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## 18.11.21 Introduction to Programming, Algorithm, and Flowchart

1) Algorithm for interchanging numeric values of 2 variables.

Ans Step 1: Start

Step 2: Declare variables a, b, and c.

Step 3: Initialize a and b

Step 4: Assign  $c = a$

Assign  $a = b$

Assign  $b = c$

Step 5: Print a and b

Step 6: Stop

Eg: If  $a = 10, b = 20$   
 $c = a = 10$   
 $a = b = 20$   
 $b = c = 10$   
 $\Rightarrow a, b$   
 $20, 10$

2) Algorithm that compares 2 numbers and prints message that identifies the greater number or states both numbers are equal.

Ans Step 1: Start

Step 2: Declare variables num1 and num2

Step 3: Initialize num1 and num2

Step 4: If  $\text{num1} > \text{num2}$   
Print num1

Else

If  $\text{num2} > \text{num1}$

Print num2

Else

Print num1 and num2 are equal

Step 5: Stop

3) Algorithm to check whether a year is a leap year or not.

Ans Step 1: Start

Step 2: Read year



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Step 3: If  $\text{year} \% 4 = 0$  and  $\text{year} \% 100 \neq 0$   
Print leap year

Else

If  $\text{year} \% 4 = 0$  and  $\text{year} \% 400 = 0$   
Print not a leap year

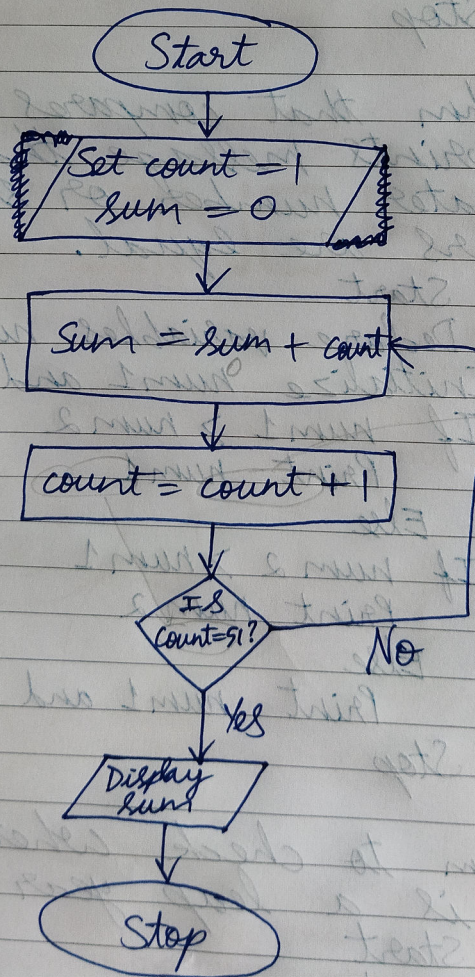
Else

Print not a leap year

Step 4: Stop

4) Flowchart to find sum of first 50 natural numbers.

Ans





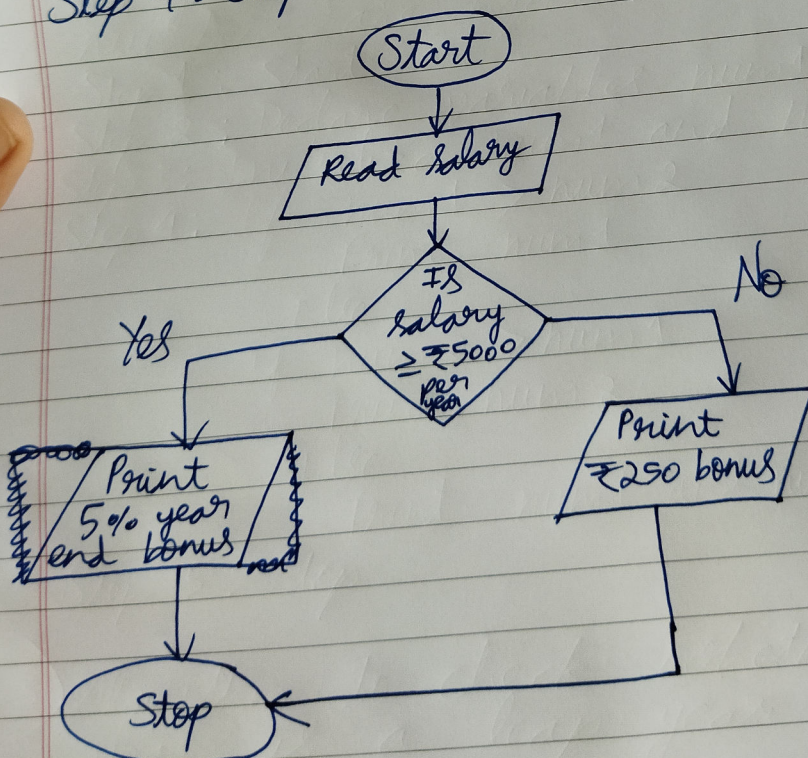
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5) The XYZ construction company plans to give a 5% year-end bonus to each of its employees earning ₹5,000 or more per year, and a fixed bonus of ₹250 to all other employees. Draw a flow chart and write step-form algorithm for printing the bonus of any employee.

Ans Step 1: Start  
Step 2: Read salary  
Step 3: If salary  $\geq$  ₹5000 per year  
Print 5% year-end bonus  
Else  
Print ₹250 bonus

Step 4: Stop



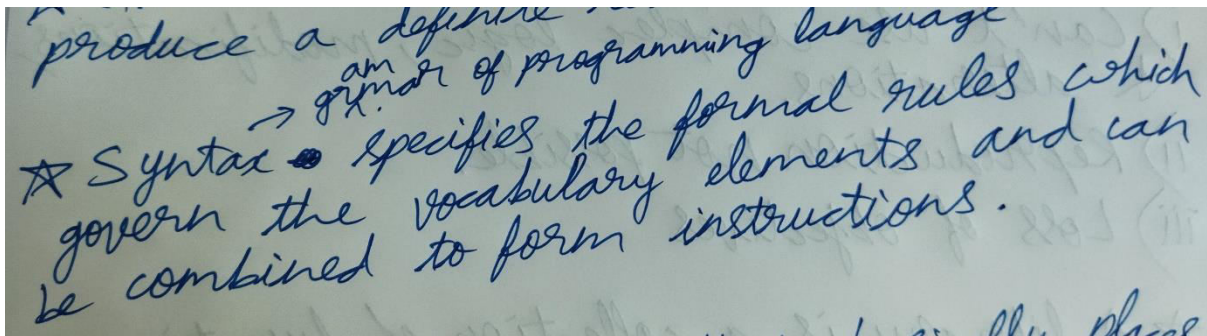
# Tutorial 1

A programming language is a set of commands, instructions, and other syntax use to create a software program

## 6. How to define a programming language?

A program is a set of logically related instructions that is arranged in a sequence that directs the computer in solving a problem.

## 7. In programming, what is meant by the term “syntax”?



## 8. Mention the difficulties faced in procedural programming?

✓ Top-down approach

- i] inability to reuse code throughout the program.
- ii] difficulty in error checking.

## 9. Define structured programming with pros and cons?

Structured programming is a programming paradigm aimed at improving the clarity, quality, and development time of a computer program by making extensive use of the structured control flow constructs.

## Advantages of structured programming-

1. It is user friendly and easy to understand.
2. Similar to English vocabulary of words and symbols.
3. It is easier to learn.
4. They require less time to write.
5. They are easier to maintain.

## Disadvantages of structured programming-

1. A high level language has to be translated into the machine language by translator and thus a price in computer time is paid.
2. The object code generated by a translator might be inefficient compared to an equivalent assembly language program.
3. Data type are proceeds in many functions in a structured program.

## 10. How object-oriented programming differs from procedure-oriented programming?

### Procedural Oriented Programming-

- program is divided into small parts called functions.
- Procedural programming follows top down approach.
- Adding new data and function is not easy.
- Examples: C, FORTRAN, Pascal, Basic etc.

### Object Oriented Programming-

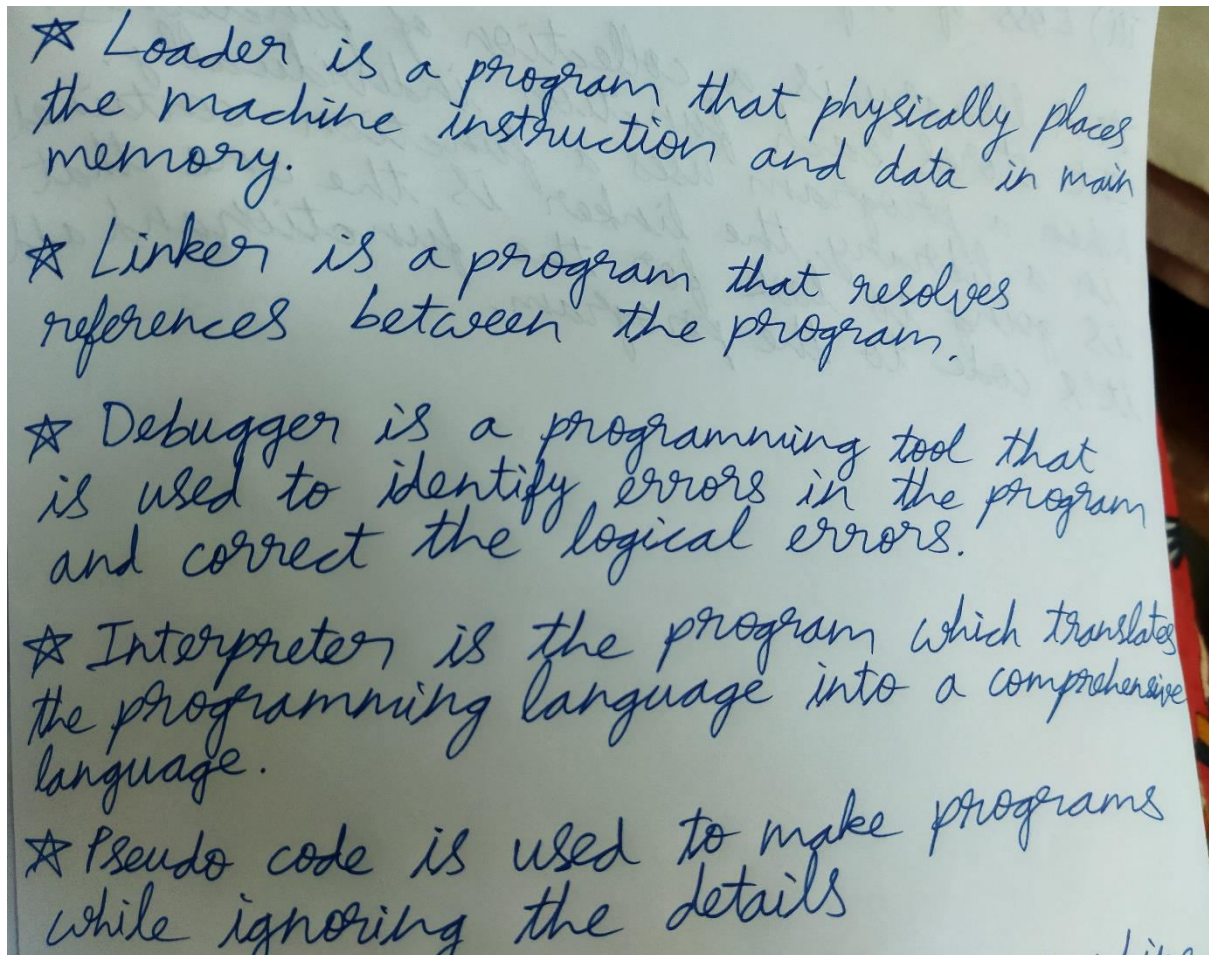
- program is divided into small parts called objects.
- Object oriented programming follows bottom up approach.
- Adding new data and function is easy.
- Examples: C++, Java, Python, C# etc.



## 11. Explain the concept of top down programming?

- We focus on breaking up the problem into smaller parts.
- Each part is programmed separately therefore contain redundancy.
- It is used in debugging, module documentation, etc.
- In top down approach, decomposition takes place.

## 12. Explain the keywords: a) loader b) debugger c) compiler d) interpreter e) pseudocode



a compiler is a computer program that translates computer code written in one programming language into another language

### 13. Differentiate between low level and high-level programming?

★ High level – i) equivalent to many machine code instructions  
ii) High level language is portable & task oriented  
iii) It looks like an English language & hence is easy to read and debug.

★ Low level – i) Single instruction is equivalent to single code in machine language.  
ii) Low level language is machine specific & is machine oriented.  
iii) It is less easy to write and debug.

### 14. Explain the term flowchart? Are there any limitations in flowchart?

A flowchart comprises of a set of standard shaped boxes that are interconnected by flow lines to represent an algorithm.

★ Limitations of flowchart :-  
i) Can't use complex logic, modifications, & alterations.  
ii) Reproduction not possible.  
iii) Loss of objectives

Difficult to show branching and looping  
Time consuming