

0

H

factorial <--factorial * i

•

i <-- i+1

END FOR

PRINT factorial

END



Which of the following statement should be inserted to complete the above pseudo code for finding factorial of 5 numbers.

Your answer is correct.

The logic for finding a factorial is factorial * index

The correct answer is:

BEGIN

DECLARE variables i, factorial

SET factorial <-- 1

FOR i<--1 to 5 do

[factorial <--factorial * i]

i <-- i+1

END FOR

PRINT factorial

END

Which of the following statement should be inserted to complete the above pseudo code for finding factorial of 5 numbers.

Question 4

(1.00/1.00)

Consider the output: "0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16"

Which of the below given pseudo code snippet gives the above output?

Select one:

● a. BEGIN

DECLARE number, count, even

SET count <-- 8, number <-- 0, even <-- 0

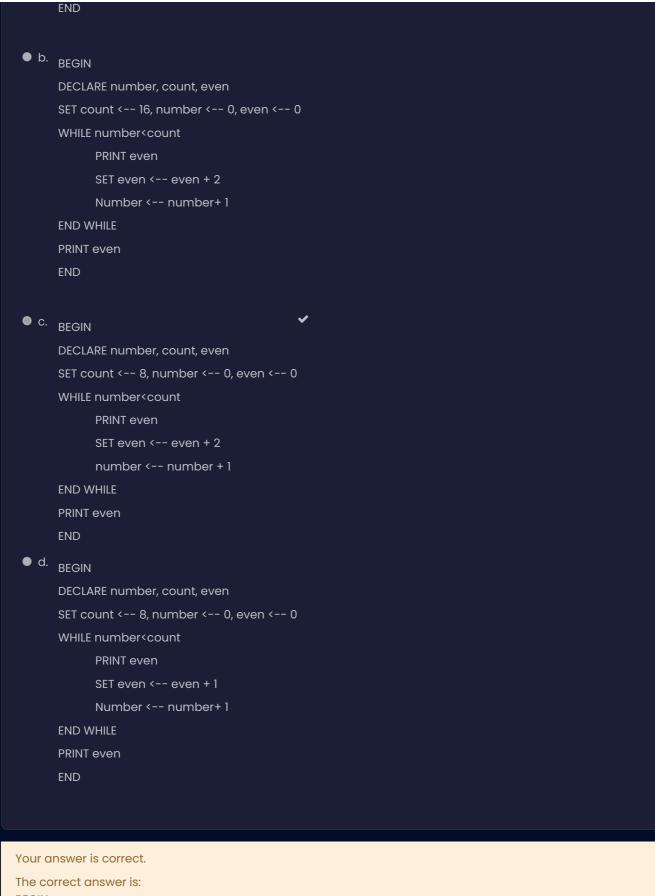
WHILE number count

PRINT even

SET even <-- even + 2

Number <-- number+ 2

END WHILE



 \equiv

^

0

H

M

```
Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

BEGIN

DECLARE number, count, even

SET count <-- 8, number <-- 0, even <-- 0

WHILE number<count

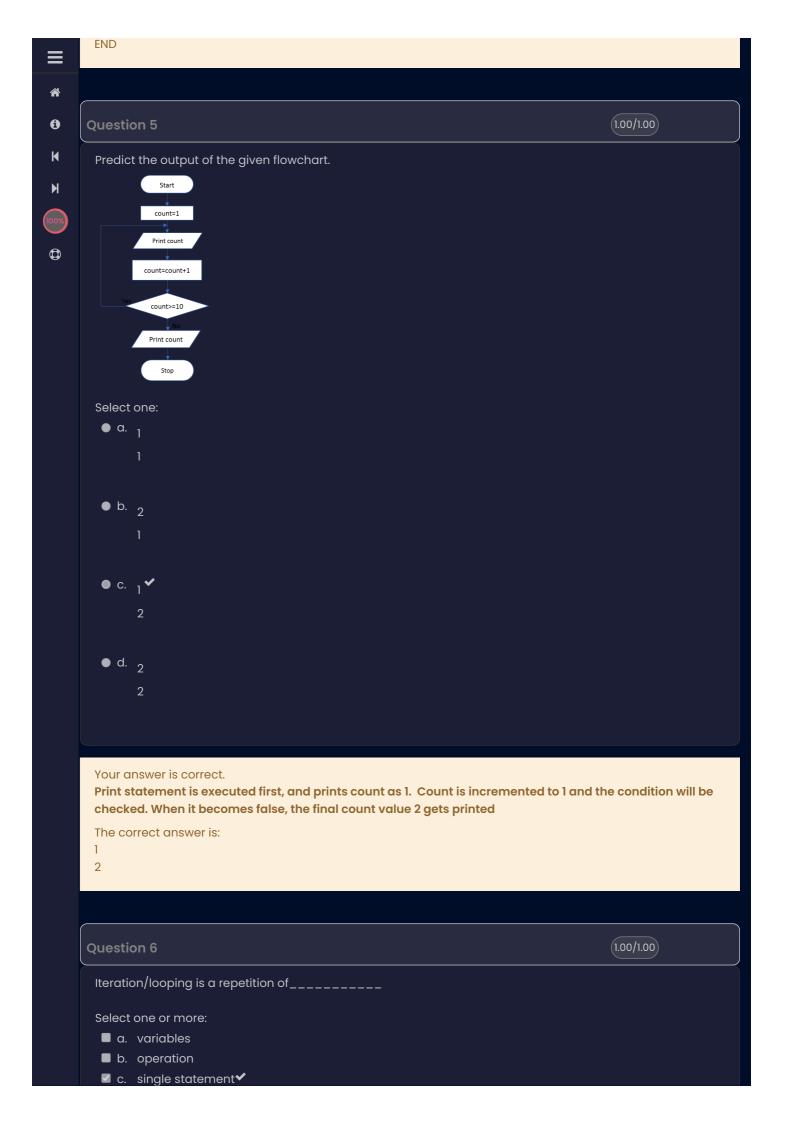
PRINT even

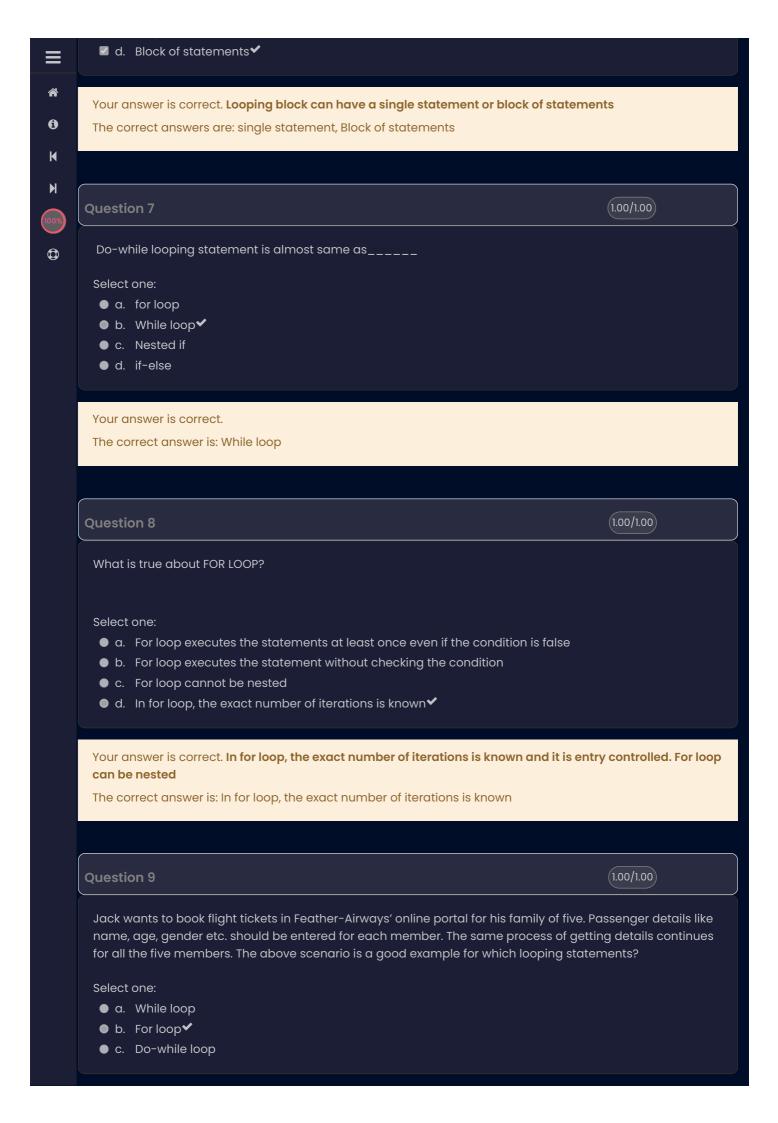
SET even <-- even + 2

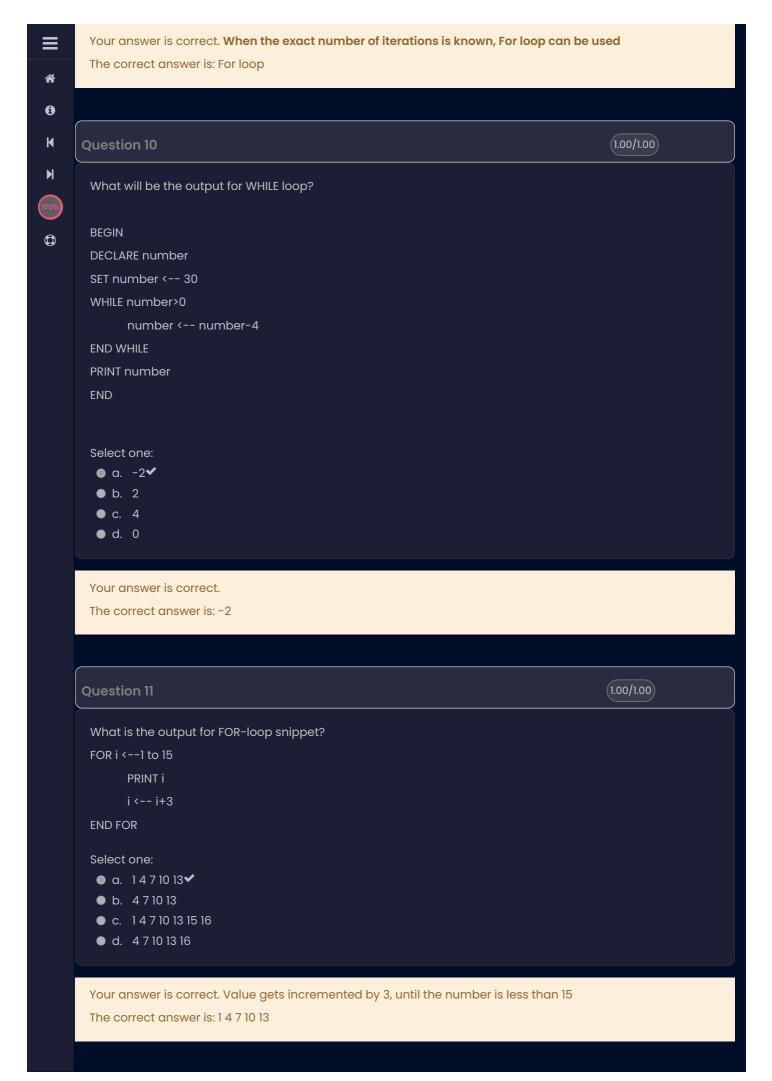
number <-- number + 1

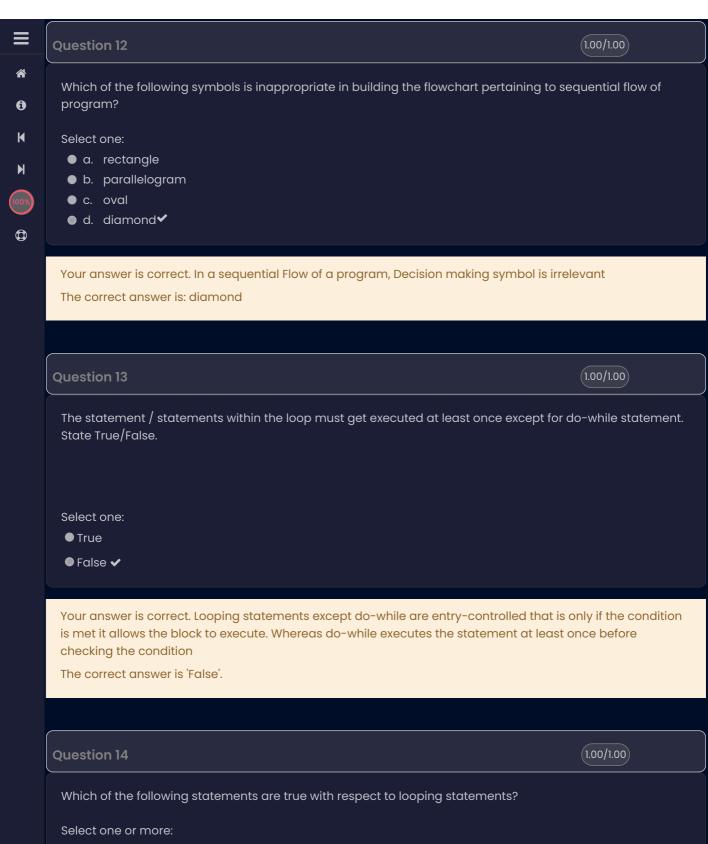
END WHILE

PRINT even
```









- ☑ a. initial condition must be applied before the loop begins to execute
 ✓
- b. A loop should run infinite number of times
- **c.** conditional statements are not allowed within a loop
- ☑ d. the condition under which the iterative process should get terminated must be given ✓

Your answer is correct. Initial condition must be applied before the loop begins to execute. The iteration must terminate at some point of time. A looping statement can be nested and can have decision making statements

The correct answers are: initial condition must be applied before the loop begins to execute, the condition under which the iterative process should get terminated must be given

