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Review DAP

1. Answer:

Program read-number-five

Dictionary

i: integer

Algorithm

input i

if $i == 5$ then

display "Ini adalah angka 5"

else

display "Ini bukan angka 5"

End Program

2. Answer:

Program read-three-multiplier

Dictionary

x: integer

Algorithm

input x

if $x / 3 == 0$ then

display "X adalah bilangan kelipatan tiga"

else

display "X bukan bilangan kelipatan tiga"

End Program

3. Answer:

Program loop-user-input

Dictionary

i, r, x, hasil, stop: integer

Algorithm

```
stop: -999
i, r  $\leftarrow$  0
input x

while x  $\neq$  stop do
    r  $\leftarrow$  r + x
    i  $\leftarrow$  i + 1
    input x
end while

hasil = r/i
display hasil
```

End Program

4. Answer:

Initial value for variable a is 10 and also initial value for b is 5, and then both of them enter procedure Tukar1 with a(10) is on b input and b(5) is on a input. I will re-write the procedure after getting input in down below

procedure Tukar1 called after getting input:

Procedure Tukar1 (a = 5, b = 10)

Local Dictionary

tempt: integer

Algorithm

```
tempt  $\leftarrow$  5
a  $\leftarrow$  10
b  $\leftarrow$  5
```

End Procedure

So the output is a = 10 because the output on a

and then go to the next procedure that getting call is Tukar2:

Procedure Tukar2 (a = 10, b = 5)

Local Dictionary

tempt: integer

Algorithm

```
tempt ← 10
a ← 5
b ← 10
```

End Procedure

So the output is $b = 10$ because the output is on b

and the last procedure that getting called is Tukar1 again:

Procedure Tukar1 (a = 10, b = 10)

Local Dictionary

tempt: integer

Algorithm

```
tempt ← 10
a ← 10
b ← 10
```

End Procedure

So the output is $a = 10$, and so we get our final result

```
a = 10
b = 10
```

5. Answer:

Function nilaiPertama (T: arrayMahasiswa, N: integer, NIM: string)

Local Dictionary

i: integer

Algorithm

i ← 0

while i < N do

```
    if NIM == T.NIM[i] then
        return T.Nilai
```

```
    i++
end while
```

```
return -1
```

```
end Function
```