

1.1(a) C

(b) A, B, D

(c) C, D

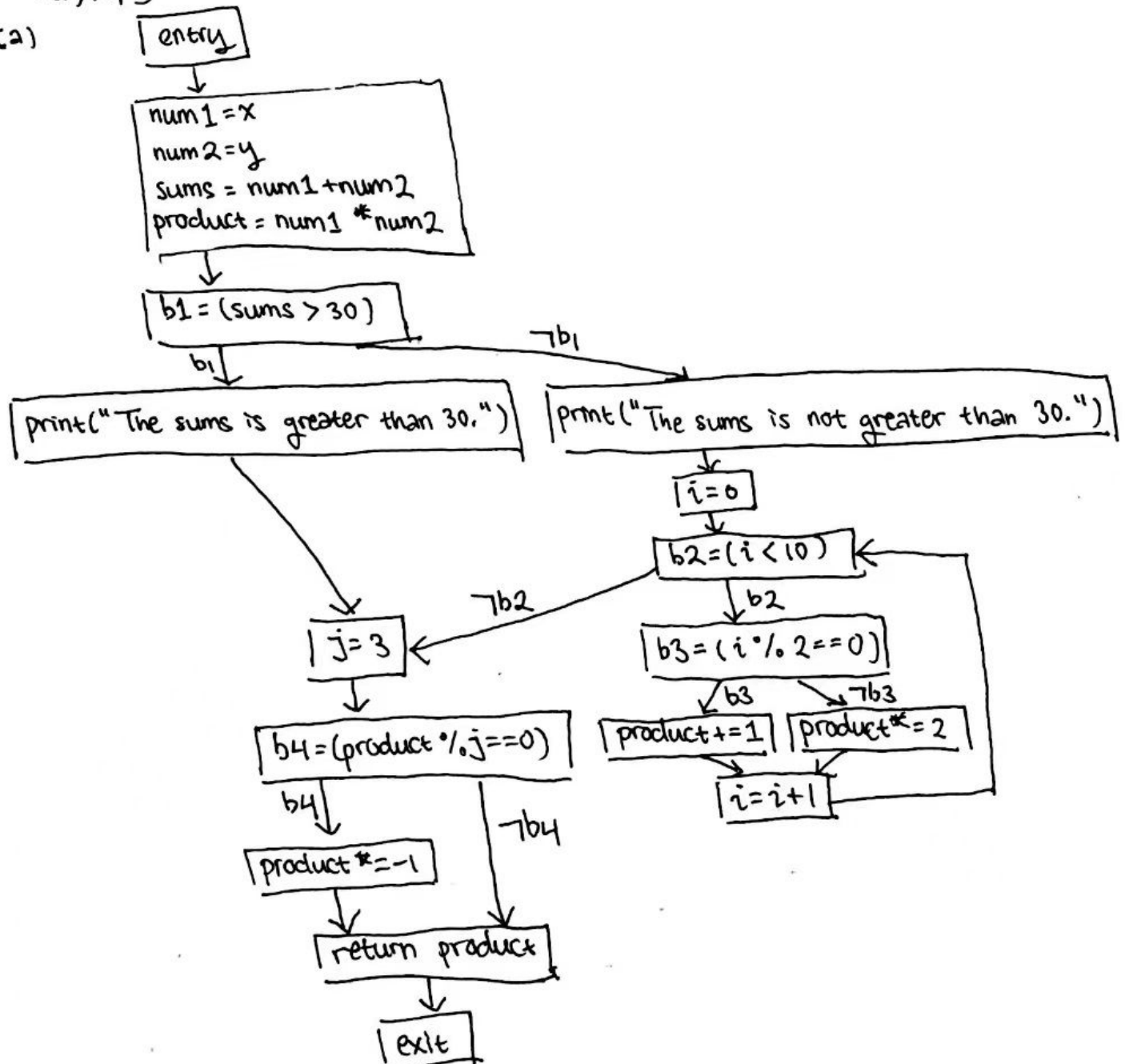
1.2 (a) D

(b) C, D

(c) C

(d) A, B

2(a)



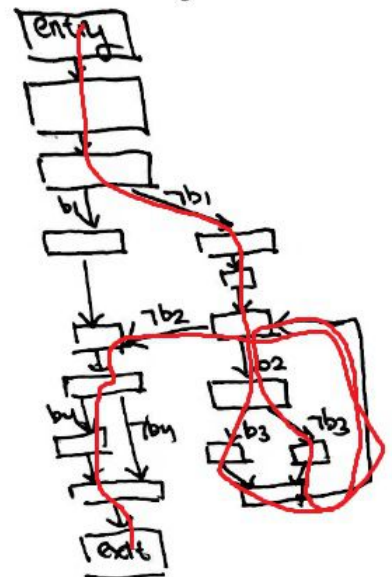
(b) Yes, at least two tests are needed, example:

→ $x=30, y=1$ → $x=1, y=1$

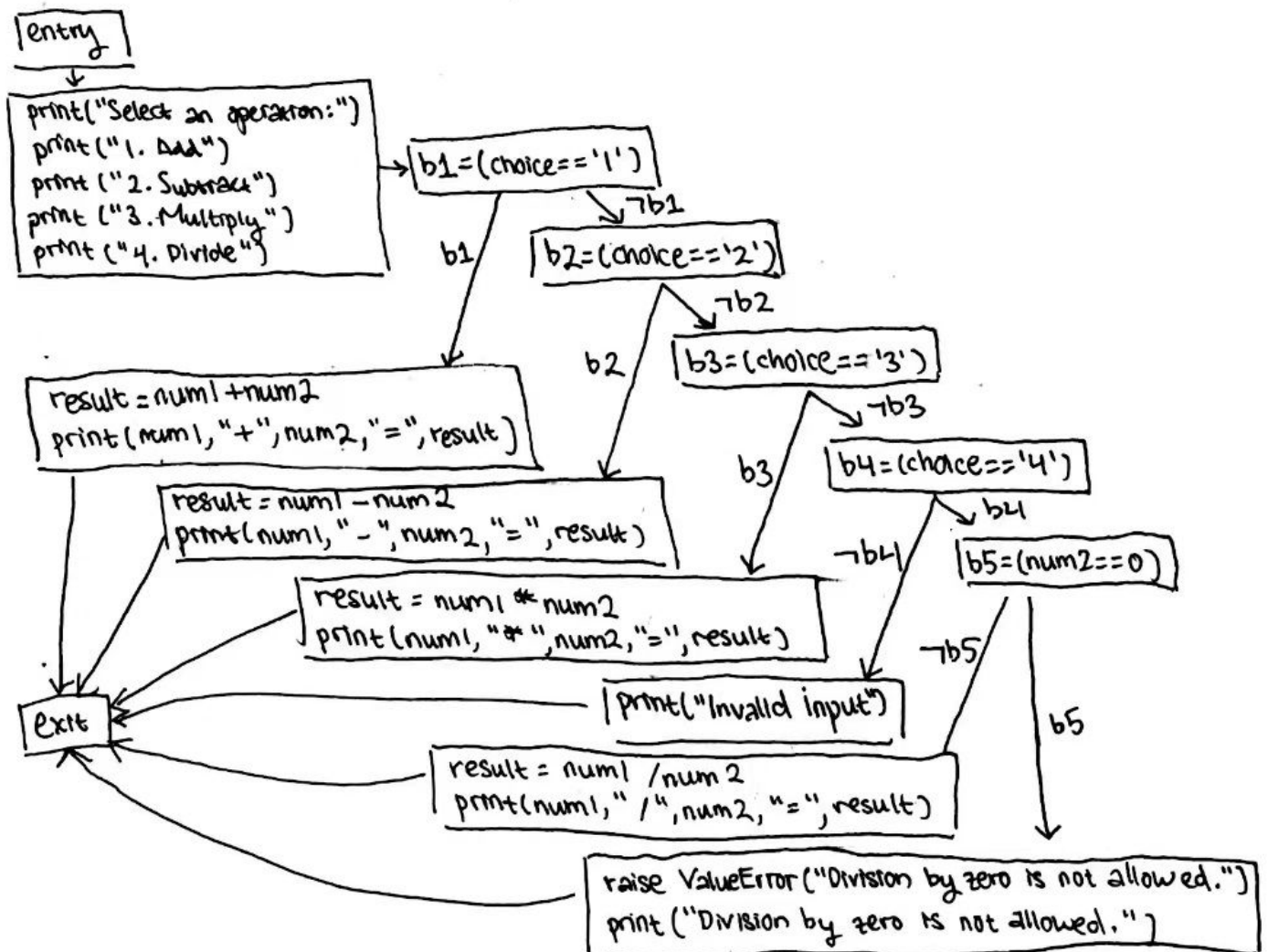
(c) Yes, at least four tests are needed, example:

→ $x=30, y=1$ → $x=1, y=1$ → $x=31, y=1$ → $x=2, y=1$

(note that: this is with an assumption that the for loop (acyclic) part is considered as a long and fixed path that it always cover the "only" path which is $i=0, \dots, 9$)

$$x=2, y=1$$


entry, 7b1, b2, b3, b2, 7b3,
b2, b3, b2, 7b3, b2, b3, b2, 7b3,
b2, b3, b2, 7b3, b2, b3, b2, 7b3,
b4, exit



(a) Statement coverage: $\frac{18}{21} \approx 86\%$

branch coverage: $\frac{8}{10} = 80\%$

path coverage: $\frac{4}{6} \approx 67\%$

(b) Test set that achieve 100% statement coverage:

{choice = '1', num1 = 1, num2 = 1};

{choice = '2', num1 = 2, num2 = 2};

{choice = '3', num1 = 3, num2 = 3};

{choice = '4', num1 = 4, num2 = 4};

{choice = '4', num1 = 4, num2 = 0};

{choice = '5', num1 = 5, num2 = 5}.

Test set that achieve 100% branch coverage:

{choice = '1', num1 = 1, num2 = 1};

{choice = '2', num1 = 2, num2 = 2};

{choice = '3', num1 = 3, num2 = 3};

{choice = '4', num1 = 4, num2 = 4};

{choice = '4', num1 = 4, num2 = 0};

{choice = '5', num1 = 6, num2 = 9}.

Test set that achieve 100% path coverage:

{choice = '1', num1 = 1, num2 = 1};

{choice = '2', num1 = 2, num2 = 2};

{choice = '3', num1 = 3, num2 = 3};

{choice = '4', num1 = 4, num2 = 4};

{choice = '4', num1 = 4, num2 = 0};

{choice = '5', num1 = 42, num2 = 0}.