1. Identify the Output

• Pseudo-code:

```
x = 10
y = 5
while x > y:
x = x - 2
print(x)
```

- Options:
 - o a) 0
 - o b) 2
 - o c) 4
 - o d) 6
- **Answer:** c) 4
- **Explanation:** The loop continues until x is no longer greater than y. Starting from x = 10, subtracting 2 each time results in x = 8, x = 6, and finally x = 4, at which point x is no longer greater than y.

2. What will be the output of the following pseudo-code?

• Pseudo-code:

```
n = 5
sum = 0
for i = 1 to n:
    sum = sum + i
print(sum)
```

- Options:
 - o a) 5
 - o b) 10
 - o c) 15
 - o d) 20
- **Answer:** c) 15
- **Explanation:** The loop runs from 1 to 5, adding each i to sum. The calculations are 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 = 15.

3. Which of the following is the correct output of the pseudo-code?

• Pseudo-code:

```
count = 0
for i = 1 to 10:
    if i % 2 == 0:
        count = count + 1
print(count)
```

- Options:
 - o a) 2
 - o b) 4
 - o c) 5
 - o d) 10

- **Answer:** c) 5
- **Explanation:** The loop counts even numbers from 1 to 10. The even numbers are 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, so the count is 5.

4. Determine the output of the following pseudo-code:

```
• Pseudo-code:
```

```
a = 3
b = 4
if a > b:
    print(a)
else:
    print(b)
```

- Options:
 - o a) 3
 - o b) 4
 - o c) 7
 - o d) None of the above
- **Answer:** b) 4
- **Explanation:** Since a is not greater than b, the else block is executed, printing b, which is 4.

5. What will the pseudo-code below print?

Pseudo-code:

```
x = 7
if x % 2 == 0:
    print("Even")
else:
    print("Odd")
```

- Options:
 - o a) Even
 - o b) Odd
 - o c) None
 - o d) Error
- Answer: b) Odd
- **Explanation:** 7 % 2 equals 1, so x is odd, and the code prints "Odd".

6. Identify the output of this pseudo-code:

• Pseudo-code:

```
x = 1
while x < 5:
    x = x * 2
print(x)</pre>
```

- Options:
 - o a) 2
 - o b) 4
 - o c) 8
 - o d) 16

- **Answer:** c) 8
- **Explanation:** The loop doubles x starting from 1: x = 2, x = 4, x = 8. The loop stops as x = 8 is not less than 5.

7. Find the output for the following pseudo-code:

```
    Pseudo-code:
```

```
a = 10
b = 20
c = 30
if a > b and a > c:
    print(a)
elif b > a and b > c:
    print(b)
else:
    print(c)
```

• Options:

- o a) 10
- o b) 20
- o c) 30
- o d) None of the above
- **Answer:** c) 30
- **Explanation:** c is the largest value, so the else block is executed, printing c = 30.

8. What is the output of this pseudo-code?

• Pseudo-code:

```
a = 0
for i = 1 to 3:
for j = 1 to 2:
a = a + 1
print(a)
```

• Options:

- o a) 3
- o b) 6
- o c) 9
- o d) 12
- **Answer:** b) 6
- **Explanation:** The inner loop increments a twice for each iteration of the outer loop. With 3 outer loop iterations, a is incremented a total of 6 times.

9. Choose the correct output of this pseudo-code:

• Pseudo-code:

```
a = 5
b = 10
if a < b:
b = b - a
print(b)
```

• Options:

```
a) 0b) 5c) 10d) 15
```

• **Answer:** b) 5

• **Explanation:** Since a is less than b, b is updated to b - a = 5.

```
10. What is the result of the following pseudo-code?
```

```
- **Pseudo-code:**

x = 8
y = 2
z = x / y
print(z)

- **Options:**
- a) 4
- b) 8
- c) 16
- d) Error
- **Answer:** a) 4
- **Explanation:** The division `x / y = 8 / 2` results in 4.
```

11. Identify the output of this pseudo-code:

```
- **Pseudo-code:**

a = 3
b = 2
while b < a:
b = b + 1
print(b)

- **Options:**
- a) 2
- b) 3
- c) 4
- d) Infinite loop
- **Answer:** b) 3
- **Explanation:** `b` is incremented once (from 2 to 3), which makes it no longer less than `a`. The loop ends, printing `b = 3`.
```

12. Find the output of this pseudo-code:

```
- **Pseudo-code:**

x = 1
y = 1
for i = 1 to 4:
```

```
x = x + i
   y = y * i
 print(x, y)
- **Options:**
 - a) 10 24
- b) 11 24
- c) 11 25
- d) 12 25
- **Answer:** b) 11 24
- **Explanation:** `x` is incremented by each `i` (1+2+3+4), and `y` is multiplied by each `i`
(1*2*3*4).
13. What is the output of the following pseudo-code?
- **Pseudo-code:**
x = 5
y = 3
 z = x * y
 if z > 10:
   z = z + 5
 print(z)
- **Options:**
 - a) 10
- b) 15
- c) 20
- d) 25
- **Answer:** c) 20
- **Explanation:** \dot{z} starts as \dot{5} * 3 = 15, and since \dot{z} > 10, \dot{5} is added, making \dot{z} = 20.
14. Choose the correct output:
- **Pseudo-code:**
 n = 4
 for i = 1 to n:
   n = n + i
 print(n)
- **Options:**
- a) 4
- b) 7
- c) 10
- d) Infinite loop
- **Answer:** a) 4
- **Explanation: ** The pseudo-code seems misleading, but the loop should end normally,
```

printing the final value of `n`. However, this may depend on interpretation.

```
15. Determine the output of this pseudo-code:
- **Pseudo-code:**
x = 7
 while x > 0:
   x = x - 3
 print(x)
- **Options:**
- a) -2
- b) 0
- c) 1
- d) Infinite loop
- **Answer: ** a) -2
- **Explanation:** The loop reduces `x` by 3 each time until it drops below 0. The final value
of `x` is -2.
16. What will this pseudo-code output?
- **Pseudo-code:**
 a = 2
 b = 5
 for i = 1 to 3:
   a = a * b
 print(a)
- **Options:**
- a) 30
- b) 50
- c) 250
- d) 125
- **Answer:** d) 125
- **Explanation:** `a` is multiplied by `b` three times: `2*5*5*5 = 125`.
```

17. Identify the correct output:

```
- **Pseudo-code:**

x = 10
y = 2
if x % y == 0:
    x = x / y
print(x)

- **Options:**
- a) 2
- b) 5
```

```
- c) 10
- d) 20
- **Answer:** b) 5
- **Explanation:** Since `10 % 2 == 0`, `x` is divided by `y`, making `x = 5`.
18. Find the output for this pseudo-code:
- **Pseudo-code:**
 a = 0
 b = 1
 while b < 3:
   a = a + b
   b = b + 1
 print(a)
- **Options:**
- a) 1
- b) 3
- c) 6
- d) Infinite loop
- **Answer:** b) 3
- **Explanation: ** The loop runs twice ('b = 1', 'b = 2'), adding 'b' to 'a', resulting in 'a = 3'.
19. Choose the correct output:
- **Pseudo-code:**
x = 3
y = 5
 z = 7
 if x < y and y < z:
   print(z)
 else:
  print(y)
- **Options:**
- a) 3
- b) 5
- c) 7
- d) None of the above
- **Answer:** c) 7
- **Explanation:** Both conditions x < y and y < z are true, so z is printed, which is 7.
20. What will this pseudo-code print?
- **Pseudo-code:**
x = 10
 while x \ge 0:
```

```
x = x - 3
print(x)
- **Options:**
- a) -1
- b) -2
- c) 0
- d) 1
- **Answer:** a) -1
```

- **Explanation: $\dot{**}$ The loop decreases `x` by 3 until `x` becomes -2, and then the loop ends. The final value of `x` printed is -1.