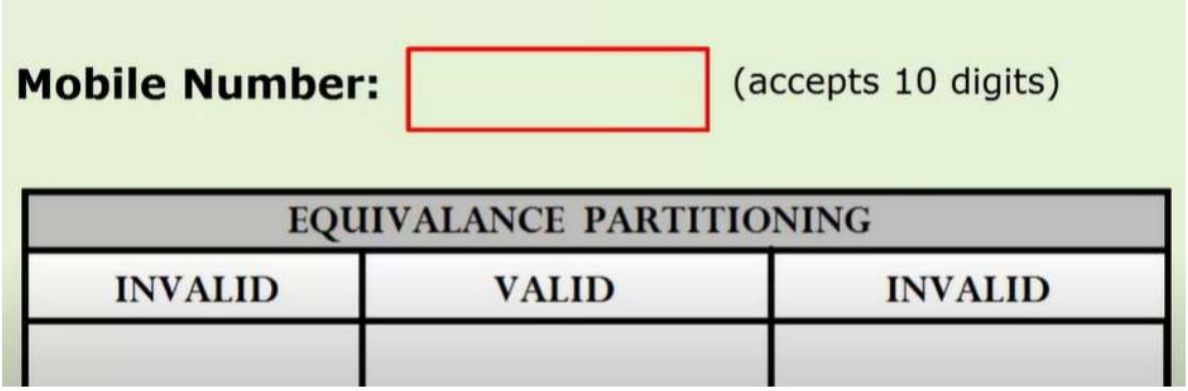
3.5 Exercises for Lab

3.5.1. Select equivalence partitioning based inputs and make test cases after classifying them in valid and invalid compartments.

3.5.1.1. UI



3.5.1.2. Equivalence Partitioning:

Equivalence Partitioning		
Invalid	Valid	Invalid
Mobile number digits<10	Mobile number digits=10	Mobile number digits>10

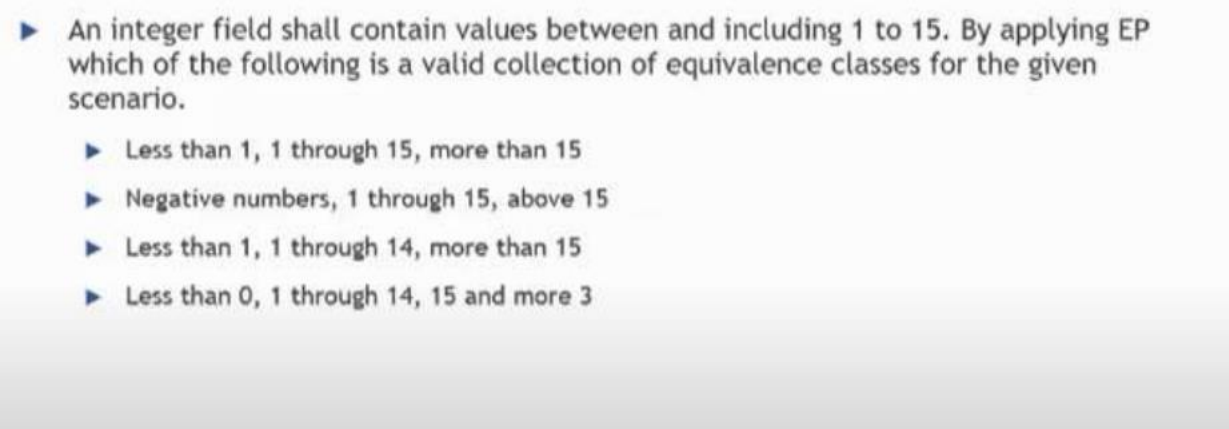
3.5.1.3. Test Cases:

Test ID	**Test case Description**	**Input Data**	**Expected Outcome**	**Actual Outcome**	**Status**
TC_01	To display invalid for mobile number less than 10 digits	29292981	Invalid mobile number		
TC_02	To display valid for mobile number equal to 10 digits	1234567890	Valid mobile number		
TC_03	To display invalid for mobile number greater than 10 digits	098765432123	Invalid mobile number		

3.5.2. Select BVA technique and make test cases after classifying them to valid and invalid categories.

Same as Equivalence Partitioning

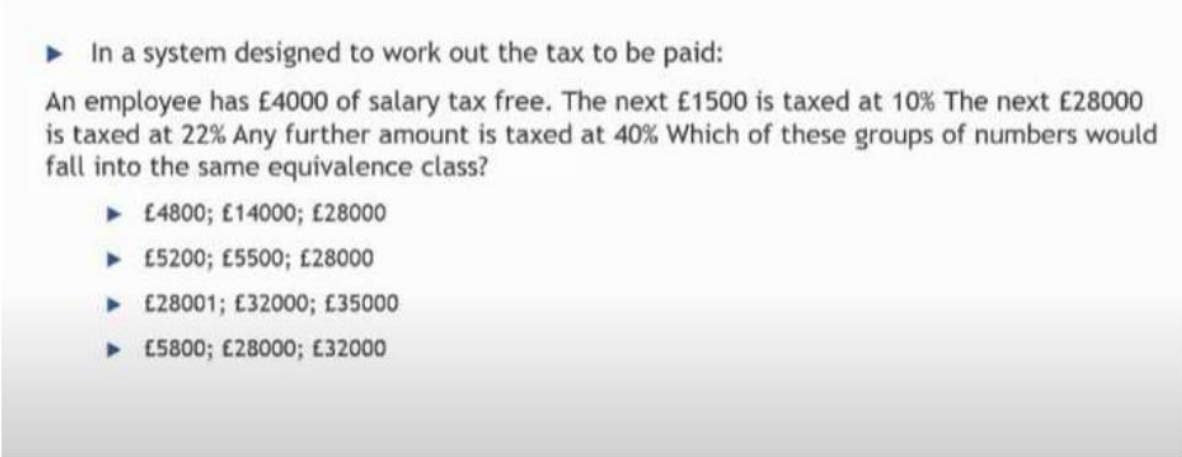
3.5.3. Scenario



Answer

- Less than 1, 1 through 15, more than 15

3.5.4. Scenario



Answer

- 4800,14000,28000

3.5.5. Scenario

Purchase discount is 0% for up to 500 US$, 5% is added for each additional 500 US$ up to 2000 US$, and 25% is applied for above 2000 US$. Which test inputs in US$ would be selected for valid equivalence partitions?

(a) 250, 700, 1400, 1800, 4000

(b) 250, 1400, 3000

(c) -100, 250, 650, 1300, 1700, 2900

(d) 200, 720, 1600, 1800, 2100

Answer

- -100, 250, 650, 1300, 1700, 2900

3.5.6. Scenario

A tourist of age greater than …

Answer

Step 1: Causes

C1: Age is over 21.

C2: Driving record is clean.

C3: If tourist is on business.

Step 2: Effects

E1: Supply a rental car without premium charge.

E2: supply a rent car with premium charge.

E3: Car cannot be supplied.

Step 3: Graph