An excerpt from a specification

(an example by Bob Stahl)

> **14.3.5 Calculating the Correction**
>
> The Correction is determined by the Base, by whether the Base is new, and by the value of Type.
>
> If the Base is less than 10,000, use Method 1 to calculate the Correction. If the Base is at least 10,000 but not greater than 50,000 use Method 2. Otherwise, use Method 3.
>
> Each Method will use procedures that depend on whether the Base is new or is a previous Base. (That is, "New" = Y or N).
>
> The value of Type can be A, B, C, or X. Each Method uses the Type to determine what process to use for computing the Correction.
>
> [The boring details of this follow …].

The output variable is "**Correction"**.

- Find the input variables.
- For each determine its type (i.e. SNM, ROV, GV).
- Find the Equivalence Classes for the output variable Correction.
- What is the minimum number of tests (excluding testing for out-of-range values)?
- What is the maximum number of tests (excluding testing for out-of-range values)?

Credit approval on Orders

(an example by Bob Stahl)

Credit orders are handled according to the value of `Credit_Status`.

`Credit_Status` may have the values OK, Review, or Request_Prepay.

If the credit for this order is preapproved (Preapproved = Y), then `Credit_Status` = OK.

If the order is not preapproved (Preapproved = N), the amount of the order (Amount) and the Year To Date total for the customer (YTD) are used.

If Amount is £100 or less, `Credit_Status` = OK.

Otherwise use the following:

If Amount is greater than £500, or if YTD is £1,000 or less, then `Credit_Status` = Request_Prepay.

If Amount is between £101 and £500 inclusive, then:

If YTD is greater than £3,000,

`Credit Status` = OK

If YTD is between £1,001 and £3,000 inclusive,

`Credit_Status` = Review