1. What are the 6 steps in programming?

There is **Program specification**, **program design**, **program code**, **program test**, **program documentation** and then **program maintenance**.

1. Which one do you prefer? Why ? Why not ?

I like program design because I like making things that require creativity.

1. Do computers understand human languages? Why ? / Why not ?

No they can’t. They can only understand machine code.

1. What is the function of an assembler?

The function of an assembler is to translate the program into machine code.

1. Why did software developers design high-level languages?

They design high-level languages to overcome the problem of intercommunication between different types of computers and it’s closer to the English Language.

1. What is the difference between a compiler and an interpreter?

A compiler translates the program into machine code in one time.

An interpreter translates the program line by line into machine code as the program is running.

**Match the words (1-7) with the definitions (a-g).**

Algorithm A diagram representing the successive logical steps of the program

Flowchart : a set of steps that are followed in order to solve a mathematical problem or to complete a computer process

source code : Program instructions written in a particular computer language

compiler A special program which converts the source program into machine code - the only language understood by the processor

machine code : The basic instructions understood by computers; it consists of l’s and 0’s (binary code)

debugging : The techniques of detecting and correcting errors (or bugs) which may occur in programs

coding : To translate ( a program) into language that can be communicated to the . The process of writing instructions.

1. **Programming** is the process of writing a program using a computer language.
2. A computer **program** is a set of instructions that tells the computer how to do a specific task.
3. Most computer **programmers** make a plan of the program before they write it.
4. A **programmable** keyboard allows the user to configure the layout and meaning of the keys.
5. Programs written in a high-level language require **compilation** that is, translation into machine code, the language understood by the processor.
6. A source program is converted into machine code by the software called a **compiler**.
7. Programmers usually **compile** their programs to generate an object program and diagnose possible errors.
8. Any error or malfunction of a computer program is known as a **bug**.
9. A **debugger** is a program used to test and other programs.
10. The process of going through the code to identify the cause of errors and fixing them is **debugging**.