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PART 1: Identify the following.

1. A combination of all the components required to process and store data using a computer. *Computer System*
2. The equipment or physical devices that are associated with a computer. *Hardware*
3. The computer instructions that tell the hardware what to do. *Software*
4. The instruction sets written by programmers. *Programs*
5. A type of software such as word processing, spreadsheets, payroll and inventory, even games *Application Software*
6. Errors in language or grammar. *Syntax Errors*
7. Software such as operating systems like Windows, Linux, or UNIX *System software*
8. Describes the entry of data items into computer memory using hardware devices such as keyboards and mice. *Input Data* — INPUT
9. Indicates an input operation and is represented by a parallelogram in flowcharts. *Input Symbol*
10. Represented by a parallelogram in flowcharts. *Input or Output Symbol*
11. May involve organizing them, checking them for accuracy, or performing calculations with them. *Processing* — Processing Data Item
12. Indicates a processing operation and is represented by a rectangle in flowcharts. *Processing Symbol*
13. The hardware component that processes data. *CPU*
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 data* — output
15. Indicates an output operation and is represented by a parallelogram in flowcharts. *Output Symbol*
16. Used to write computer instructions called program code; used to write programs. *Programming language*
17. Also includes languages such as Visual Basic, C#, C++, Java. *Programming language*
18. Grammar rules of a language. *Syntax*
19. Errors in language or grammar. *Syntax Errors*
20. The temporary, internal storage within a computer. *Computer Memory*
21. Describes storage whose contents are retained when power is lost. *volatile memory* — nonvolatile
22. Translates a high-level language into machine language and tells you if you have used a programming language incorrectly. *Translator Program* — Compiler
23. Errors in program logic produce incorrect output *logic error*
24. A named memory location whose value can vary. *Variable*
25. People who benefit from using computer programs. ~~Human beings~~ *Variable Users* — users
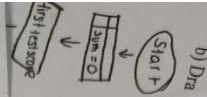
26. Consists of all the supporting paperwork for a program. Documentation
27. The sequence of steps necessary to solve any problem. Algorithm
28. The process of walking through a program's logic on paper. Desk-Checking
29. The act of writing programming language instructions. Computer programming
30. When instructions are performed in the wrong order, too many times, or not at all. logical error
31. Errors in program logic produce incorrect output. Logical errors
32. Execute the program with some sample data to see whether the results are logically correct. Test
33. What is the process of finding and correcting program errors? ~~Test~~ Debugging
34. The entire set of actions an organization must take to switch over to using a new program or set of programs. Conversion
35. Consists of all the improvements and corrections made to a program after it is in production. Maintenance

coding the program

PART 2: Enumeration

Application software
System ✗

a. 3 major components of a computer system? Hardware, software, humanware
b. 3 major computer hardware operations. Input, Output, Processing
c. 4 most common planning tools. Flowcharts, Pseudocode, IPO charts, TOE charts
d. 3 most common flowchart symbols. Parallelogram, Rectangle, ~~Diamond~~ racetrack shape
e. 7 steps on a program development life cycle. input symbol, terminal, process

e. 1. Understand the problem
   2. Plan the logic
   3. Write the code
   4. Translate the code
   5. Test the program
   6. Put the program into production
   7. Maintain the program

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