

School of Computing and Information Technologies

PROGCON - CHAPTER 1

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CLASS NUMBER: 105

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SECTION: AC192

DATE: November 6,2019

PART 1: Identify the following.

Computer System 1 A combination of all the components required to process and store data using a computer.

Hardware 2. The equipment or physical devices that are associated with a computer.

Soptware 3. The computer instructions that tell the hardware what to do.

Programs 4. The instruction sets written by programmers.

Application Softwares. A type of software such as word processing, spreadsheets, payroll and inventory, even games

Syntox Error 6. Errors in language or grammar.

System Septware 7 Software such as operating systems like Windows, Linux, or UNIX

8. Describes the entry of data items into computer memory using hardware devices such as keyboards and mice.

Input Symbol 9. Indicates an input operation and is represented by a parallelogram in flowcharts.

Input/output 10. Represented by a parallelogram in flowcharts.

pocusing data items 11. May involve organizing them, checking them for accuracy, or performing calculations with them.

Process/Operation (12) Indicates a processing operation and is represented by a rectangle in flowcharts. power symbol

13. The hardware component that processes data.

14. Describes the operation of retrieving information from memory and sending it to a device, such as a monitor or printer, so people can view, interpret, and use the results.

Output Symbol 15. Indicates an output operation and is represented by a parallelogram in flowcharts.

Programming Language. Used to write computer instructions called program code; used to write programs.

Programming 17. Also includes languages such as Visual Basic, C#, C++, Java.

18. Grammar rules of a language.

(19). Errors in language or grammar. And even

20. The temporary, internal storage within a computer. computer memory

non-volatile memory 21. Describes storage whose contents are retained when power is lost.

Compiler /Interpretazz. Translates a high-level language into machine language and tells you if you have used a programming language incorrectly.

Logical errors 23. Errors in program logic produce incorrect output

24. A named memory location whose value can vary.

Users or end users 25. People who benefit from using computer programs.

rocumentant 26. Consists of all the supporting paperwork for a program.

Algorithm 27. The sequence of steps necessary to solve any problem.

neck-checking 28. The process of walking through a program's logic on paper.

coding the program 29. The act of writing programming language instructions.

30. When instructions are performed in the wrong order, too many times, or not at all. usgrade entry

Logical errors 31. Errors in program logic produce incorrect output

32. Execute the program with some sample data to see whether the results are logically correct

Debugging 33. What is the process of finding and correcting program errors?

Conversion B4. The entire set of actions an organization must take to switch over to using a new program or set of programs

Main lenances. Consists of all the improvements and corrections made to a program after it is in production.

PART 2: Enumeration

1

- a. 3 major components of a computer system?
- b. 3 major computer hardware operations.
- c. 4 most common planning tools.
- d. 3 most common flowchart symbols.
- e. 7 steps on a program development life cycle.

2. Software application of 1. Terminal Symbols

2. Software application of 2. Input Symbols

3. people / humanware system

5. Output Symbols

6. 4. Input

2. Processing

8. Output Symbols

2. Plan the logic

3. Output

2. Plan the logic

3. Write the code

4. Translotte the code

5. Test the program

4. Contragacy Planning TOE Charts

4. Contragacy Planning TOE Charts

4. Maintain the program

4. Contragacy Planning

4. Contragacy Pla