IT 314

LAB 7

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SECTION A

Based on the input ranges, we can identify the following equivalence classes:
Valid dates: The input triple (day, month, year) that represents a valid date in the Gregorian calendar, such as (3, 4, 1995).
Invalid dates: The input triple (day, month, year) that represents an invalid date, such as (31, 2, 2022) or (29, 2, 1900).
Out of range dates: The input triple (day, month, year) that are outside the allowed ranges, such as (0, 5, 2010) or (15, 13, 2005). Based on these equivalence classes, we can design the following test cases:
Tester Action and Input Data Expected Outcome

Valid dates:

Calculate previous date for (15, 10, 2022) 14, 10, 2022
Calculate previous date for (1, 1, 2015) 31, 12, 2014
Calculate previous date for (31, 3, 2000) 30, 3, 2000
Invalid dates:

Calculate previous date for (29, 2, 2022) Invalid date
Calculate previous date for (31, 4, 2010) Invalid date
Calculate previous date for (30, 2, 2000) Invalid date
Out of range dates:

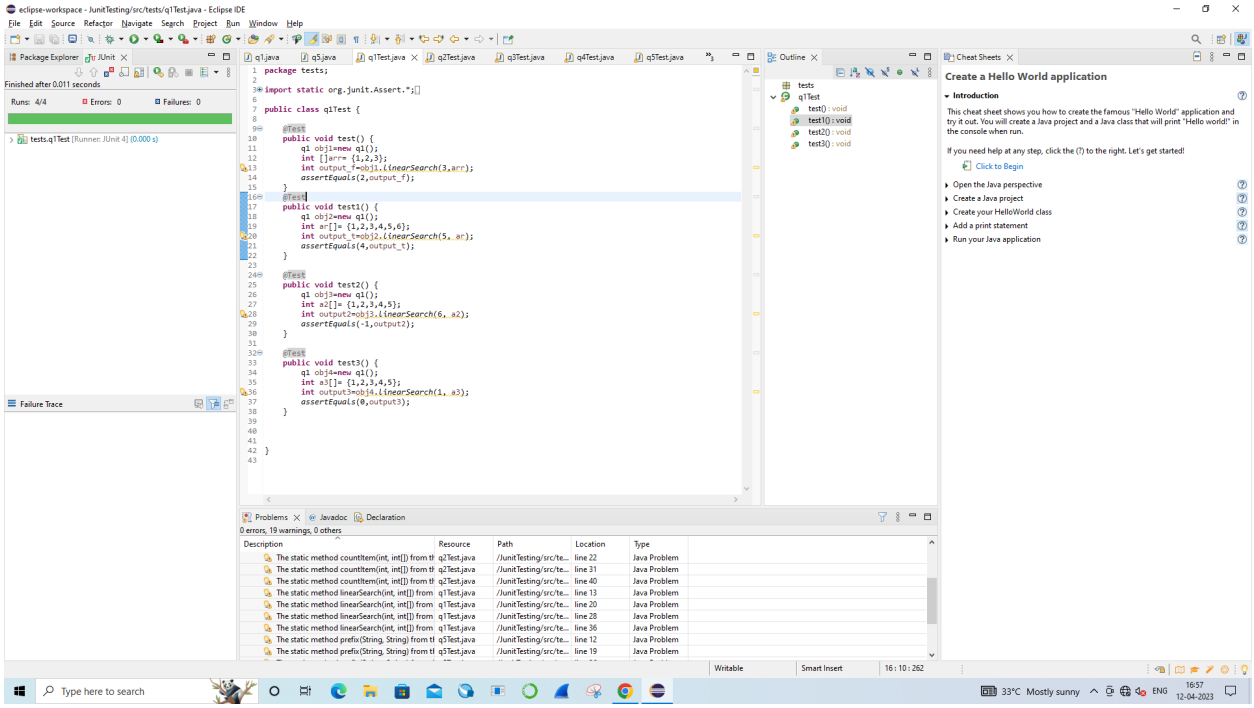
Calculate previous date for (0, 5, 2010) Invalid date
Calculate previous date for (15, 13, 2005) Invalid date
Calculate previous date for (31, 12, 1899) Invalid date
Boundary Value Analysis:
Using boundary value analysis, we can identify the following boundary test cases:

The earliest possible date: (1, 1, 1900)

The latest possible date: (31, 12, 2015)
The earliest day of each month: (1, 1, 2000), (1, 2, 2000), (1, 3, 2000),..., (1, 12, 2000)
The latest day of each month: (31, 1, 2000), (28, 2, 2000), (31, 3, 2000),..., (31, 12, 2000)
Leap year day: (29, 2, 2000)
Invalid leap year day: (29, 2, 1900)
One day before earliest date: (31, 12, 1899)
One day after latest date: (1, 1, 2016)
Based on these boundary test cases, we can design the following test cases:
Tester Action and Input Data Expected Outcome

Boundary Test Cases:

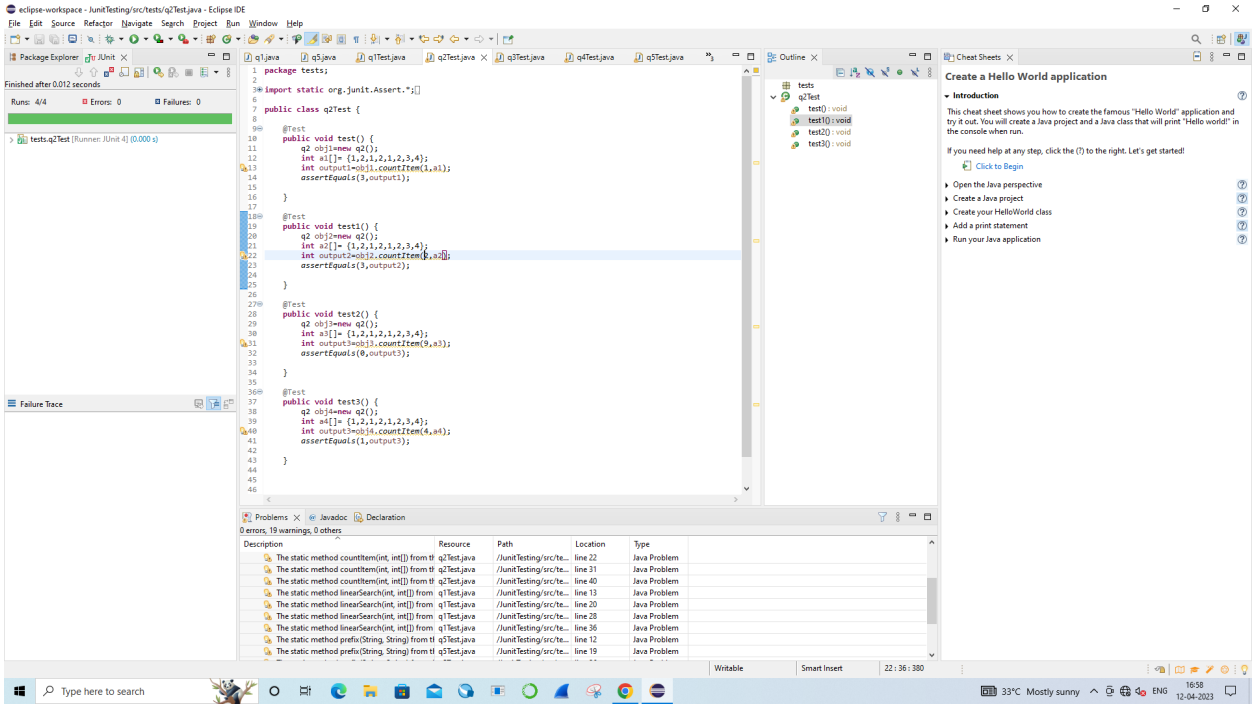
Calculate previous date for (1, 1, 1900) Invalid date
Calculate previous date for (31, 12, 2015) 30, 12, 2015
Calculate previous date for (1, 1, 2000) 31, 12, 1999
Calculate previous date for (31, 1, 2000) 30, 1, 2000
Calculate previous date for (29, 2, 2000) 28, 2, 2000
Calculate previous date for (29, 2, 1900) Invalid date
Calculate previous



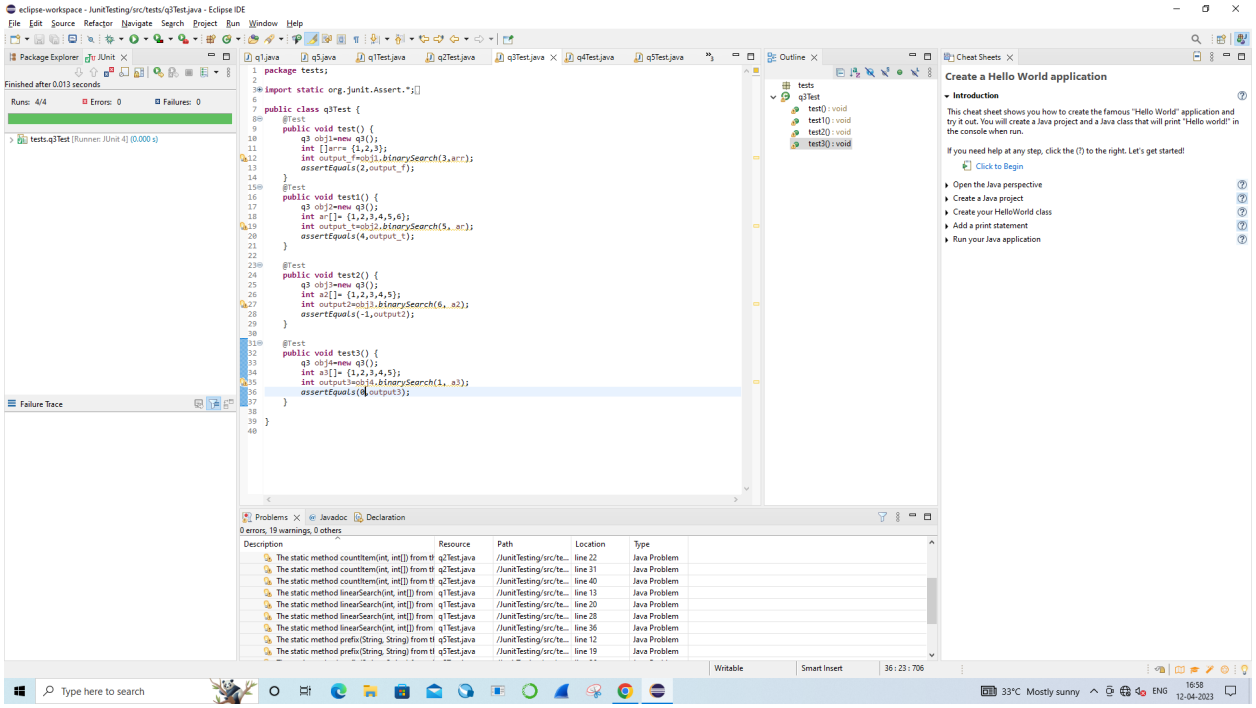
Values	Expected Output	Equivalent Output
5,{1,2,3,4,5,6}	4	4
6,{1,2,3,4,5}	-1	-1

Boundary Case Analysis

Values	Expected Output	Equivalent output
3,{1,2,3}	2	2
1,{1,2,3,4,5}	0	0



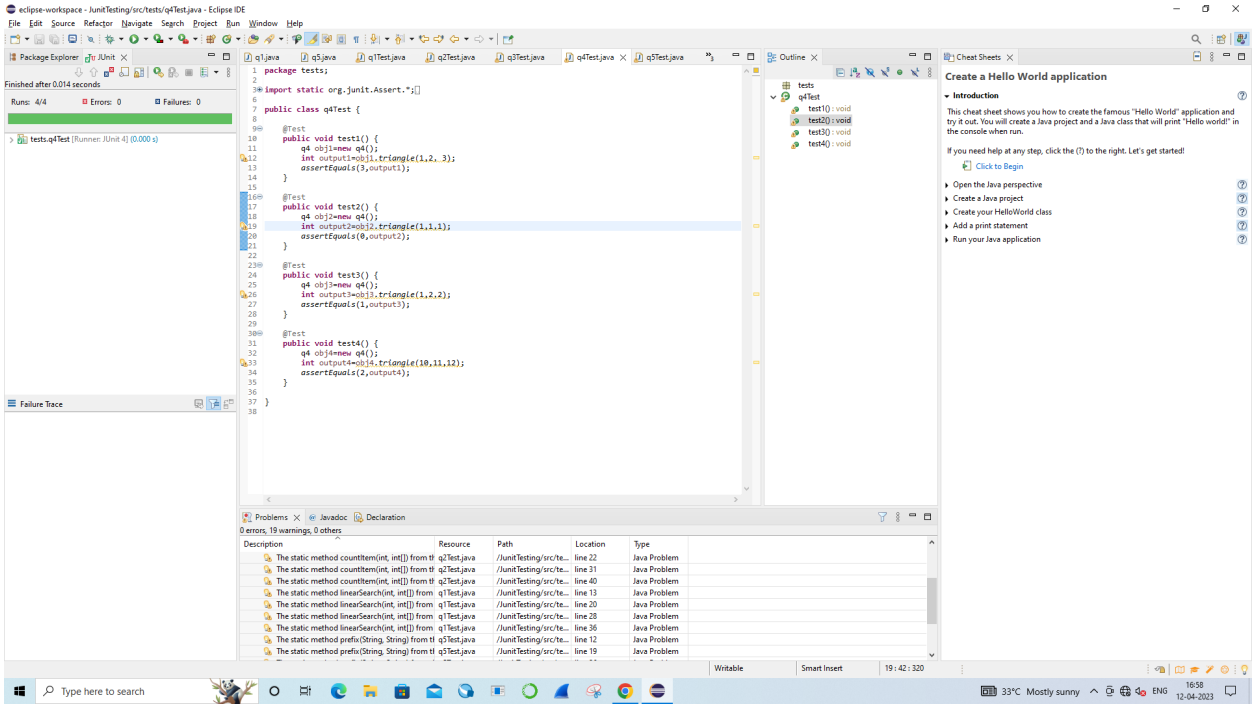
Values	Expected Output	Equivalent output
1,{1,2,1,2,1,2,3,4}	3	3
2,{1,2,1,2,1,2,3,4}	3	3
9,{1,2,1,2,1,2,3,4}	0	0
4,{1,2,1,2,1,2,3,4}	1	1



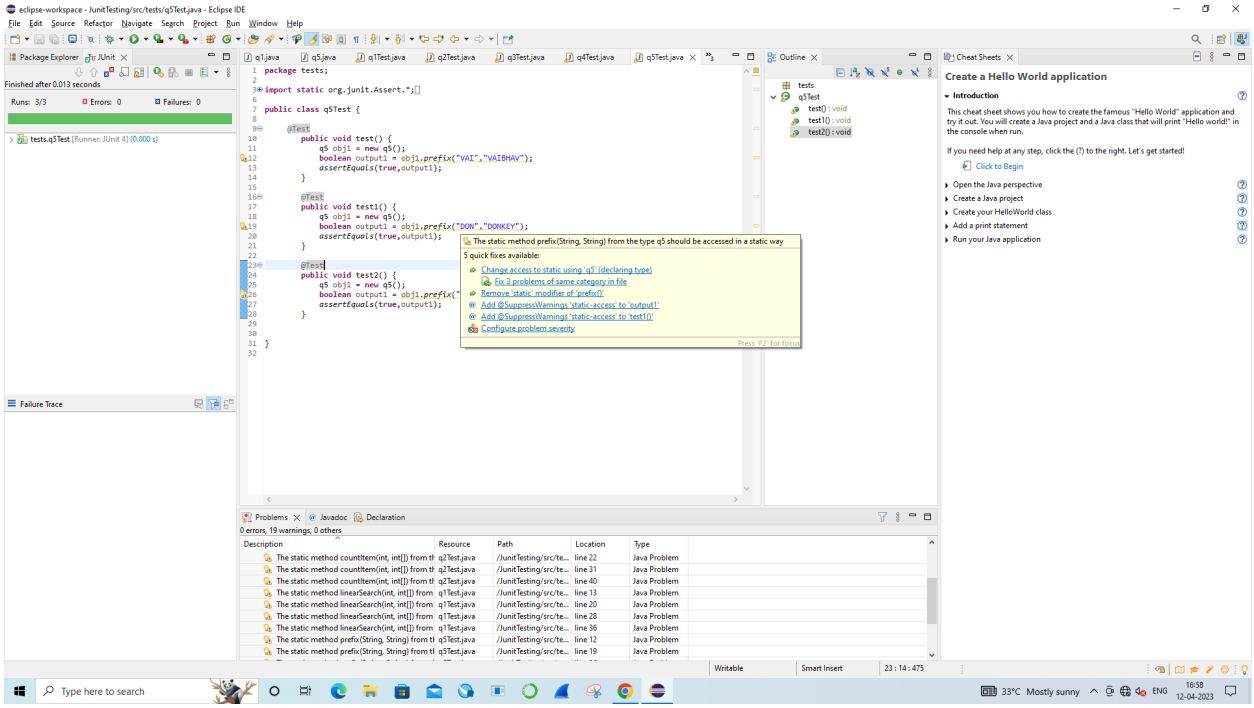
Values	Expected Output	Equivalent Output
5,{1,2,3,4,5,6}	4	4
6,{1,2,3,4,5}	-1	-1

Boundary Case Analysis

Values	Expected Output	Equivalent output
3,{1,2,3}	2	2
1,{1,2,3,4,5}	0	0

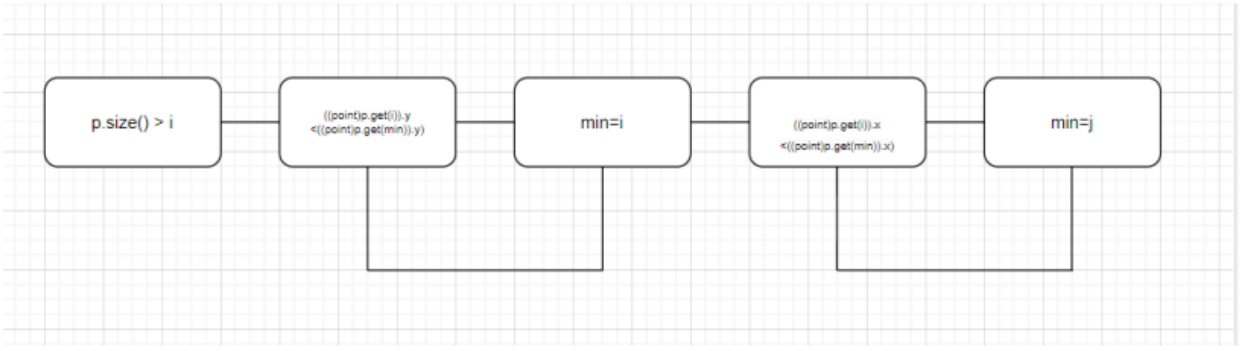


Values	Expected Output	Equivalent Output
1,2,3	3	3
1,1,1	0	0
1,2,2	1	1
10,11,12	2	2



Values	Expected Output	Equivalent Output
VAI,VAIBHAV	true	true
DON,DONKEY	true	true
DIDAS,DIO	false	false

SECTION B



2. a.Statement Coverage test set:
Test Case 1: p.size() > point i.e. 2 is false
Test Case 2: p.size() > 2 is true
b. Branch Coverage Test Set:
Test Case 1: p.size() > point i.e. 2 is false
Test Case 2: p.size() > 2 is true and loop is executed
Test Case 3: p.size() > 2 is true and loop is not executed
c. Basic Condition Coverage Test Set:
Test Case 1: p.size() > point i.e. 2 is false
Test Case 2: p.size() > 2 is true and loop is executed
Test Case 3: p.size() > 2 is true and loop is not executed
Test Case 4: p.size() > 2 is true and loop is executed twice