Answers to Questions from TT1.2

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1. Desk Check Task: Calculate Bill Total

Required Variables:

Real (floating point):

appetizer_price, main_price, dessert_price
total_price

Pseudocode:

Read the value of appetizer_price

Read the value of main_price

Read the value of dessert_price

total_price = appetizer_price + main_price + dessert_price

Print '\$' then the value of total_price to the terminal showing two decimal places.

Test Data:

appetizer_price
main_price
dessert_price

First data set	Second data set		
10.30	12.40		
34.00	41.00		
8.50	9.80		

Expected Result:

Output:

First data set	Second data set		
\$52.80	\$63.20		

Desk check - fill this in by hand-tracing/hand-executing the pseudocode provided with the test data above:

	Statement	appetizer	main	dessert	total	output
	Statement	_price	_price	_price	_price	σατρατ
First Pass	Read the value of appetizer_price	10.30				
	Read the value of main_price		34.00			
	Read the value of dessert_price			8.50		
	Calculate the total_price				\$52.80	
	Convert to dollars				\$52.80	
	Output the total_price					\$52.80
Second Pass	Read the value of appetizer_price	12.40				
	Read the value of main_price		41.00			
	Read the value of dessert_price			9.80		
	Calculate the total_price				\$63.20	
	Convert to dollars				\$63.20	
	Output the total_price					\$63.20

2. Complete Program Calculate Bill Total

Now check the actual code produces the output you expected

Do this by completing the missing code in **bill_total.rb** in **Task 1.3** then running the program.

3. Short Answer Questions:

Focus in the following on using the correct computing terminology.

Here are some terms that may help you: Assignment, evaluate, increment,

1. Using a few sentences explain why it may be important to execute statements in the correct sequence. (eg: what might happen if the last statement in Program 2 was executed earlier)

Code must be run in sequence, or else it might not able to detect and understand what our command prompts are and might missed out on some crucial infomation

2: The code main_price = 10 is an example of which kind of programming statement?

This is an assignment statement.

3: What actions does the computer perform when it executes $\mathbf{a} = \mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b}$?

The computer first add a and b Then it assigns the sum of a and b to a

4: How would the value of variable i change in the statement i = i + 1?

The value of i will be increased by 1

5: What sort of types will Ruby use to store the following variables (given the associated variable values)?

Data	Туре
A person's name e.g: "Fred Smith"	String
Number of students in a class e.g: 23	integer
Average age of a group of people e.g. 23.5	float
A temperature in Celsius e.g: 45.7	float
True or false e.g: 1 == 2	boolean

Note: possible types include: Integer, String, Float, Boolean

6: Variables have a scope – what are two different scopes variables can have in Ruby?

Two different scopes variables can have in ruby are global variables and local variables