

two outputs. Condition will be true condition will be false. Depending on the result of the condition two different set of instructions will be executed.

c) Iteration / loop: Repeating the same set of instructions more than one is known as a loop. For every loop there must be a condition to control a loop otherwise it will be an unterminated loop.

* Representation of logic:

Logic can be represented with the help of algorithms or with the help of Flowcharts.

Algorithms:

It's a step by step description of a logic which is used to solve a specific problem. Instructions written in Algorithms are simple English like statements, arithmetic expressions or logical expressions. They are easy to read and understand. Algorithms are independent from programming language rules.

Example of an algorithm:

Step I] Initiates Variables a, b, c

a b c
10 20 30

Step II] Read a, b

10
20

Step III] $c \leftarrow a + b$

10 + 20 → 30

Step IV] print c

30