points.add(new Point(1,
    2));
    points.add(new Point(3, 1));
    points.add(new Point(0, 1));
    points.add(new Point(-1,
    1)); doGraham(points);
}

```

### a) Statement Coverage:

Test Case 1:

- Input:  $p = [(0, 1), (1, 2), (2, 3)]$
- Explanation: This input ensures we go through both loops and perform minimum checks in both y and x comparisons.
- Expected Outcome: index 2

### b) Branch Coverage:

Test Case 2:

- Input:  $p = [(1, 3), (2, 1), (3, 3)]$
- Explanation: This input allows the code to take both paths in  $p.get(i).y < p.get(min).y$  and  $p.get(i).y == p.get(min).y$ . The x-comparison will also be tested when y values are equal.
- Expected Outcome: index 2

Test Case 3:

- Input: `p = [(0,3),(1,3),(2,3)]`
- Explanation: Ensures the code covers cases where multiple points have the same y value and tests the branch where x values are compared.
- Expected Outcome: Index 2

## c) Basic Condition Coverage:

Test Case 4:

- Input: `p = [(2, 2), (1, 1), (0, 3)]`
- Explanation: This set allows for basic condition testing where each part of `p.get(i).y < p.get(min).y`, `p.get(i).y == p.get(min).y`, and `p.get(i).x > p.get(min).x` evaluates as both true and false.
- Expected Outcome: index 2

Test Case 5:

- Input: `p = [(1, 1), (1, 1), (2, 2)]`
- Explanation: This input tests both true and false branches of each condition in isolation.
- Expected Outcome: Since the first two points are identical, the second loop tests the y equality and x comparison in a controlled manner. Min should be updated to reflect the highest x among points with the smallest y.

## ❖ Identifying Undetected Code Mutations:

Can you identify a change (like a deletion, modification, or addition) in the code that would cause a failure but isn't detected by your existing test suite? This should be done using a mutation testing tool.

### Types of Possible Mutations

Several common mutation types can be applied, including:

- **Changes to Relational Operators:** Modify `<=` to `<` or switch `==` to `!=` in conditional statements.
- **Logic Modifications:** Remove or invert branches in if-statements.
- **Statement Adjustments:** Alter assignments or statements to see if the outcome goes unnoticed.

## ❖ Potential Mutations and Their Consequences:

### 1. Modifying the Comparison for the Leftmost Point:

- **Mutation:** In the second loop, change `p.get(i).x < p.get(min).x` to `p.get(i).x <= p.get(min).x`.
- **Consequence:** This change could lead to the selection of points sharing the same x-coordinate as the leftmost point, undermining the uniqueness of the minimum point.

### 2. Undetected by Current Tests: The existing test cases do not address situations where multiple points have identical x and y values, which would highlight if the function mistakenly includes such points as the leftmost.

### 3. Changing the y-Coordinate Comparison to `<=` in the First Loop:

- **Mutation:** Alter `p.get(i).y < p.get(min).y` to `p.get(i).y <= p.get(min).y` in the first loop.
- **Consequence:** This could allow points with the same y-coordinate but different x-coordinates to overwrite the minimum, potentially selecting a non-leftmost minimum point.

### 4. Undetected by Current Tests: The current test suite doesn't cover scenarios where multiple points have the same y-coordinate, which could allow this mutation to go unnoticed. To reveal this issue, a test case involving points with identical y-values but differing x-values is needed.

### 5. Eliminating the x-coordinate Check in the Second Loop:

- **Mutation:** Remove the condition `p.get(i).x < p.get(min).x` from the second loop.
- **Consequence:** This would permit the selection of any point with the minimum y-coordinate as the "leftmost," irrespective of its x-coordinate.

### 6. Undetected by Current Tests: The current tests do not check if the correct leftmost point is selected when multiple points have the same y-coordinate but different x-values.

## ❖ Additional Test Cases to Identify These Mutations:

To effectively detect these mutations, consider implementing the following test cases:

### 1. Test Case for Mutation 1:

- **Input:** [(0, 1), (0, 1), (1, 1)]
- **Expected Outcome:** The leftmost minimum should remain (0, 1) despite duplicates. This case will check if the  $x \leq$  mutation incorrectly includes duplicate points.

•

### 2. Test Case for Mutation 2:

- **Input:** [(1, 2), (0, 2), (3, 1)]
- **Expected Outcome:** The function should identify (3, 1) as the minimum point based on the y-coordinate. This test will confirm whether using  $\leq$  for y comparisons erroneously overwrites the minimum point.

### 3. Test Case for Mutation 3:

- **Input:** [(2, 1), (1, 1), (0, 1)]
- **Expected Outcome:** The leftmost point should be (0, 1). This case will help determine if the x-coordinate check was incorrectly removed.

By adding these specific test cases, you can strengthen the test suite to ensure that these mutations are effectively caught.

- Python Code for Mutation:

```
from math import atan2

class Point:

    def __init__(self, x, y):

        self.x = x

        self.y = y

    def __repr__(self):

        return f"({self.x}, {self.y})"

def orientation(p, q, r):

    # Cross product to find orientation

    val = (q.y - p.y) * (r.x - q.x) - (q.x - p.x) * (r.y - q.y)

    if val == 0:

        return 0 # Collinear

    elif val > 0:

        return 1 # Clockwise

    else:

        return 2 # Counterclockwise

def distance_squared(p1, p2):
```



```
return (p1.x - p2.x) ** 2 + (p1.y - p2.y) ** 2
```

```
def do_graham(points):
```

```
    # Step 1: Find the bottom-most point (or leftmost in case of a tie)
```

```
    n = len(points)
```

```
    min_y_index = 0
```

```
    for i in range(1, n):
```

```
        if (points[i].y < points[min_y_index].y) or \
```

```
            (points[i].y == points[min_y_index].y and points[i].x <
points[min_y_index].x):
```

```
        min_y_index = i
```

```
    points[0], points[min_y_index] = points[min_y_index], points[0] p0 = points[0]
```

```
    # Step 2: Sort the points based on polar angle with respect to
p0
```

```
    points[1:] = sorted(points[1:], key=lambda p: (atan2(p.y - p0.y, p.x - p0.x),
distance_squared(p0, p)))
```

```
    # Step 3: Initialize the convex hull with the first three points hull = [points[0],
```

```
points[1], points[2]]
```

```
    # Step 4: Process the remaining points for i in
```

```
range(3, n):
```

```
        # Mutation introduced here: instead of checking `!= 2`, we
incorrectly use `== 1`

        while len(hull) > 1 and orientation(hull[-2], hull[-1],
points[i]) == 1:

            hull.pop()

            hull.append(points[i])

    return hull

# Sample test to observe behavior with the mutation
points = [Point(0, 3), Point(1, 1), Point(2, 2), Point(4, 4),
          Point(0, 0), Point(1, 2), Point(3, 1), Point(3, 3)]

hull = do_graham(points)

print("Convex Hull:", hull)
```