Answers to Questions from TT1.2

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1. Desk Check Task: Calculate Bill Total

Required Variables:

Integer: appetizer_price, main_price, dessert_price

Real (floating point): total_price

Pseudocode:

Read the value of appetizer_price (in cents)

Read the value of main_price (in cents)

Read the value of dessert price (in cents)

total_price = appetizer_price + main_price + dessert_price

total price = total price / 100 #Comment: convert to dollars

Print '\$' then the value of total_price to the terminal showing two decimal places.

Test Data:

appetizer_price
main_price
dessert price

First data set	Second data set		
1030	1240		
3400	4100		
850	980		

Expected Result:

Output:

First data set	Second data set		
\$52.80	\$63.20		

Desk check:

	Statement	appetizer	main	dessert	total	output
		_price	_price	_price	_price	
First Pass	Read the value of appetizer_price	1030				
	Read the value of main_price		3400			
	Read the value of dessert_price			850		
	Calculate the total_price				5280	
	Convert to dollars					52.80
	Output the total_price					\$52.80
Second Pass	Read the value of appetizer_price	1240				
	Read the value of main_price		4100			
	Read the value of dessert_price			980		
	Calculate the total_price				6320	
	Convert to dollars					63.20
	Output the total_price					\$63.20

2. Short Answer Questions:

Focus in the following on using the correct computing terminology.

Here are some terms that may help you: Assignment, evaluate, increment,

1. Using a few sentences explain why it may be important to execute statements in the correct sequence. (eg: what might happen if the last statement in Program 2 was executed earlier)

If the last statement in program 2 (printf("\$%.2f\n", total_price)) was executed earlier then the total_price would be incorrectly evaluated

2: The code main_price = 10 is an example of which kind of programming statement?

This is an assignment statement.

3: What actions does the computer perform when it executes $\mathbf{a} = \mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b}$?

The computer first reads the value for a and the value for b

Then it will calculate the sum of values a and b. It will then assign said sum to a

4: How would the value of variable i change in the statement i = i + 1?

The value of i will be read by the computer then increased by a value of 1 and then assign the new value to i

5: What sort of types will Ruby use to store the following variables (given the associated variable values)?

Data	Туре
A person's name e.g: "Fred Smith"	String
Number of students in a class e.g: 23	Integer
Average age of a group of people e.g: 23.5	Float
A temperature in Celsius e.g: 45.7	Float
True or false e.g: 1 == 2	Boolean

Note: possible types include: Integer, String, Float, Boolean

6: Variables have a scope – what are two different scopes variables can have in Ruby? Global Variables; Begin with a Dollar Sign '\$'. Global Variables are accessible everywhere, regardless of where they are declared.

Local Variables; Begin with a lowercase letter or an underscore. Local Variables can only be accessed within the code construct which they have been declared in.

For help with Question 6 you could also see:

https://www.tutorialspoint.com/ruby/ruby variables.htm