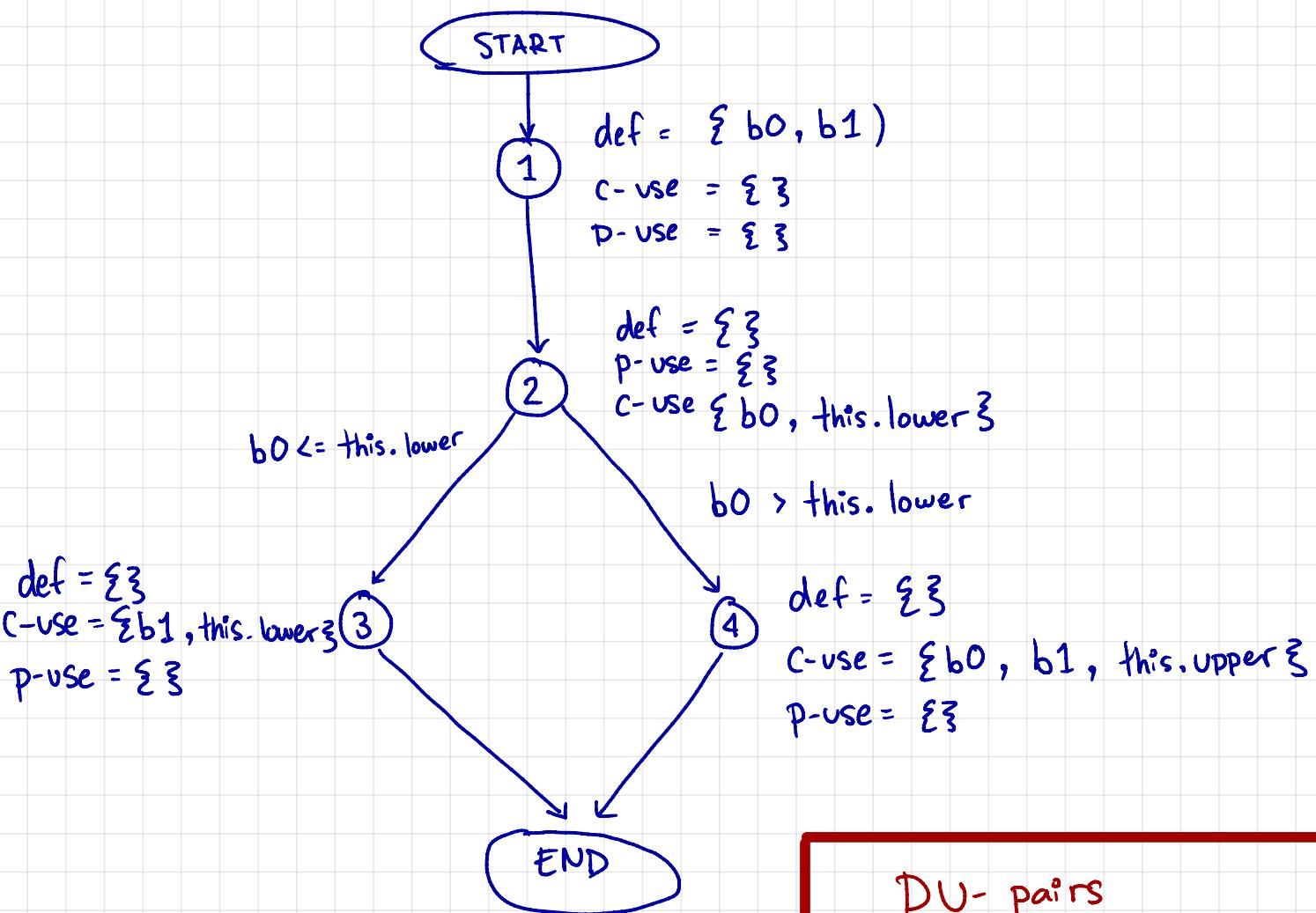


#1

FROM RANGE

```
public boolean intersects (double b0, double b1)
```



DU-pairs

 $b0 \rightarrow (1, 2), (1, 4)$ $b1 \rightarrow (1, 3), (1, 4)$

Calculating D-U pair coverage

★ All DU pairs were covered for all test cases that were created for this method

Using $[CU_c + PU_c]$

$$\frac{[CU_c + PU_c]}{[(CU + PU) - (CU_f + PU_f)]}$$

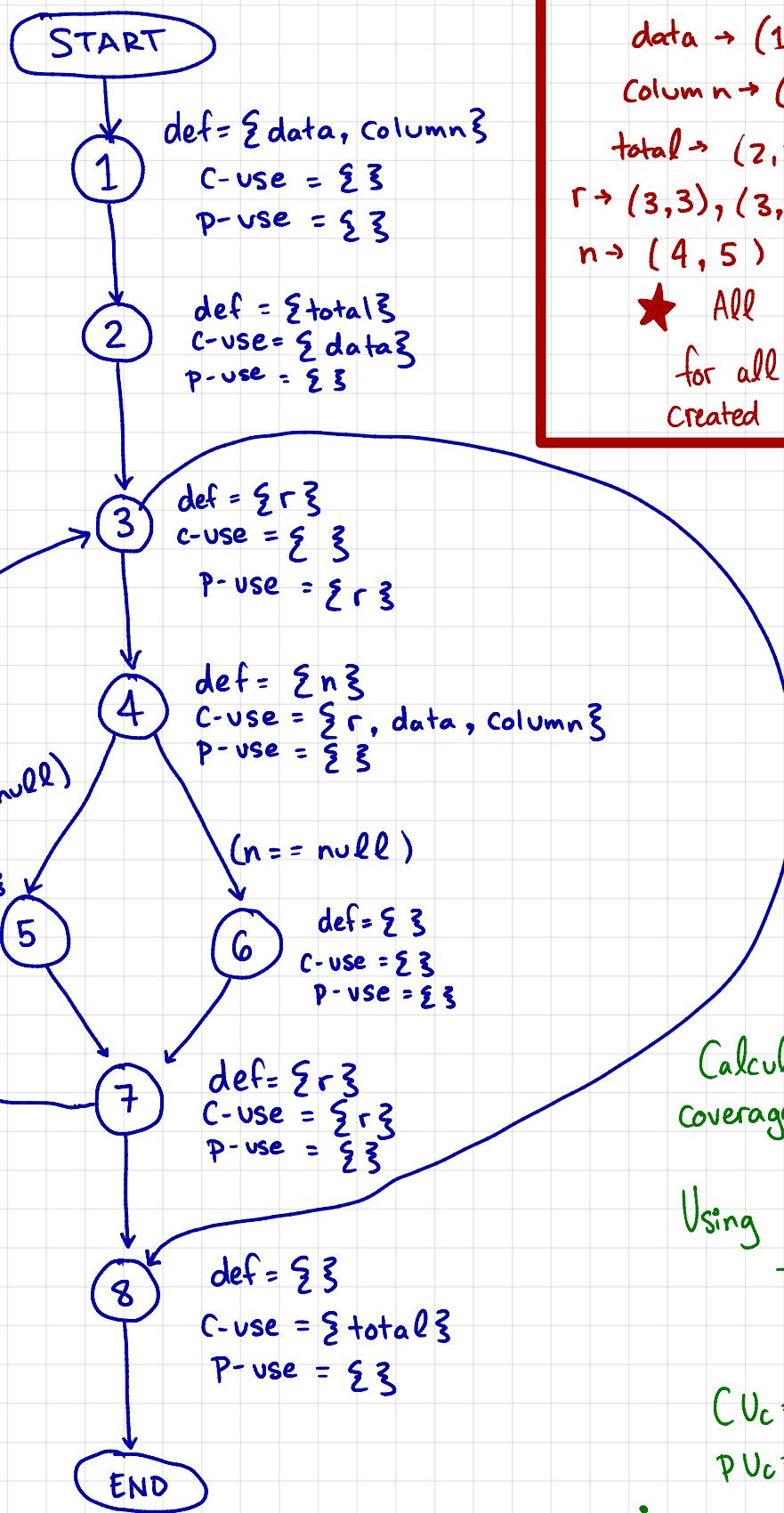
$$CU_c = 7, CU = 7, CU_f = 0$$

$$PU_c = 0, PU = 0, PU_f = 0$$

$$\frac{7 + 0}{(7+0) - (0+0)} \\ \hookrightarrow \frac{7}{7} = 1$$

∴ D-U pair coverage = 100%.

public static double calculateColumnTotal (values 2D data, int column)



DU Pairs

data $\rightarrow (1,2), (1,4)$
 Column n $\rightarrow (1,4)$
 total $\rightarrow (2,5), (5,5), (2,8), (5,8)$
 $r \rightarrow (3,3), (3,4), (3,7), (7,3), (7,4), (7,7)$
 $n \rightarrow (4,5)$

★ All DU pairs were covered
 for all test cases that were
 created for this method

Calculating D-U pair coverage

$$\text{Using } \frac{[CU_c + PU_c]}{[(CU + PU) - (CU_f + PU_f)]}$$

$$CU_c = 8, CU = 8, CU_f = 0 \\ PU_c = 1, PU = 1, PU_f = 0$$

$$\therefore \frac{8+1}{[(8+1)-(0+0)]} = \frac{9}{9} = 1$$

∴ D-U pair Coverage = 100%