

School of Computing any Information Technologies

## PROGCON - CHAPTER 3

CLASS NUMBER #10

SECTION: 7M191/AROL91

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DATE

PART 1: Identify the following.

1. A name to describe structured programming, because structured programmers do not to to key program use a "go to" statement.

A process continues while some condition continues to be true. loop structure

Marking shucture 3. Act of attaching structures end to end

BECCHAS ATMETARE 4. Act of placing a structure within another structure.

Report that as after after 5. Alternate names for a loop structure.

Couches muchure 6. Another name for a selection structure.

Occious Anichait 7. Ask a question and, depending on the answer, take one of two courses of action. Then, no matter which path you follow, continue with the next task.

8. Basic unit of programming logic; each structure is a sequence, selection, or loop. State ture

NAM case (null process to contain a decision in which no action is taken.

Sequence residue.

10. Contains a series of steps executed in order. A sequence can contain any number of tasks, but there is no option to branch off, skipping any of the tasks

loop Body 11. Continue to repeat actions while a test condition remains true.

Oug alternative received 12. Define one action to be taken when the tested condition is true, and another action to be taken when it is false.

edd chuchurc (Intern 13. Designates the end of a pseudocode structure.

14. Group of statements that executes as a single unit. Black

Withward paged 15. Programs that do not follow the rules of structured logic.

16. Programs that follow the rules of structured logic. Structured programs

Hele do( and) hap 17. Set of actions that occur within a loop.

Spaquere coed c 18. Snaried, unstructured program logic

19. Statement that reads the first input data record prior to starting a structured loop.

Parming Inflat 20. Take action on just one branch of the decision. simple - alternative if

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