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ISTQB Sample Exam chương IV: Test Design Techniques (K4)

Forum rules

Chuyên mục này chỉ được post các bài viết, câu hỏi liên quan đến chứng chỉ ISTQB.
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ISTQB Sample Exam chương IV: Test Design Techniques (K4)

by **tvn** » Thu 30 Dec, 2010 10:54 am

ISTQB Sample Exam chương IV: Test Design Techniques (K4)

1. Analyze the following highly simplified procedure:

- CODE: SELECT ALL

```
Ask: "What type of ticket do you require, single or return?"
IF the customer wants 'return'
  Ask: "What rate, Standard or Cheap-day?"
  IF the customer replies 'Cheap-day'
    Say: "That will be £11:20"
  ELSE
    Say: "That will be £19:50"
  ENDIF
ELSE
  Say: "That will be £9:75"
ENDIF
```

Now decide the minimum number of tests that are needed to ensure that all the questions have been asked, all combinations have occurred and all replies given.

- a) 3
- b) 4
- c) 5
- d) 6

**tvn**
Admin

Posts: 4898
Joined: Tue 10 Aug, 2010 10:11 am
Location: HCM
Contact: [...](#)

2. Which of the following would NOT normally form part of a test plan?

- a) Features to be tested
- b) Incident reports
- c) Risks
- d) Schedule

3. In a system designed to work out the tax to be paid:

- An employee has £4000 of salary tax free. The next £1500 is taxed at 10%
The next £28000 is taxed at 22%
Any further amount is taxed at 40%

To the nearest whole pound, which of these is a valid Boundary Value Analysis test case?

- a) £1500
- b) £32001
- c) £33501
- d) £28000

4. Which of the following statements is NOT correct?

- a) A minimal test set that achieves 100% LCSAJ coverage will also achieve 100% branch coverage.
- b) A minimal test set that achieves 100% path coverage will also achieve 100% statement coverage.
- c) A minimal test set that achieves 100% path coverage will generally detect more faults than one that achieves 100% statement coverage.
- d) A minimal test set that achieves 100% statement coverage will generally detect more faults than one that achieves 100% branch coverage.

5. Which of the following is not described in a unit test standard?

- a) syntax testing
- b) equivalence partitioning
- c) stress testing
- d) modified condition/decision coverage

6. Which of the following is NOT true of test coverage criteria?

- a) Test coverage criteria can be measured in terms of items exercised by a test suite.
- b) A measure of test coverage criteria is the percentage of user requirements covered.
- c) A measure of test coverage criteria is the percentage of faults found.
- d) Test coverage criteria are often used when specifying test completion criteria.

7. Test cases are designed during:

- a) test recording.
- b) test planning.
- c) test configuration.
- d) test specification.

8. The most important thing about early test design is that it:

- a) makes test preparation easier.
- b) means inspections are not required.

- c) can prevent fault multiplication.
- d) will find all faults.

9. In a system designed to work out the tax to be paid:

- An employee has £4000 of salary tax free. The next £1500 is taxed at 10%
The next £28000 is taxed at 22%
Any further amount is taxed at 40%

Which of these groups of numbers would fall into the same equivalence class?

- a) £4800; £14000; £28000
- b) £5200; £5500; £28000
- c) £28001; £32000; £35000
- d) £5800; £28000; £32000

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Re: ISTQB Sample Exam chương IV: Test Design Techniques (K4)

by **tvn** » Thu 30 Dec, 2010 3:28 pm

Tiếp theo...

10. Error guessing is best used:

- a) after more formal techniques have been applied
- b) as the first approach to deriving test cases
- c) by inexperienced testers
- d) after the system has gone live

11. Consider the following statements:

- i. 100% statement coverage guarantees 100% branch coverage.
- ii. 100% branch coverage guarantees 100% statement coverage.
- iii. 100% branch coverage guarantees 100% decision coverage.
- iv. 100% decision coverage guarantees 100% branch coverage.
- v. 100% statement coverage guarantees 100% decision coverage.

- a) ii is True; i, iii, iv & v are False
- b) i & v are True; ii, iii & iv are False
- c) ii & iii are True; i, iv & v are False
- d) ii, iii & iv are True; i & v are False

12. Given the following code, which statement is true about the minimum number of test cases required for full statement and branch coverage?

- CODE: [SELECT ALL](#)



tvn
Admin

Posts: 4898
Joined: Tue 10 Aug, 2010 10:11 am
Location: HCM
Contact:

```
Read p
Read q
IF p+q > 100 THEN
    Print "Large"
ENDIF
IF p > 50 THEN
    Print "p Large"
ENDIF
```

- a) 1 test for statement coverage, 3 for branch coverage
- b) 1 test for statement coverage, 2 for branch coverage
- c) 1 test for statement coverage, 1 for branch coverage
- d) 2 tests for statement coverage, 2 for branch coverage

13. Order numbers on a stock control system can range between 10000 and 99999 inclusive.

Which of the following inputs might be a result of designing tests for only valid equivalence classes and valid boundaries?

- a) 1000, 50000, 99999
- b) 9999, 50000, 100000
- c) 10000, 50000, 99999
- d) 10000, 99999, 100000

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Re: ISTQB Sample Exam chương IV: Test Design Techniques (K4)

by **tvn** » Fri 30 Sep, 2011 8:56 am

Đây là một số câu hỏi tiếp theo của chương IV

14. Which of the following is NOT a white box technique?

- a) Statement testing
- b) Path testing
- c) Data flow testing
- d) State transition testing

15. Which of the following is a form of functional testing? (Chương 2.3.1 hoặc 4)

- a) Boundary value analysis
- b) Usability testing
- c) Performance testing
- d) Security testing

16. Error guessing:

- a) Supplements formal test design techniques.
- b) Can only be used in component, integration and system testing.



tvn
Admin

Posts: 4898
Joined: Tue 10 Aug, 2010 10:11 am
Location: HCM
Contact:

- c) Is only performed in user acceptance testing.
- d) Is not repeatable and should not be used.

17. Order numbers on a stock control system can range between 10000 and 99999 inclusive. Which of the following inputs might be a result of designing tests for only valid equivalence classes and valid boundaries:

- a) 1000, 5000, 99999
- b) 9999, 50000, 100000
- c) 10000, 50000, 99999
- d) 10000, 99999
- e) 9999, 10000, 50000, 99999, 10000

18. Which of the following is NOT a black box technique:

- a) Equivalence partitioning
- b) State transition testing
- c) Syntax testing
- d) Boundary value analysis

19. Error guessing is best used

- a) As the first approach to deriving test cases
- b) After more formal techniques have been applied
- c) By inexperienced testers
- d) After the system has gone live
- e) Only by end users

20. Which is not true-The black box tester

- a. should be able to understand a functional specification or requirements document
- b. should be able to understand the source code.
- c. is highly motivated to find faults
- d. is creative to find the system's weaknesses.

21. A test design technique is

- a. a process for selecting test cases
- b. a process for determining expected outputs
- c. a way to measure the quality of software
- d. a way to measure in a test plan what has to be done

22. Which of the following is true?

- a. Component testing should be black box, system testing should be white box.
- b. if u find a lot of bugs in testing, you should not be very confident about the quality of software
- c. the fewer bugs you find, the better your testing was
- d. the more tests you run, the more bugs you will find.

23. What is the important criterion in deciding what testing technique to use?

- a. how well you know a particular technique
- b. the objective of the test
- c. how appropriate the technique is for testing the application
- d. whether there is a tool to support the technique

24. Which of the following is a black box design technique?

- a. statement testing
- b. equivalence partitioning
- c. error- guessing
- d. usability testing

25. A program validates a numeric field as follows:

values less than 10 are rejected, values between 10 and 21 are accepted, values greater than or equal to 22 are rejected.

Which of the following input values cover all of the equivalence partitions?

- a. 10, 11, 21
- b. 3, 20, 21
- c. 3, 10, 22
- d. 10, 21, 22

26. Using the same specifications as question 9, which of the following covers the MOST boundary values?

- a. 9,10,11,22
- b. 9,10,21,22
- c. 10,11,21,22
- d. 10,11,20,21

27. Error guessing:

- a) supplements formal test design techniques.
- b) can only be used in component, integration and system testing.
- c) is only performed in user acceptance testing.
- d) is not repeatable and should not be used.

28. Which of the following is NOT a white box technique?

- a) Statement testing
- b) Path testing
- c) Data flow testing
- d) State transition testing

29. Data flow analysis studies:

- a) possible communications bottlenecks in a program.
- b) the rate of change of data values as a program executes.

- c) the use of data on paths through the code.
- d) the intrinsic complexity of the code.

30. An input field takes the year of birth between 1900 and 2004

The boundary values for testing this field are

- a. 0,1900,2004,2005
- b. 1900, 2004
- c. 1899,1900,2004,2005
- d. 1899, 1900, 1901,2003,2004,2005

31. Boundary value testing

- a. Is the same as equivalence partitioning tests?
- b. Test boundary conditions on, below and above the edges of input and output equivalence classes
- c. Tests combinations of input circumstances
- d. Is used in white box testing strategy

32. When testing a grade calculation system, a tester determines that all scores from 90 to 100 will yield a grade of A, but scores below 90 will not. This analysis is known as:

- a) Equivalence partitioning
- b) Boundary value analysis
- c) Decision table
- d) Hybrid analysis

33. Which technique can be used to achieve input and output coverage? It can be applied to human input, input via interfaces to a system, or interface parameters in integration testing.

- a) Error Guessing
- b) Boundary Value Analysis
- c) Decision Table testing
- d) Equivalence partitioning

34. Features to be tested, approach, item pass/fail criteria and test deliverables should be specified in which document?

- a) Test case specification
- b) Test procedure specification
- c) Test plan
- d) Test design specification

35. Which specification-based testing techniques are most closely related to each other?

- a) Decision tables and state transition testing
- b) Equivalence partitioning and state transition testing

- c) Decision tables and boundary value analysis
- d) Equivalence partitioning and boundary value analysis

36. assume postal rates for 'light letters' are:

- \$0.25 up to 10 grams
- \$0.35 up to 50 grams
- \$0.45 up to 75 grams
- \$0.55 up to 100 grams

Which test inputs (in grams) would be selected using boundary value analysis?

- a) 0, 9, 19, 49, 50, 74, 75, 99, 100
- b) 10, 50, 75, 100, 250, 1000
- c) 0, 1, 10, 11, 50, 51, 75, 76, 100, 101
- d) 25, 26, 35, 36, 45, 46, 55, 56

37. If the temperature falls below 18 degrees, the heating system is switched on. When the temperature reaches 21 degrees, the heating system is switched off. What is the minimum set of test input values to cover all valid equivalence partitions?

- a) 15, 19 and 25 degrees
- b) 17, 18, 20 and 21 degrees
- c) 18, 20 and 22 degrees
- d) 16 and 26 degrees

38. What is a test condition?

- a) An input, expected outcome, precondition and post condition
- b) The steps to be taken to get the system to a given point
- c) Something that can be tested
- d) A specific state of the software, ex: before a test can be run

39. What is a key characteristic of specification-based testing techniques?

- a) Tests are derived from information about how the software is constructed
- b) Tests are derived from models (formal or informal) that specify the problem to be solved by the software or its components
- c) Tests are derived based on the skills and experience of the tester
- d) Tests are derived from the extent of the coverage of structural elements of the system or components

40. Why are both specification-based and structure-based testing techniques useful?

- a) They find different types of defect.
- b) using more techniques is always better
- c) both find the same types of defect.
- d) Because specifications tend to be unstructured

41. Find the Equivalence class for the following test case

Enter a number to test the validity of being accepting the numbers between 1 and 99

- a) All numbers < 1
- b) All numbers > 99
- c) Number = 0
- d) All numbers between 1 and 99

42. What is the relationship between equivalence partitioning and boundary value analysis techniques?

- a) Structural testing
- b) Opaque testing
- c) Compatibility testing
- d) All of the above

43. Suggest an alternative for requirement traceability matrix

- a) Test Coverage matrix
- b) Average defect aging
- c) Test Effectiveness
- d) Error discovery rate

44. The following defines the statement of what the tester is expected to accomplish or validate during testing activity

- a) Test scope
- b) Test objective
- c) Test environment
- d) None of the above

45. One technique of Black Box testing is Equivalence Partitioning.

In a program statement that accepts only one choice from among 10 possible choices, numbered 1 through 10, the middle partition would be from _____ to _____

- a) 4 to 6
- b) 0 to 10
- c) 1 to 10
- d) None of the above

46. Test design mainly emphasizes all the following except

- a) Data planning
- b) Test procedures planning
- c) Mapping the requirements and test cases
- d) Data synchronization

47. Deliverables of test design phase include all the following except

- a) Test data
- b) Test data plan
- c) Test summary report
- d) Test procedure plan

48. Test data planning essentially includes

- a) Network
- b) Operational Model
- c) Boundary value analysis
- d) Test Procedure Planning

49. Test coverage analysis is the process of

- a) Creating additional test cases to increase coverage
- b) Finding areas of program exercised by the test cases
- c) Determining a quantitative measure of code coverage, which is a direct measure of quality.
- d) All of the above.

50. Branch Coverage

- a) another name for decision coverage
- b) another name for all-edges coverage
- c) another name for basic path coverage
- d) all the above

51. The following example is a

- **CODE: SELECT ALL**

```
if (condition1 && (condition2 || function1()))  
    statement1;  
else  
    statement2; (Testing concepts)
```

- a) Decision coverage
- b) Condition coverage
- c) Statement coverage
- d) Path Coverage

52. Test cases need to be written for

- a) invalid and unexpected conditions
- b) valid and expected conditions
- c) both a and b
- d) none of these

53. Path coverage includes

- a) statement coverage
- b) condition coverage

- c) decision coverage
- d) none of these

54. The benefits of glass box testing are

- a) Focused Testing, Testing coverage, control flow
- b) Data integrity, Internal boundaries, algorithm specific testing
- c) Both a and b
- d) Either a or b

55. Find the invalid equivalence class for the following test case

Draw a line up to the length of 4 inches

- a) Line with 1 dot-width
- b) Curve
- c) line with 4 inches
- d) line with 1 inch.

56. Error seeding

- a) Evaluates the thoroughness with which a computer program is tested by purposely inserting errors into a supposedly correct program.
- b) Errors inserted by the developers intentionally to make the system malfunctioning.
- c) for identifying existing errors
- d) Both a and b

57. Which of the following best describes the difference between clear box and opaque box?

- 1. Clear box is structural testing, opaque box is Ad-hoc testing
 - 2. Clear box is done by tester, and opaque box is done by developer
 - 3. Opaque box is functional testing, clear box is exploratory testing
- a) 1
 - b) 1 and 3
 - c) 2
 - d) 3

58. What is the concept of introducing a small change to the program and having the effects of that change show up in some test?

- a) Desk checking
- b) Debugging a program
- c) A mutation error
- d) Introducing mutation

59. How many test cases are necessary to cover all the possible sequences of statements (paths) for the following program

fragment? Assume that the two conditions are independent of each other:

• CODE: SELECT ALL

```
if (Condition 1) then statement 1
else statement 2
  fi
if (Condition 2) then statement 3
  fi
.....
```

- a. 1 test case
- b. 3 Test Cases
- c. 4 Test Cases
- d. Not achievable

60. Given the following code, which is true about the minimum number of test cases required for full statement and branch coverage:

• CODE: SELECT ALL

```
Read P
Read Q
IF P+Q > 100 THEN
  Print "Large"
ENDIF
If P > 50 THEN
  Print "P Large"
ENDIF
```

- a) 1 test for statement coverage, 3 for branch coverage
- b) 1 test for statement coverage, 2 for branch coverage
- c) 1 test for statement coverage, 1 for branch coverage
- d) 2 tests for statement coverage, 3 for branch coverage
- e) 2 tests for statement coverage, 2 for branch coverage

61. Given the following:

- Switch PC on
Start "outlook"
IF outlook appears THEN
Send an email
Close outlook

- a) 1 test for statement coverage, 1 for branch coverage
- b) 1 test for statement coverage, 2 for branch coverage
- c) 1 test for statement coverage, 3 for branch coverage
- d) 2 tests for statement coverage, 2 for branch coverage
- e) 2 tests for statement coverage, 3 for branch coverage

62. If a candidate is given an exam of 40 questions, should get 25 marks to pass (61%) and should get 80% for distinction, what is equivalence class?

- A. 23, 24, 25
- B. 0, 12, 25
- C. 30, 36, 39
- D. 32, 37, 40

63. Consider the following statements:

- i. 100% statement coverage guarantees 100% branch coverage.
 - ii. 100% branch coverage guarantees 100% statement coverage.
 - iii. 100% branch coverage guarantees 100% decision coverage.
 - iv. 100% decision coverage guarantees 100% branch coverage.
 - v. 100% statement coverage guarantees 100% decision coverage.
- a) ii is True; i, iii, iv & v are False
b) i & v are True; ii, iii & iv are False
c) ii & iii are True; i, iv & v are False
d) ii, iii & iv are True; i & v are False

64. Which statement about expected outcomes is FALSE?

- a) Expected outcomes are defined by the software's behavior
- b) Expected outcomes are derived from a specification, not from the code
- c) Expected outcomes should be predicted before a test is run
- d) Expected outcomes may include timing constraints such as response times

65. Which of the following is not a white box testing?

- a) Random testing
- b) Data Flow testing
- c) Statement testing
- d) Syntax testing

66. If the pseudo code below were a programming language, how many tests are required to achieve 100% statement coverage?

- 1. If x=3 then
 - 2. Display_messageX;
 - 3. If y=2 then
 - 4. Display_messageY;
 - 5. Else
 - 6. Display_messageZ;
- a. 1
b. 2
c. 3
d. 4

67. Using the same code example as question 17, how many tests are required to achieve 100% branch/decision coverage?

- a. 1
- b. 2
- c. 3
- d. 4

68. Which of the following technique is NOT a black box technique?

- a) Equivalence partitioning
- b) State transition testing
- c) LCSAJ
- d) Syntax testing

69. Given the following code, which is true?

- CODE: **SELECT ALL**

```
IF A>B THEN
    C = A - B
ELSE
    C = A + B
ENDIF
Read D
IF C = D THEN
    Print "Error"
ENDIF
```

- a) 1 test for statement coverage, 1 for branch coverage
- b) 2 tests for statement coverage, 2 for branch coverage
- c) 2 tests for statement coverage, 3 for branch coverage
- d) 3 tests for statement coverage, 3 for branch coverage
- e) 3 tests for statement coverage, 2 for branch coverage

70. Consider the following:

- Pick up and read the news paper
Look at what is on television
If there is a program that you are interested in watching then switch the television on and watch the program
Otherwise
Continue reading the news paper
If there a crossword in the news paper then try and complete the crossword
- a) SC = 1 and DC = 3
 - b) SC = 1 and DC = 2
 - c) SC = 2 and DC = 2
 - d) SC = 2 and DC = 3

71. The specification: an integer field shall contain values from and including 1 to and including 12 (number of the month)

Which equivalence class partitioning is correct?

- a) Less than 1, 1 through 12, larger than 12
- b) Less than 1, 1 through 11, larger than 12
- c) Less than 0, 1 through 12, larger than 12
- d) Less than 1, 1 through 11, and above

72. Analyze the following highly simplified procedure:

CODE: SELECT ALL

```
Ask: "What type of ticket do you require, single or return?"
IF the customer wants 'return'
    Ask: "What rate, Standard or Cheap-day?"
    IF the customer replies 'Cheap-day'
        Say: "That will be £11:20"
    ELSE
        Say: "That will be £19:50"
    ENDIF
ELSE
    Say: "That will be £9:75"
ENDIF
```

Now decide the minimum number of tests that are needed to ensure that all the questions have been asked, all combinations have occurred and all replies given.

- a) 3
- b) 4
- c) 5
- d) 6

73. IEEE 829 test plan documentation standard contains all of the following except

- a) Test items
- b) Test deliverables
- c) Test tasks
- d) Test specifications

Nội dung chi tiết

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Re: ISTQB Sample Exam chương IV: Test Design Techniques (K4)

by [linhdic](#) » Fri 30 Sep, 2011 11:06 am



[linhdic](#)
Hoc Tester

Thanks admin nha. 😊

Posts: 3
Joined: Wed 28 Sep, 2011 12:30 pm
Contact: 

Re: ISTQB Sample Exam chương IV: Test Design Techniques (K4)

by **ininin** » Thu 13 Oct, 2011 2:14 pm

bạn gửi giúp mình nốt đáp án của các câu cuối nhé. thks



ininin
Fresher Tester

Posts: 11
Joined: Mon 26 Sep, 2011 4:09 pm
Contact: 

Re: ISTQB Sample Exam chương IV: Test Design Techniques (K4)


by **tvn** » Thu 13 Oct, 2011 2:26 pm

Chào bạn, mình tìm không có đáp án chứ không phải là không gửi.
Bạn giúp mình tìm nhé,

Thanks



tvn
Admin

Posts: 4898
Joined: Tue 10 Aug, 2010 10:11 am
Location: HCM
Contact: 

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Re: ISTQB Sample Exam chương IV: Test Design Techniques (K4)

by **renzoku** » Fri 11 Jan, 2013 11:00 am

Hi,

Đây là đáp án mà mình đã tìm trên mạng + vs bài mình làm nữa 😊

Những câu mình làm thì bôi đậm.

Những câu bôi đỏ là đáp án từ trang testinggenius.

Vừa bôi đậm vừa bôi đỏ (nghĩa là mấy câu đó mình làm đúng và trùng vs đáp án hehe)

Anyway có 2 câu này mình không hiểu tại sao nó lại chọn đáp án như thế.


@tvn: Bạn có thể giải thích giúp mình với dc không. Thanks in advance!

62. If a candidate is given an exam of 40 questions, should get 25 marks to pass (61%) and should get 80% for distinction, what is equivalence class?

- A. 23, 24, 25
- B. 0, 12, 25
- C. 30, 36, 39
- D. 32, 37, 40



renzoku
Fresher Tester

Posts: 14
Joined: Fri 03 Aug, 2012 1:46 pm
Location: Danang
Contact: 

Đáp án là D, why why why @@

66. If the pseudo code below were a programming language, how many tests are required to achieve 100% statement coverage?

1. If x=3 then
 2. Display_messageX;
 3. If y=2 then
 4. Display_messageY;
 5. Else
 6. Display_messageZ;
- a. 1
 - b. 2
 - c. 3
 - d. 4

Đáp án là C @@ Mình vẽ đồ thị kiểu j nó cũng chỉ cần 2 đường là đi qua đc tất cả các node mà ta. Hay mình hiểu nhầm chỗ nào hik.

Regards,

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Re: ISTQB Sample Exam chương IV: Test Design Techniques (K4)

by **tvn** » Fri 11 Jan, 2013 12:51 pm



tvn
Admin

Posts: 4898
Joined: Tue 10 Aug, 2010 10:11 am
Location: HCM
Contact:

renzoku wrote:

Hi,

62. If a candidate is given an exam of 40 questions, should get 25 marks to pass (61%) and should get 80% for distinction, what is equivalence class?

- A. 23, 24, 25
- B. 0, 12, 25
- C. 30, 36, 39
- D. 32, 37, 40

Câu này **Câu D** là đúng vì: người ta hỏi là **what is equivalence class?** nghĩa là "tập hợp giá trị nào sau đây là nằm cùng 1 lớp tương đương?"

Theo đề bài mình chia thành 3 vùng tương đương này: $0 < x < 25$ (fail), $25 \leq x < 32$ (pass) và $32 \leq x \leq 40$ (distinction)

- Như vậy câu A và câu B chứa các giá trị 2 giá trị của vùng **fail** và **25** là của vùng **pass**
Câu C chứa giá trị của 2 vùng pass (30) và distinction (36, 39).
Chỉ có câu D là đúng.

renzoku wrote:

Hi,

66. If the pseudo code below were a programming language, how many tests are required to achieve 100% statement coverage?

- 1. If x=3 then
- 2. Display_messageX;
- 3. If y=2 then
- 4. Display_messageY;
- 5. Else
- 6. Display_messageZ;
- a. 1
- b. 2
- c. 3
- d. 4

Câu này **C. 3** là đúng rồi, vì ở trên mình có 2 test case thì nó đi qua 2 câu lệnh if, đi ở nhánh TRUE. Còn cần 1 test case nữa để test cho trường hợp fail của câu IF sau để câu lệnh **Display_messageZ** nó thực thi. Nếu test 2 case thì thiếu trường hợp này.

Thân

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Re: ISTQB Sample Exam chương IV: Test Design Techniques (K4)

by **phuonglanptit** » Wed 18 Mar, 2015 2:47 pm

If the pseudo code below were a programming language, how many tests are required to achieve 100% statement coverage?

1. If x=3 then
2. Display_messageX;
3. If y=2 then
4. Display_messageY;
5. Else
6. Display_messageZ;

- a. 1
- b. 2
- c. 3
- d. 4

Lúc đầu mình cũng ko hiểu sao đáp án lại là 3 được nhưng tìm hiểu trên mạng mới thấy câu hỏi của bạn còn thiếu, câu hỏi đầy đủ thì còn 2 câu lệnh ở sau nữa):

7. Else
8. Display_messageZ;



phuonglanptit
Hoc Tester


Posts: 1

Joined: Mon 02 Feb, 2015 3:16 pm

Contact:

“

hongkien89
Hoc Tester

Posts: 3
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