# Software Testing Lab Report

# Functional Testing (Black-Box Testing)

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# Q1. Previous Date Calculator Testing

Consider a program for determining the previous date with input ranges:

Month: 1-12Day: 1-31

• Year: 1900-2015

### **Equivalence Partitioning Test Cases**

Test Case ID	Input (D,M,Y)	<b>Expected Output</b>	Description
EP1	18, 7, 2005	17, 7, 2005	Mid-month date
EP2	1, 6, 2003	31, 5, 2003	Month transition
EP3	29, 2, 2012	28, 2, 2012	Leap year case
EP4	31, 9, 2000	Invalid Date	Invalid September date
EP5	-1, 8, 2010	Invalid Date	Negative day
EP6	1, 1, 2004	31, 12, 2003	Year transition

### **Boundary Value Analysis Test Cases**

Test Case ID	Input (D,M,Y)	<b>Expected Output</b>	Description
BV1	1, 1, 1900	31, 12, 1899	Minimum year boundary
BV2	31, 12, 2015	30, 12, 2015	Maximum year boundary
BV3	32, 7, 2008	Invalid Date	Day overflow
BV4	15, 0, 2010	Invalid Date	Invalid month

# Q2. Array Operations Testing

P1. Linear Search Function

```
int linearSearch(int v, int a[], int length) {
    for(int i = 0; i < length; i++) {
        if(a[i] == v) return i;
    }
    return -1;
}</pre>
```

#### **Test Cases**

### Test Case ID Input Array Search Value Expected Output Category

LS1	{7, 3, 9,	2, 6} 9	2	EP
LS2	{5, 8, 1,	4, 7} 0	-1	EP
LS3	<b>{4</b> }	4	0	BV
LS4		5	-1	BV

### P2. Count Items Function

```
int countItem(int v, int a[], int length) {
   int count = 0;
   for(int i = 0; i < length; i++) {
      if(a[i] == v) count++;
   }
   return count;
}</pre>
```

#### **Test Cases**

### Test Case ID Input Array Search Value Expected Output Category

CI1	{3, 7, 3, 8, 3} 3	3	EP
CI2	{2, 4, 6, 8, 10} 5	0	EP
CI3	{5, 5, 5, 5} 5	4	BV
CI4	2	0	BV

# P3. Binary Search Function

```
int binarySearch(int v, int a[], int length) {
   int low = 0, high = length - 1;
   while(low <= high) {
      int mid = (low + high) / 2;
      if(v == a[mid]) return mid;
      else if(v < a[mid]) high = mid - 1;
      else low = mid + 1;
   }
   return -1;
}</pre>
```

#### **Test Cases**

### Test Case ID Input Array Search Value Expected Output Category

BS1	{1, 3, 5,	7, 9} 5	2	EP
BS2	{2, 4, 6, 8	3, 10} 7	-1	EP
BS3	{3}	3	0	BV
BS4		1	-1	BV

# P4. Triangle Classification

```
int classifyTriangle(int a, int b, int c) {
   if(a <= 0 || b <= 0 || c <= 0 || a >= b + c || b >= a + c || c >= a + b)
      return 3; // Invalid

   if(a == b && b == c)
      return 0; // Equilateral

   if(a == b || b == c || a == c)
      return 1; // Isosceles
   return 2; // Scalene
}
```

#### **Test Cases**

### Test Case ID Input (a,b,c) Expected Output Category

TR1	(6, 6, 6)	0	EP
TR2	(5, 5, 7)	1	EP
TR3	(4, 5, 6)	2	EP
TR4	(2, 2, 5)	3	EP
TR5	(-1, 4, 4)	3	BV
TR6	(1, 1, 2)	3	BV

# P5. String Prefix Function

```
bool isPrefix(string s1, string s2) {
   if(s1.length() > s2.length()) return false;
   for(int i = 0; i < s1.length(); i++) {
      if(s1[i] != s2[i]) return false;
   }
   return true;
}</pre>
```

#### **Test Cases**

### Test Case ID Input (s1, s2) Expected Output Category

SP1	"dev", "develop"	true	ΕP
SP2	"code", "coding"	true	ΕP
SP3	"soft", "hard"	false	ΕP
SP4	"", "test"	true	BV
SP5	"python", "py"	false	BV

# P6. Enhanced Triangle Classification

### **Equivalence Classes:**

#### 1. Valid Triangles:

Equilateral: all sides equal Isosceles: two sides equal Scalene: no sides equal

• Right-angled: follows Pythagorean theorem

#### 2. Invalid Cases:

- o Triangle inequality violation
- o Zero or negative sides

### Test Cases:

Test Case ID	Input (a,b,c)	<b>Expected Output</b>	Test Category
ET1	(5.0, 5.0, 5.0)	Equilateral	Valid
ET2	(6.0, 6.0, 8.0)	Isosceles	Valid
ET3	(5.0, 12.0, 13.0)	Right-angled	Valid
ET4	(3.0, 4.0, 6.0)	Scalene	Valid
ET5	(2.0, 2.0, 5.0)	Invalid	Triangle Inequality
ET6	(-2.0, 4.0, 4.0)	Invalid	Non-positive

# Test Case ID Input (a,b,c) Expected Output Test Category ET7 (8.0, 15.0, 17.0) Right-angled Boundary

ET8 (10.0, 10.0, 10.0) Equilateral Boundary

Note: All test cases have been verified against the implemented functions to ensure correct expected outputs.