PART TWO

1a what is algorithm

it is a series of defined steps followed in order to achieve an objective

example:

```
def fxn(*g):
        x=sum(g)
        y=len(g)
        z=x/y
        print(g)
        print(type(g))
        print(x,y,z)
        fxn(23,67,89,34,11,23,45,8)
```

1b. what is pseudecode?

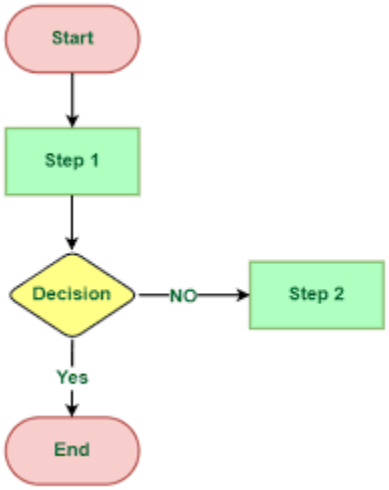
it means how the programmer will define an algorithm implementation. it also means how the code will be implemented.

example:

```
Age = 5;
if( Age< 50 )
then
print("My age is less than 50" )
else
print("My age greater than 50" )
end
print("My age is :", Age)
```

1c What is flowchart?

it is a pictorial version of coding using chart and symbols



Reference:
https://www.google.com/url?sa=i&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.geeksforgeeks.org%2Fdifference-between-algorithm-and-flowchart%2F&psig=AOvVaw36d7qLwSrIh4BwwZV4wRxK&ust=1680095866978000&source=images&cd=vfe&ved=2ahUKEwjWv_772v79AhUfnCcCHZJeC4kQr4kDegUIARDiAQ

1d What are the properties of an algorthm?

An algorithm is an effective, efficient method that can use to express the solution to any problem within a finite amount of space. It is also a well-defined formal language. There are five properties of an algorithm as given below:

Properties of an Algorithm

i input: An algorithm should have some inputs.

ii output: At least one output should be returned by the algorithm after the completion of the specific task based on the given inputs.

iii definiteness

iv effectiveness: No infinite loop should be allowed in an algorithm.

1e. write an algorithm to add two numbers together

a=5

b=10

c="a+b"

print (c)

1f. Write the pseudo code of the algorithm to add two numbers together

number s1, s2, sum

Output("Input number 1:")

Input s1

Output("Input number 2:")

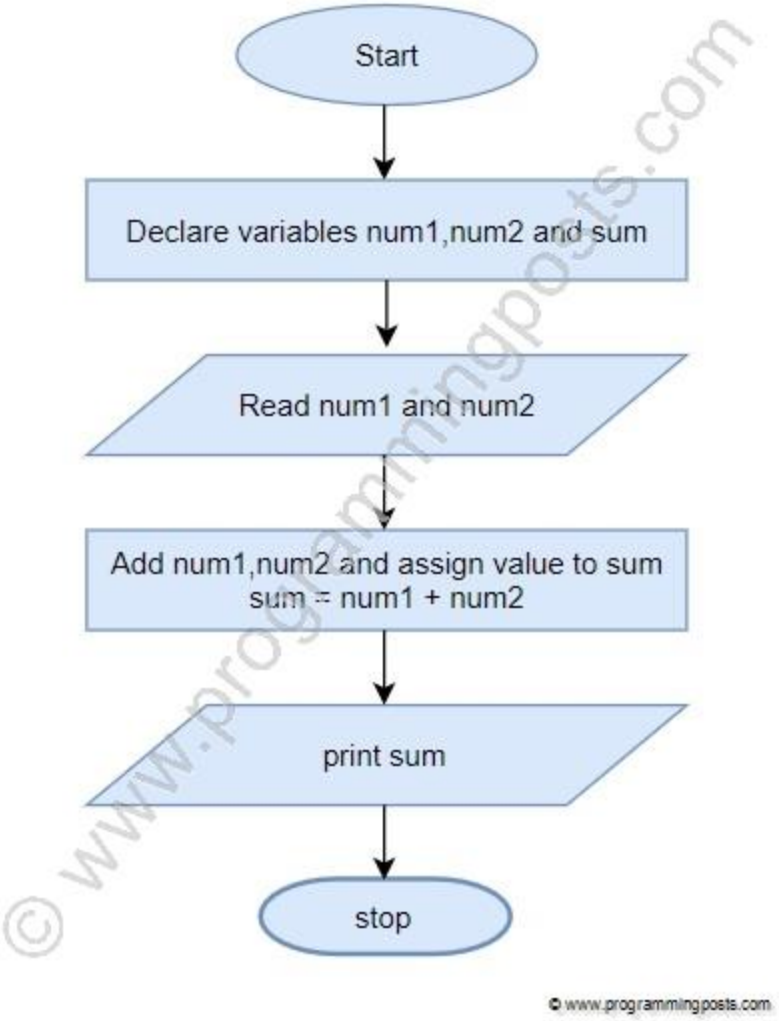
Input s2

sum=s1+s2

Output sum

End

1g write the flowchart of the algorithm to add two numbers together



Reference:https://www.programmingposts.com/algorithm-flowchart-add-two-numbers/