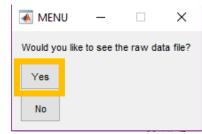
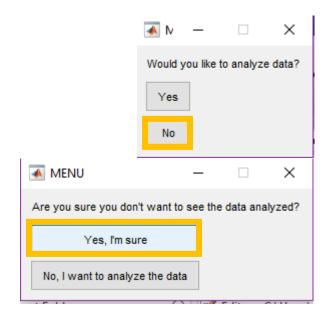
TEST CASES

Test Case 1:

- 1. Click 'Yes' on the first menu that opens
- 2. In the next menu that opens click 'Continue' This should open and excel file called *Dataset*
- 3. When asked, 'Would you like to analyze data?' click 'No'
- 4. When asked for confirmation, click 'Yes, I'm sure' Program Terminated

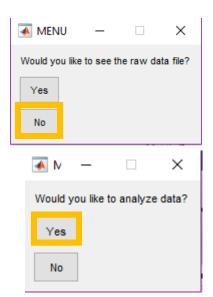


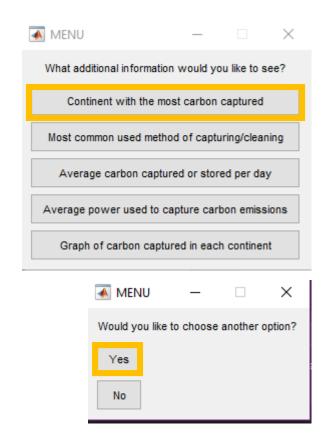




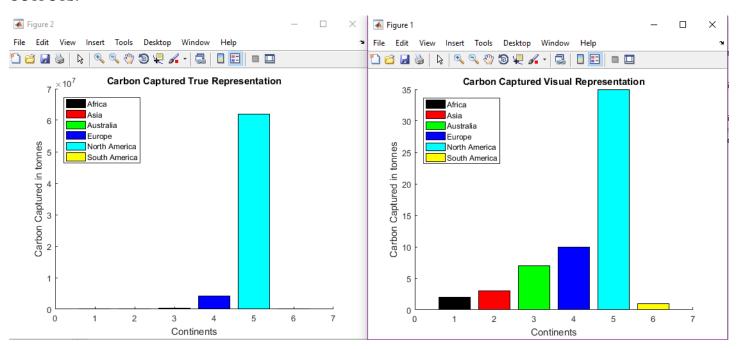
Test Case 2:

- 1. Click 'No' on the first menu that opens
- 2. When asked, 'Would you like to analyze data?' click 'Yes'
- 3. A new menu will pop up with 5 different options. Select Option 1 Information will be displayed in the command window
- 4. When asked 'Would you like to choose another option?' click 'Yes'
- 5. Continue to do this for each of the 5 options
- 6. The final output and graphs are displayed below.





OUTPUTS:



Command Window

You have started the data analysis for active Carbon Sequestration projects from around the world. This program will analyze and display various bits of data based on certain specifications that you will make.

System Data Analysis:

The most cost efficient device was Bulgarian TETs Maritsa East 2, with a cost of \$0.01 per ton collected. The least cost efficient device was Japan-China EOR Project, with a cost of \$9124087.89 per ton collected.

Based of the value for most and least efficient device, it is safe to assume that the cost of collecting carbon emissions is not directly linked to how much carbon is actually collected. This suggests that some devices such as Bulgarian TETs Maritsa East 2 are simply superior in terms of their efficiency.

The continent with the most carbon cleaned per day is North America. A total of 45,264,994 tonnes of carbon is collected each day.

Command Window

The most used process of capturing carbon emmissions is Amines.

The average carbon collected through-out the world per day is 667054 tonnes.

The average Power used to capture carbon is 676348 [Watts] per day