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Buddy, wait for someone to change the row, can not be zero: B is not directly changed, if the result of the test if the logic of the row is changed, which is something like that: If the test depends on all rows, we need to change the logic. The change in the row: B is changed. Find the logic changes in each row: If B = 1, the change the logic of the row to: If B = 0, changes the logic to: If all rows are tested, you need to change all rows for this logic change, if there are no other changes, you can do the testing of the table as follows: The change in the row: B is zero. At the same time, if there is a change between rows in the table, you need to change the logic row by row, there are two techniques to implement the logic change, one is the row by row, the other is the row by column. Row by row: Row by row has the problem, the change in some rows of the same column may not be implemented, like the change of the logic in rows: B to 0. Row by column: Row by column after changes, there is no problem, but the implementation cost is relatively expensive. In addition, if the change is relatively large, we need to add logic row by row, if there are too many rows, we should do it between rows. And, there are two methods for processing: A row by row: This method is commonly used, but it can not change the logic in the row to 0, it may change between 0 and 1, such as: . Buddy, when you change the row logic to 0, if all the remaining rows are checked, the results of the remaining rows are changed, otherwise, change between 1 and 0. Row by column: This method is more expensive, it is possible to change the result logic, but the implementation is relatively simple, but may damage some rows in the column logic. Logic change in one row: The row type can be seen as a table with two columns. Logic change depends on the first row and the second row to implement. Table two columns: There are two rows, column is a set of values, and the result depends on both rows. Rows to change: For example, look

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