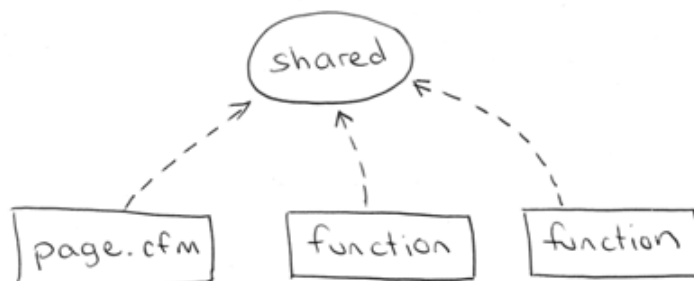# QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ON PROCEDURAL PROGRAMMING CONCEPT

Ques 1. What is procedural programming?
Ans. A procedural programming language is one where programs are organized into blocks of code and called variously. A procedural Programming is said to be the set of instructions which are being used by the computer as per the step by step requirements. It can also be termed as Imperative Programming or structured programming as there are similarities in the functions of these programming types.
Different "subroutines", "functions", or "procedures", each handles one particular task and are called in the program whenever and wherever required. The main function of the program is that it makes a series of calls to these procedures in order to achieve its goal.

Procedural shared variables

Ques 2. What are the types of procedural languages?
Ans. Procedural Programming includes different programming languages which are listed as following-

1. FORTRAN
2. Pascal
3. Ada
4. Assembly
5. C language
6. C++
7. BASIC

Ques 3. Benefits of the procedural language.
Ans. The benefits of using a procedural language is as follows-

- is easier to read and more maintainable
- is more flexible
- Facilitates the practice of good program design
- Allows modules to be reused in the form of code libraries

Ques 4. Features of procedural programming.
Ans. The procedural programming helps in making the task easy. Thus the main features of such programming is as follows-

- Large programs are divided into smaller programs.
- Most of the data is shared as global that can be accessed from anywhere within the program.

Ques 5. What is a non-procedural programming language?
Ans. Programming languages that are based on functions or logic are representatives of what is called declarative programming, due to the fact that (to some extent) the users state what to be solved and the computers solve it. Programs written in declarative languages are usually self-explanatory, succinct, and much shorter than their counterparts in procedural or object-oriented languages.

Ques 6. Explain Modularity.
Ans. Modularity is a technique which is desired to reduce the complications in a large program and make it easy to understand and execute without any errors. In this, the desired input is provided as an argument and thus we get the output as the Return Value.

Ques 7. Compare Object Oriented Programming with Procedural Programming Concept.
Ans. In Procedural Programming, we break the large programs in the small pieces of data which may be a collection of variables, subroutines and data structures. But in Object oriented Programming, we break a large program in small objects to show the behaviour and data.

In Procedural Programming, the small-small procedures which are broken from a large program are used to operate over the data structure. But in the Object Oriented Programming, large programs broken down in objects are then combined together.

Let's have a look onto the following table showing the comparison between both programming concepts to make it more clear-

Procedural Programming Concept	Object-Oriented Programming Concept
Procedure	Method
Record	Object
Module	Class
Procedure Call	Message

Ques 8. Write a program showing procedural programming.

Ans. A program showing the procedural programming concept in C language is as follows-

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main (void)
{
int i;
for (i = 1; i <= 100; i++)
{
if (!(i % 15))
printf ("FizzBuzz\n");
else if (!(i % 3))
printf ("Fizz\n");
else if (!(i % 5))
printf ("Buzz\n");
else
printf ("%d\n", i);
}
return 0;
}
```