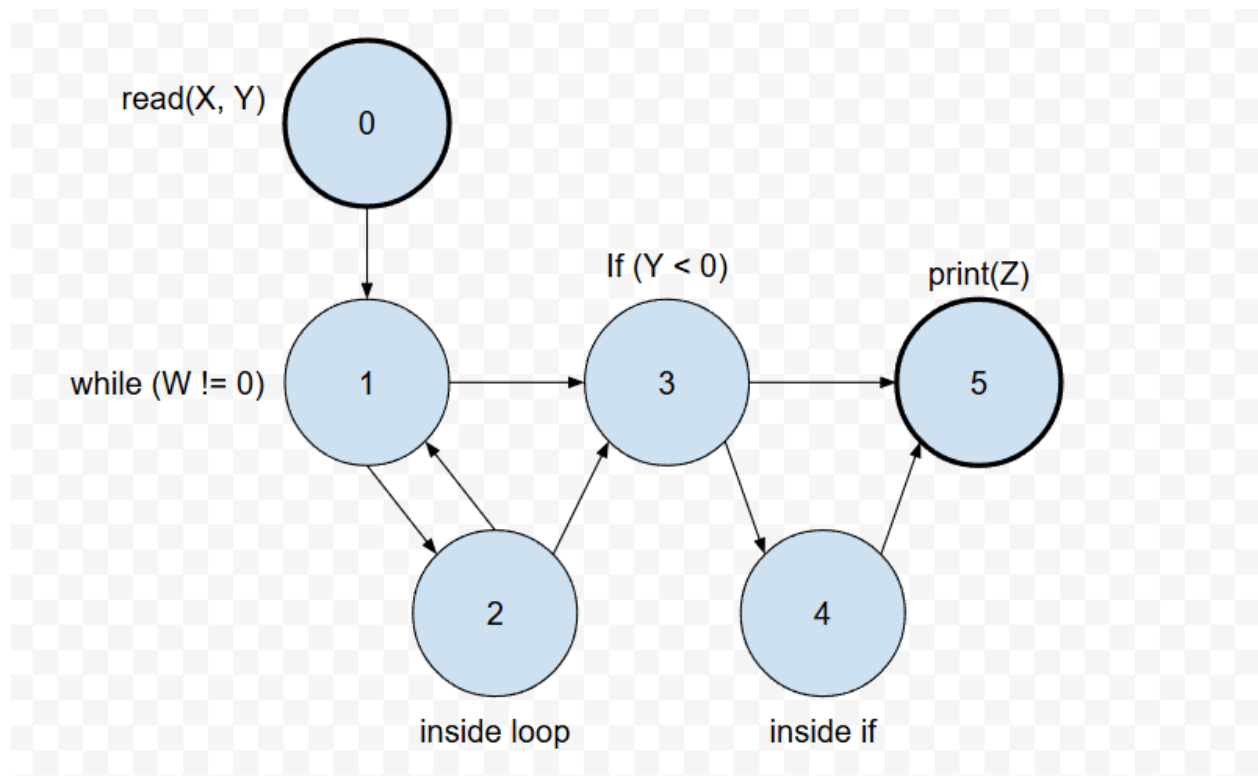


Q1:



1. There are no infeasible paths. All parts of the code can be reached and no conditions lead to unreachable blocks of code.

2. Node Coverage:

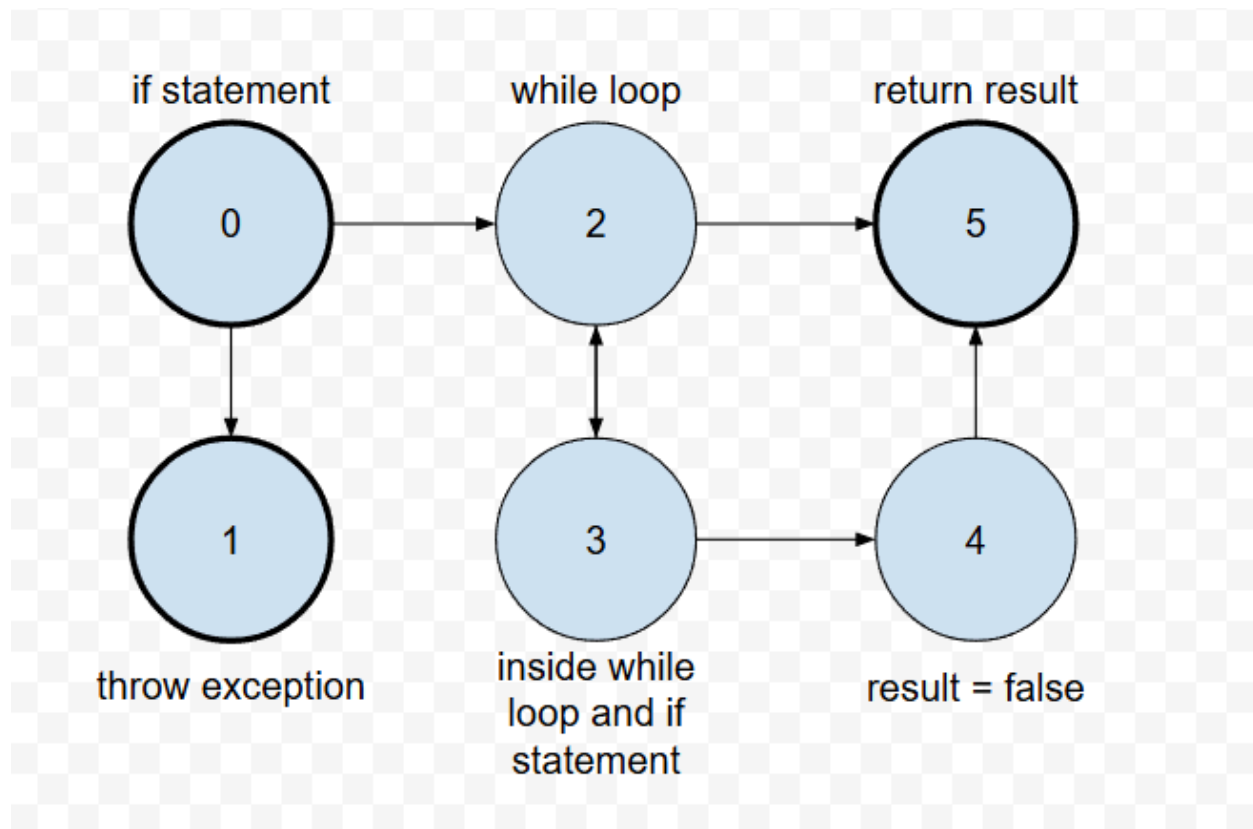
- $TR = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$
- Test Paths =  $\{[0, 1, 2, 1, 3, 5], [0, 1, 3, 4, 5]\}$

3. Edge Coverage:

- $TR = \{(0, 1), (1, 2), (2, 1), (1, 3), (2, 3), (3, 4), (3, 5), (4, 5)\}$
- Test Paths =  $\{[0, 1, 2, 1, 2, 3, 5], [0, 1, 3, 4, 5]\}$

Q2:

1. CFG



2.

$TR(NC) = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$

$TR(EC) = \{(0, 1), (0, 2), (2, 3), (3, 4), (4, 5), (2, 5)\}$

$TR(EPC) = \{(0, 2, 5), (0, 2, 3), (2, 3, 4), (2, 3, 2), (3, 2, 3), (3, 4, 5), (3, 2, 5)\}$

3.

Node Coverage but not Edge Coverage: A single test case that only goes through a linear path without taking all branches.

- $\{\text{null}, \text{"sa"}\}$ : null goes from 0 to 1. "sa" where right > left so it doesn't execute the while loop. It goes from 0, 2, and 5.

Edge Coverage but not Edge Pair Coverage.

- not possible

Edge Pair Coverage

- $\{\text{"saaa"}\}$

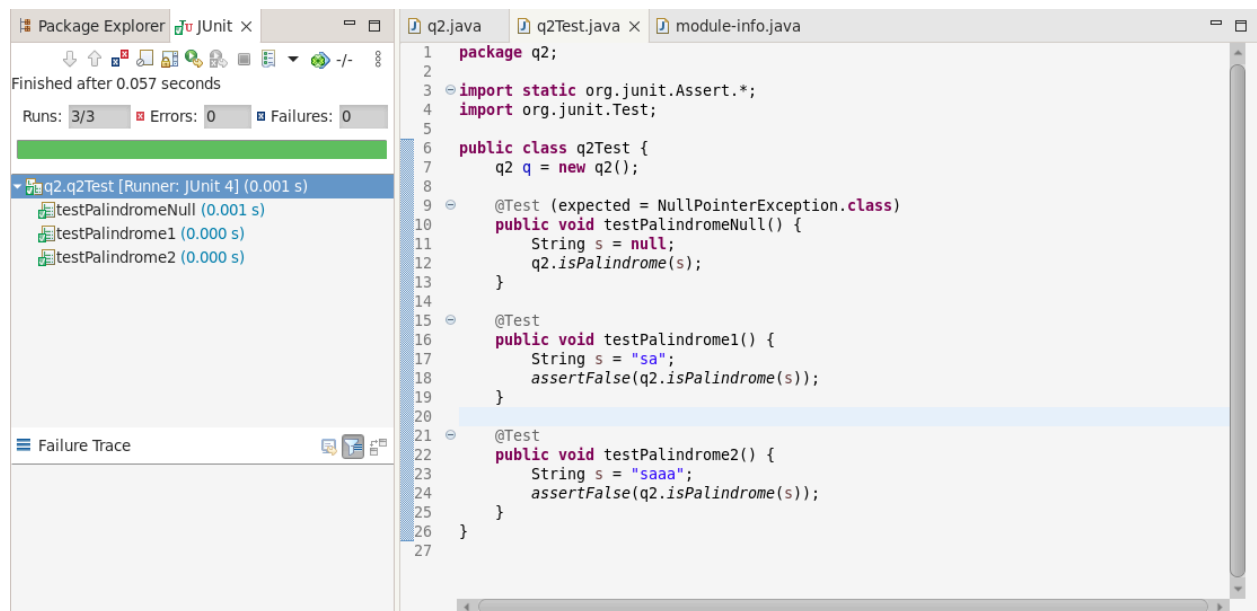
4.

Prime Path Coverage are paths that do not repeat nodes except possibly at the start or the end.

$TR(PPC): 0 \rightarrow 1, 0 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 5, 0 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 5$

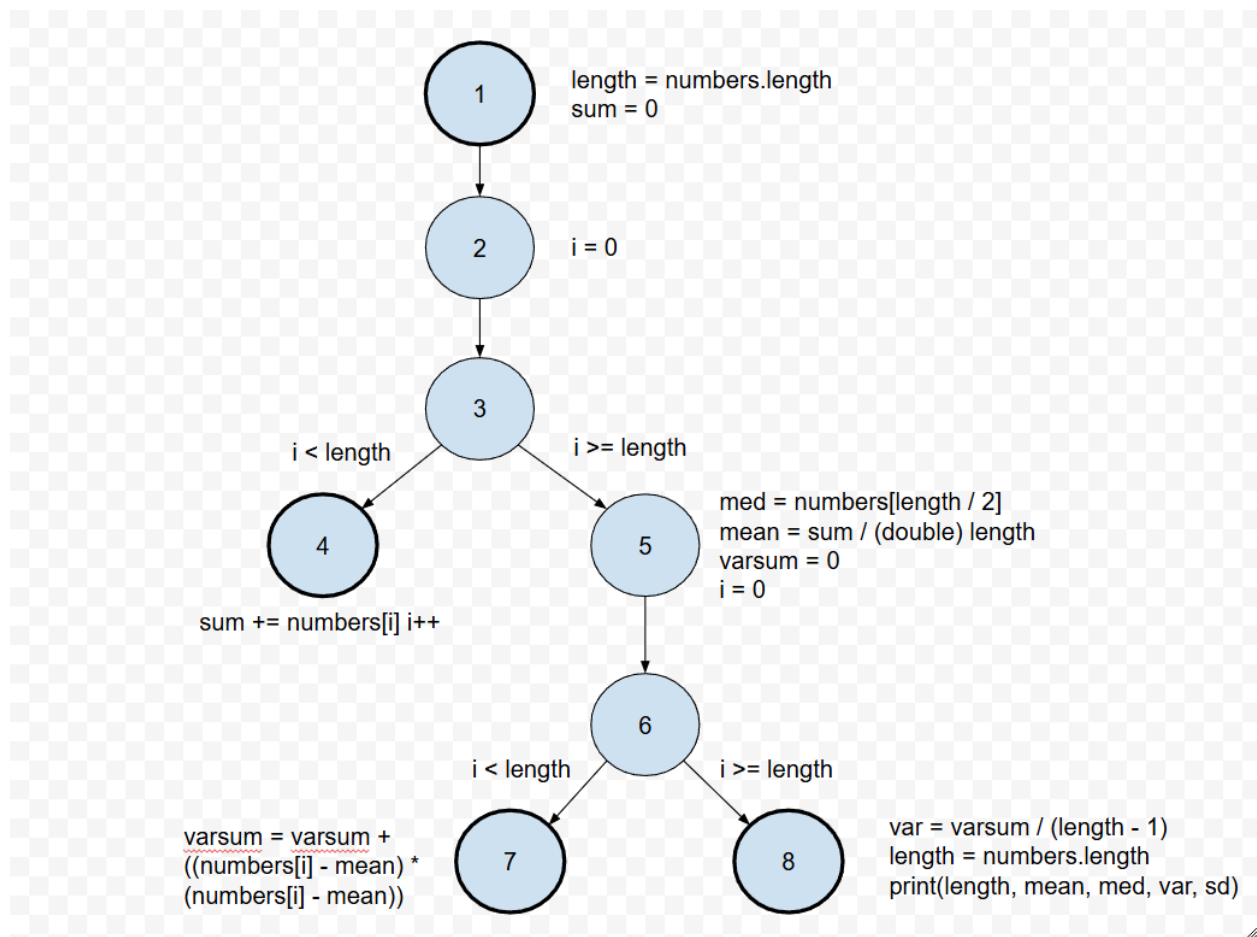
$PPC: \{\text{null}, \text{"sa"}, \text{"saaa"}\}$

## 5. Screenshot of the JUnit test class

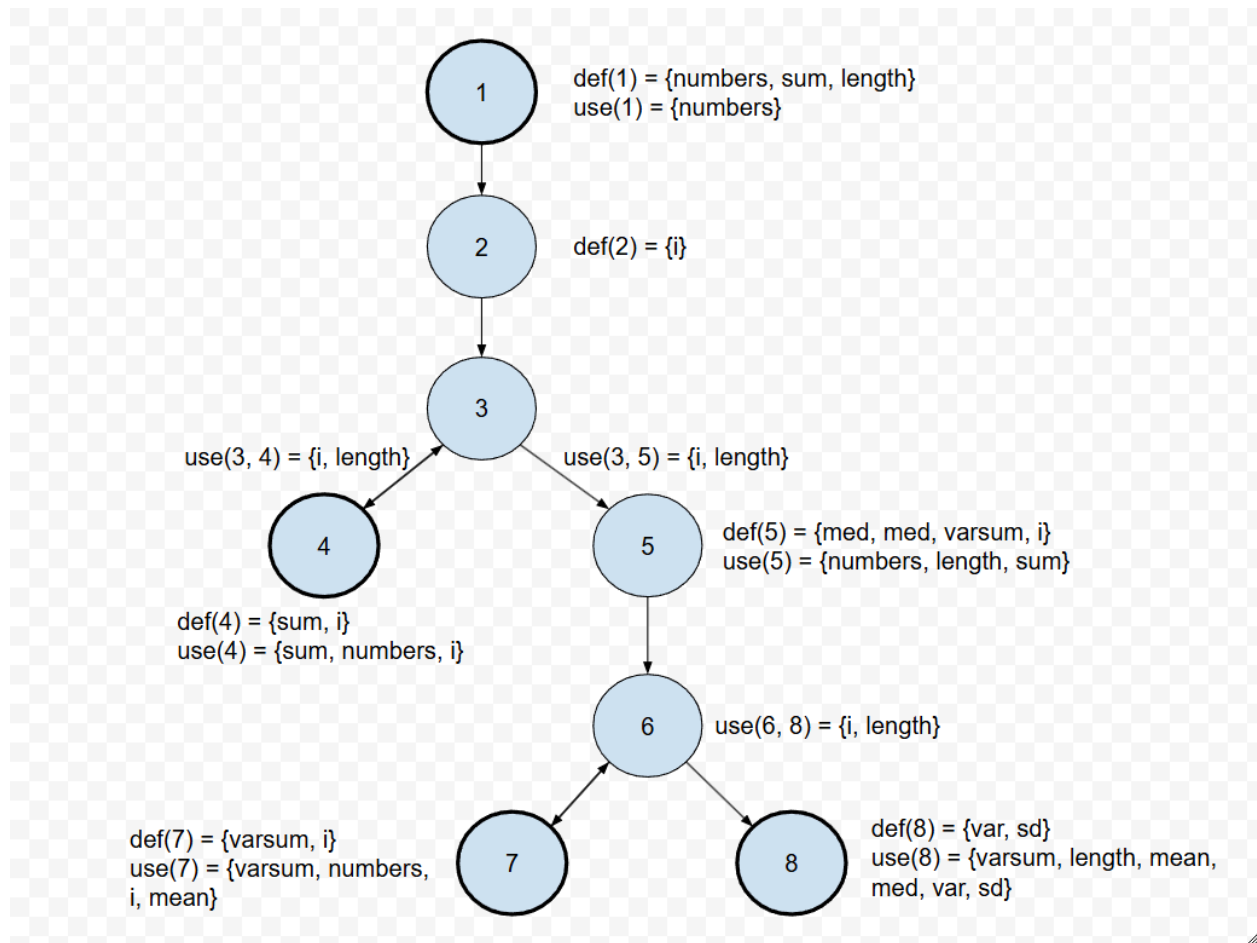


Q3:

1. CFG



## DFG



## 2. du pairs

numbers	14, 15, 17
sum	14, 15, 45
length	13, 15, 16, 18
i	23, 24, 25, 26, 56, 57
var	
varsum	78
mean	58, 57
med	58
sd	

sd and var has no node pair because sd was only used and initialized in node 8 and var was only used and initialized in node 7. Since they have no du pairs or node pairs, this means that they also don't have du paths.

### 3. du paths

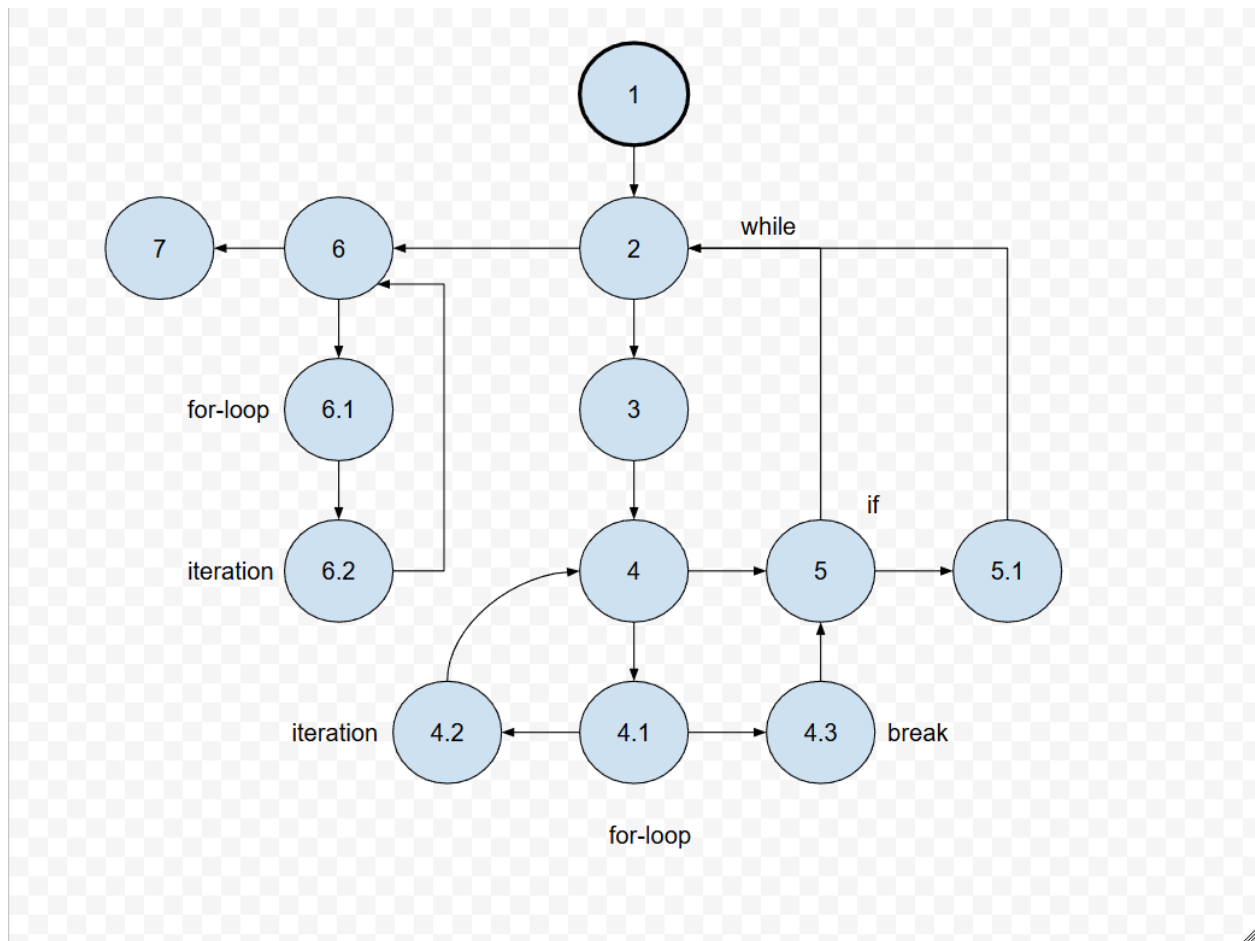
numbers	[1, 2, 3, 4] [1, 2, 3, 5] [1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7]
sum	[1, 2, 3, 4] [1, 2, 3, 5] [4, 3, 5]
length	[1, 2, 3, 5] [1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8] [1, 2, 3, 4] [1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7] [1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8]
i	[2, 3, 4] [2, 3, 5] [4, 3, 4] [4, 3, 5] [5, 6, 7] [5, 6, 8] [7, 6, 7] [7, 6, 8]
var	
varsum	[7, 6, 8]
mean	[5, 6, 7] [5, 6, 8]
med	[5, 6, 8]
sd	

### 4. Test cases: numbers (20), numbers (5, 10, 15)

5. If a value of 0 is provided to the program, the program will return an error line as the line within the code evaluates some number divided by length. Since the length is 0 and dividing by 0, this would return an error.

Q4:

1. CFG



2. if  $n=0$ , numPrimes  $< n$  returns false

3. T:{1, 2, 3, 4, 4.1, 4.2, 4, 5, 5.1, 2, 3, 4, 4.1, 4.3, 5, 2, 6, 6.1, 6.2, 6, 6.1, 6.2, 6, 6.1, 6.2, 6, 6}  
input is 3

#### 4. Screenshot of the JUnit test cases

