Program Graphs - Examples

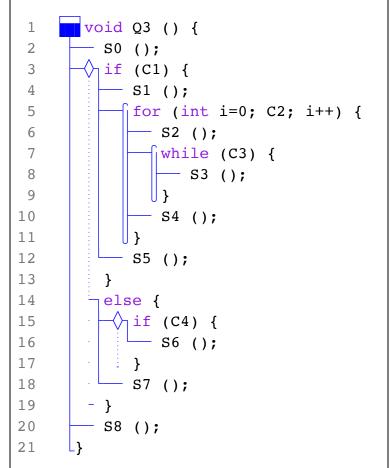
- 1. Draw the program graph using the line numbers to label all nodes in the graph.
- 2. Compute the cyclomatic number for each problem below. Use the three methods discussed in class:

```
# conditions + 1
|E| - |V| + 2
# Regions + 1
```

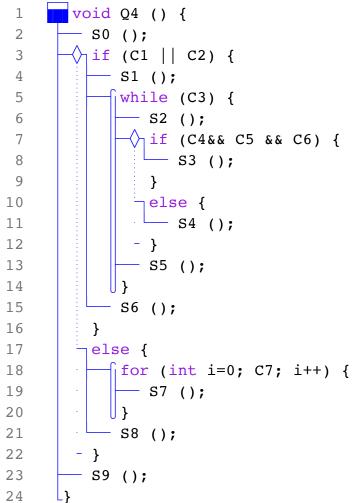
Calculate P* based on the looping conditions indicated with each problem.

Example 1 Example 2 void Q1 () { void Q2 () { 1 1 2 2 S0 (); S0 (); 3 3 if (C1) { if (C1) { S1 (); 4 - S1 (); 4 5 fiwhile (C2) { 5 ∫do { 6 if (C3) { 6 S2 (); — S2 (); 7 7 if (C2) { 8 - S3 (); 8 } 9 else { 9 } - S3 (); - S4 (); 10 10 } while (C3); 11 - } 11 12 S4 (); S5 (); 12 13 13 } } S5 (); 14 14 else { $\rightarrow \uparrow$ if (C4) { 15 15 } — S6 (); else { 16 16 — S6 (); 17 17 } 18 - } 18 - S7 (); 19 19 S7 (); - } 20 **L**} 20 - S8 (); 21 **L**} For P*, assume the while statement at line 5 loops exactly 4 times. For P*, assume the do-while statement at line 5 loops 1, 2, or 3 times.

Example 3 Example 4



For P*, assume the for statement at line 5 loops 4 times and the while statement and line 7 loops 1, 2, or 3 times.



For P*, assume the while statement at line 5 loops 3 times and the for statement and line 18 loops exactly 24 times.