

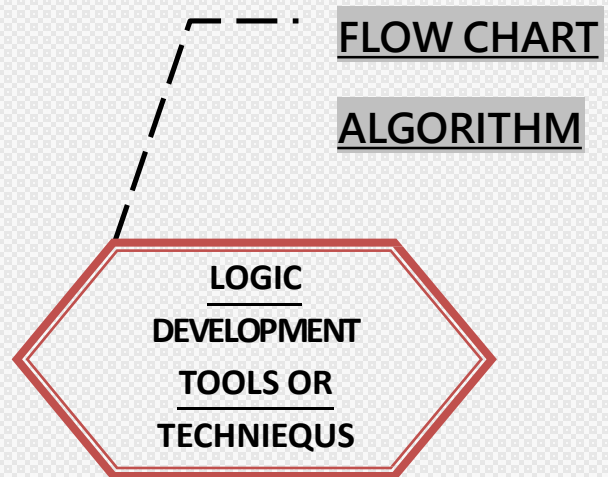
# Logic development tools

WHAT IS LOGIC??????

*Logic is a tool to develop reasonable conclusions based on a given set of data.*

**OR**

**“Way of thinking about something”**



## Detail :-

- ❖ Logically developed means that the ideas in your paper, the way you support these ideas and the connections you make between ideas make logical sense.
- ❖ Logic is a tool to develop reasonable conclusions based on a given set of data.
- ❖ In other words, Logic is a “way of thinking about something”.

## Flow Chart:-

- ❖ Flow chart is **graphical representation of our data.**
- ❖ It also gives idea about sequence of flow.
- ❖ Flow chart can represent logic flow and process of data.

## Flowchart Symbols:

- Flow chart support following symbols to represent the logic.

**1. Terminator:**



- This symbol represents beginning and ending point in the program.

**2. Input/Output :**



- It is used to represent input and output of the data.

**3. Process :**



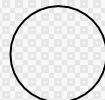
- This symbol is used to represent different process of operations.

**4. Decision Symbol:**



- This symbol is used to give condition and take decision.

**5. Connector Symbol:**










- It is used to represent logic flow of out data.

**6. Data Flow Symbol / Flow Direction:**



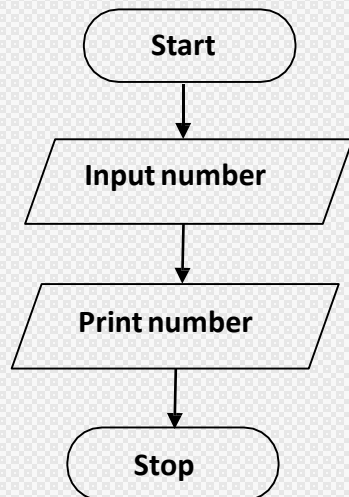
- It is used to represent direction flow of our data.

**By Diagram :**

Symbols	Name	Functions
	Compute/Process	Instructions or internal operations inside the processor or memory
	Input/Output	Indicating the process of input and output of data
	Decision	Indicates a question at which decision has to be made and answered in the format of (Yes/No , True/False)
	Connector(Inspection)	This symbol is typically small and used as a connector to show a jump from one point in the process flow to another.
	Predefined Process	Shows named process which is defined elsewhere
	Terminal(Start/End)	It indicates the beginning and end of the program and process.
	Flow Lines	Shows the Process's order of operation or sequence of instruction

**Example:**

A flowchart to print the number.



**1 Word Question – Answer**

SR.NO.	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	List out logic development tools or techniques	Flowchart ,Algorithm
2	_____is graphical representation of the code.	Flow Chart
3	Which Symbol is used to represent process in Flow chart.	<input type="text"/>

# ALGORITHM :-

**By Diagram :**

## ALGORITHM :-

“DETAIL SEQUENCE OF SIMPLE STEPS” OR “IT  
CONSIST SET OF FINITE STEPS”

**Detail:- (For Exam Content)**

- ❖ Algorithm is one of the **best logic development techniques**.
- ❖ It is detail **sequence of solving the problem**.
- ❖ In algorithm we can manage input and output as well as any condition.
- ❖ Algorithm is a **step-by-step procedure**, which defines a set of instructions to be executed in a certain order to get the desired output.
- ❖ Algorithms are generally created independent of underlying languages, i.e. an algorithm can be implemented in more than one programming language.

### ➤ **Features of Algorithm :-**

- (1) **Input** :- There must be at least one input.
- (2) **Output** :- There must be at least one output.
- (3) **Effectiveness** :- Each step of algorithm must be effective.

**Example:** An algorithm for multiplication of two values.

Step 1: Start  
Step 2: Input value -1  
Step 3: Input value -2  
Step 4: Calculate ans = value -1 \* value -2  
Step 5: Print ans  
Step 6: Stop

### 1 Word Question – Answer

1	What is Algorithm?	“sequence of simple steps”
2	Algorithm must—————after finite steps.	terminate

#### ✚ Dry Run

##### Detail :-

- ❖ Dry run is nothing but **manual compilation of code.**
- ❖ You can test your program without using a computer by ***dry running it on paper.***
- ❖ You act as the computer – following the instructions of the program, recording the values of the variables at each stage.
- ❖ You can do this with a ***table.***
- ❖ The table will have column headed with the names of the *variables* in the program.
- ❖ Each row in the table will be labeled with a line number from the program.
- ❖ In this table you can record all relevant changes to the variables as the program progresses, **thereby test the logic of the program / algorithm.**
- ❖ **Do a dry run before you code your program on computer** this way any logic errors will come to light during the dry run.

#### Example:-

- \* L1 Declare two variables , first num second num
- \* L2 Initialize both variables to 0
- \* L3 first num = 0 second num = 0
- \* L4 Ask user to enter first number
- \* L5 Assign user input to first num variable
- \* L6 Ask user to enter second number
- \* L7 Assign user input to second num variable
- \* L8 Add first num to second num
- \* L9 Print result

### 1 Word Question – Answer

SR.NO.	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	What is Dry run?	“Manual Compilation of Code.”
2	In Dry run , you can test your program by performing steps on paper.(Yes/No)	Yes

