

## Lecture - 1

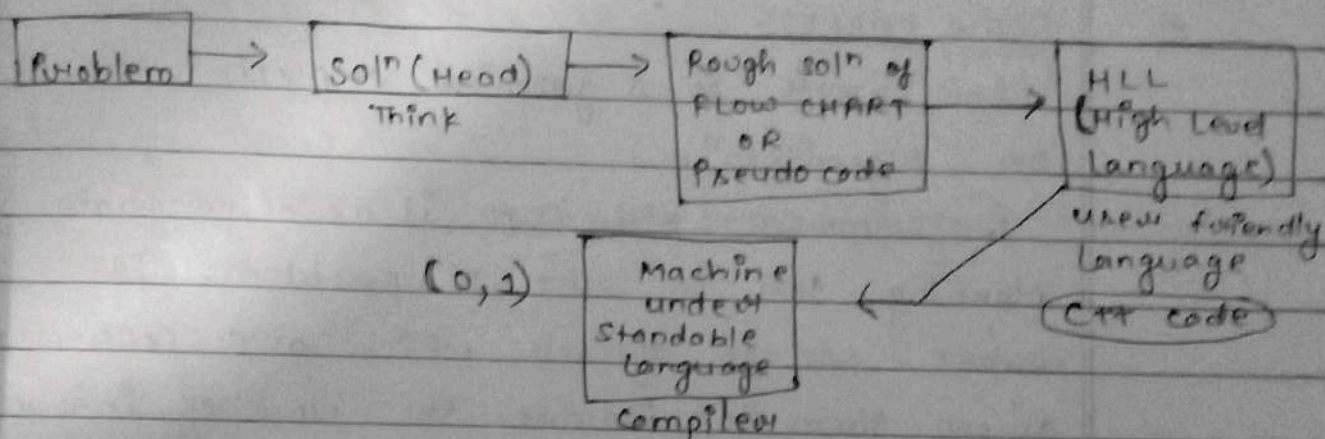
### # Programming Fundamentals:-

Q-How to solve a Problem?

A → ① understand the problem

② Input values (check)

③ Approach (Logic Building)



Ex:- Print Sum of two numbers?

Q-1- Diff<sup>n</sup> b/w compiler & interpreter?

Ans:- Compiler:- ① It take a program as a whole  
② It generate intermediate machine code  
③ It doesn't support Dynamic Typing.  
④ The compiled code run comparatively faster

Interpreter:- ① It take a single lines of code  
② It never generate any intermediate machine code.

③ It support Dynamic Typing  
④ The Interpreter code run comparatively slower.



→ using computer to solve a problem.

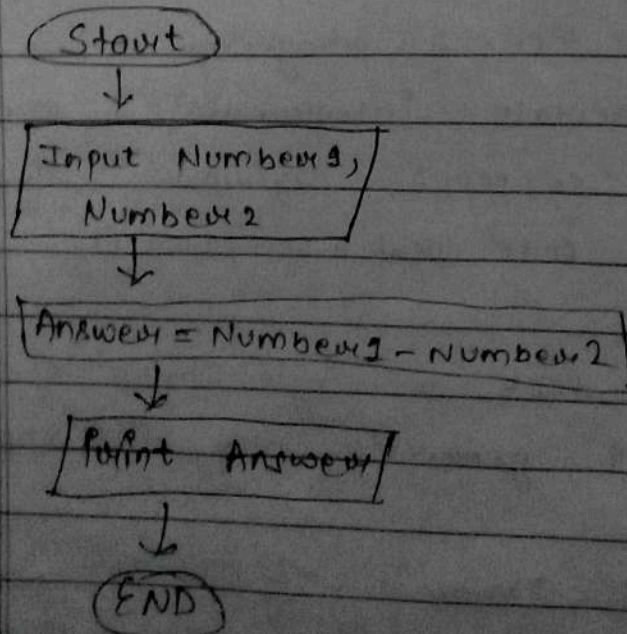
Computer does all difficult task in many times.

→ Main point you have to understand is "ALGORITHM"

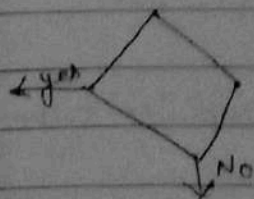
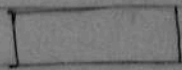
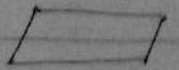
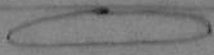
### # FLOW CHARTS:-

"Flow charts is a graphical representation of an Algorithm".

Programmers often use it as a program planning tool to solve a problem. It makes use of symbols which are connected among them to indicate the flow of information & processing. The process of drawing a flowcharts for an algorithm is known as "flow charting".



### # Component



### # Pseudocode

"It is a  
in text  
" Pseudocode  
approach

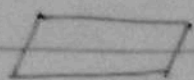
Pseudocode  
what a  
expressed  
rather  
Pseudocode  
in the



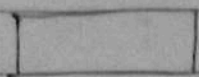
## # Components of FLOW CHARTS:-



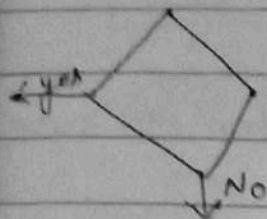
→ Terminator (Start/End)



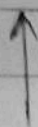
→ Input/output Block



→ Process (Calculation) (Block)  
OR  
Initialization



→ Decision Making Block (Condition)



→ Arrows (Flow of chart/Navigation)



→ Connectors (It shows function)

## # Pseudocode:- (Napli Code) (It can understand by me but not computer)

"It is a generic way to represent your algorithm in textual form."

"Pseudocode has a multiple way to write diff<sup>n</sup> approach of algorithm."

Pseudocode is a detailed yet readable description of what a computer program or algorithm must do, expressed in a formally-styled natural language rather than in a programming language.

Pseudocode is sometimes used as a detailed step in the process of developing a program.

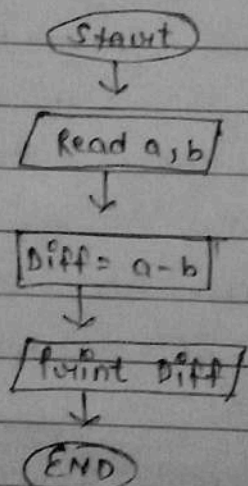
→ Example of pseudocode  
 Start Program  
 Enter two numbers A, B  
 Add the numbers together  
 Print sum  
 End Program.

Q - What is Algorithm?

Ans - Algorithm is the approach of step to solve a problem.

Q - Write a flowchart, of difference a & b <sup>& pseudocode</sup>

A -



→ Read a, b  
 →  $diff = a - b$   
 → Print diff

Q - WAP Pseudocode Multiplication of a & b

Ans -  
 ① Read a & b  
 ②  $mult = a * b$   
 ③ print (mult)

Q - Pseudocode of average of two no.

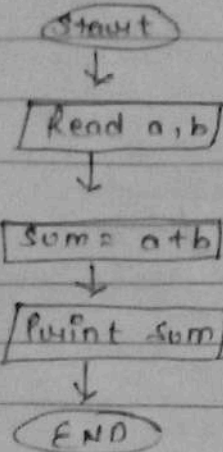
Ans -  
 ① Read a & b  
 ②  $Aver = \frac{a + b}{2}$   
 ③ print aver



## \* Practice Questions

Q- Add two numbers by taking input

Ans:-

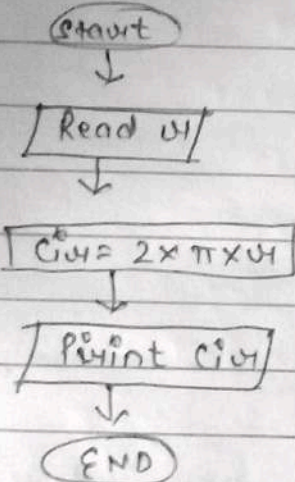


- ① Start
- ② Read a & b
- ③ sum = a + b
- ④ Print sum
- ⑤ END

Solve

Q- Circumference of circle

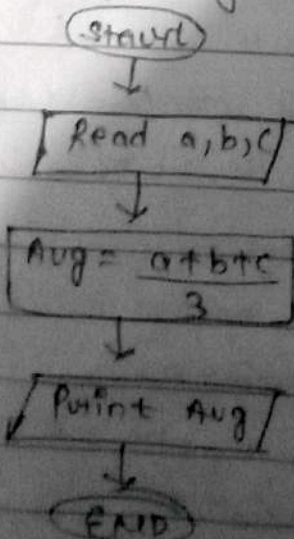
Ans/r



- ① Start
- ② Read r
- ③ Circ =  $2 \times \pi \times r$
- ④ Print r
- ⑤ END

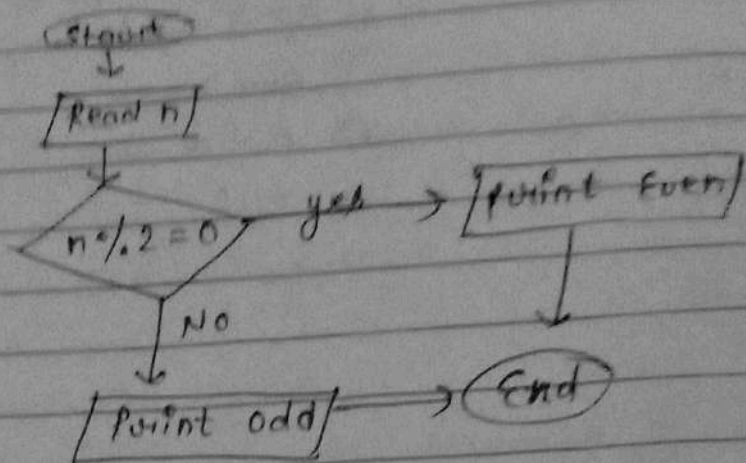
Q- Average of three no.

Ans:-



- ① Start
- ② Read a, b, c
- ③ Avg =  $\frac{a + b + c}{3}$
- ④ Print Avg
- ⑤ END

Q- check number is odd or even?  
Ans/



- (1) Start
- (2) Read n
- (3) if  $n \% 2 == 0$   
then print even
- (4) else  
then print odd

~~Flowchart~~

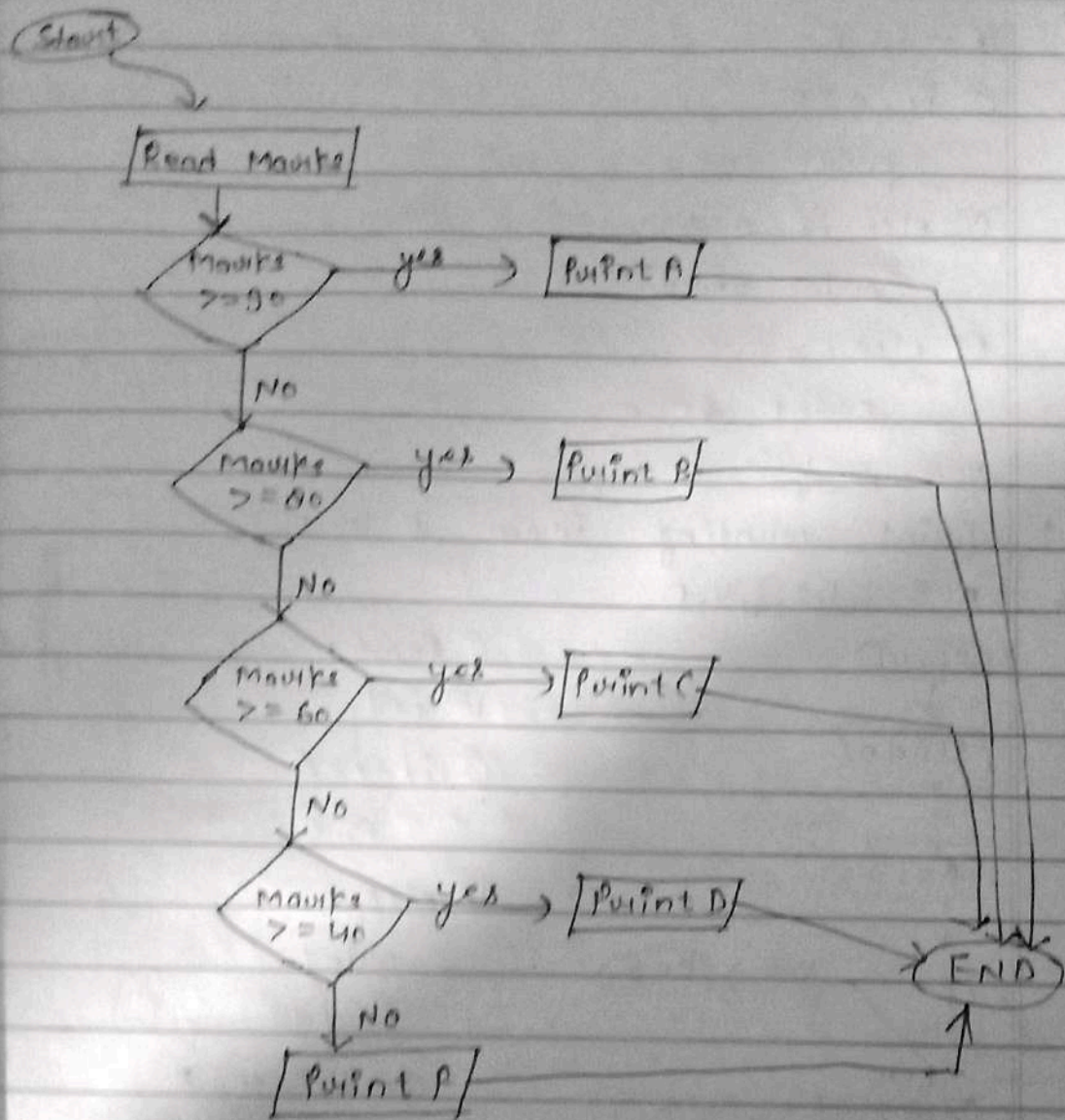
Note :-  $\%$  (Module) :- It gives an remainder when two no. is dividing each other.

Q- Student & Grade

Ans/

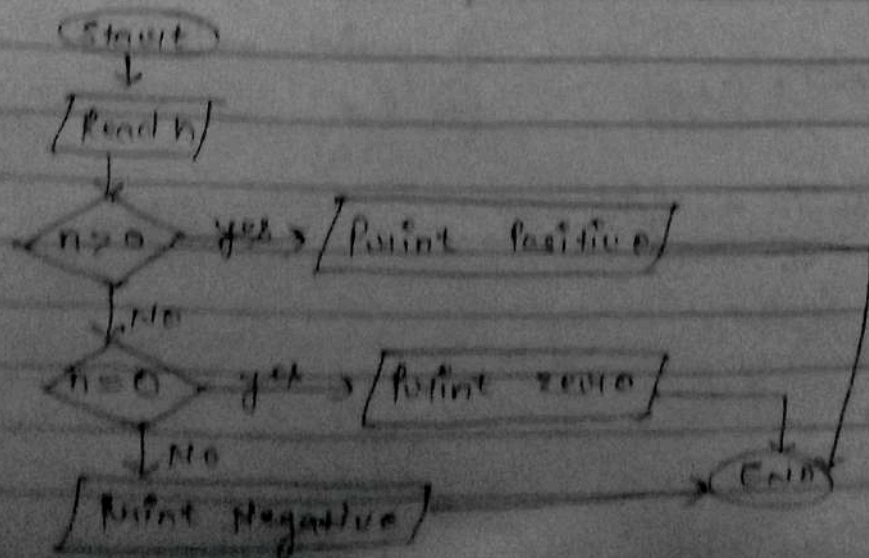
if $\geq 90 \rightarrow A$	① Start
$\geq 80 \rightarrow B$	② Read marks
$\geq 60 \rightarrow C$	③ if marks $\geq 90$
$\geq 40 \rightarrow D$	print A
$< 40 \rightarrow F$	elseif marks $\geq 80$
	print B
	elseif marks $\geq 60$
	print C
	elseif marks $\geq 40$
	print D
	else print F





Note:- If is face any issue in code & flow chart do "Dry Run" it.

Q- check number is +ve, -ve or zero  
Ans:-

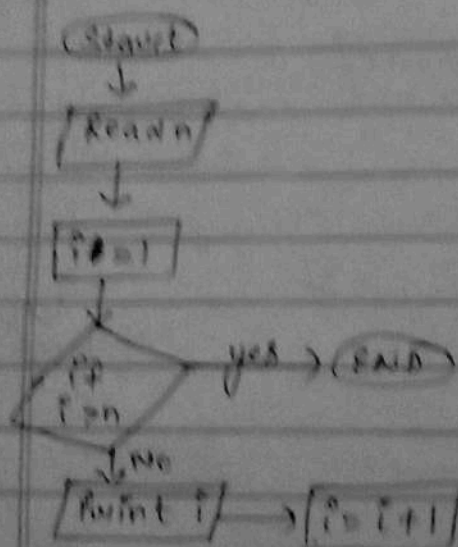


1) Read  $n$   
 2) If  $n \geq 0$   
     print yes  
 3) else if  $n = 0$   
     print zero  
 4) else  
     print -ve

# Homework:

Q-1 Print counting from 1 to  $N$ ?

Ans:  $n=5$  1, 2, 3, 4, 5



1) Read  $n$

2)  $i = 1$

3) If  $i > n$

End

4) else

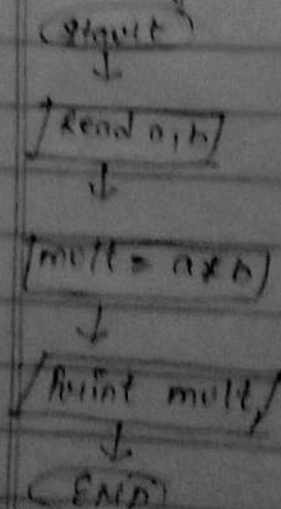
Print  $i$

$i = i + 1$

Go to step 3

Q-2 Multiply 2 no. by taking input?

Ans:



1) Start

2) Read  $a, b$

3)  $mult = a * b$

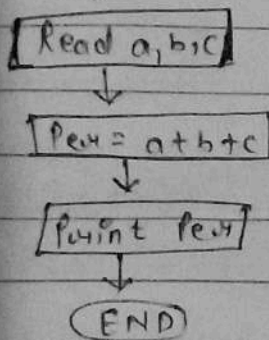
4) print mult

5) End



Q-3- Find perimeter of a Triangle?

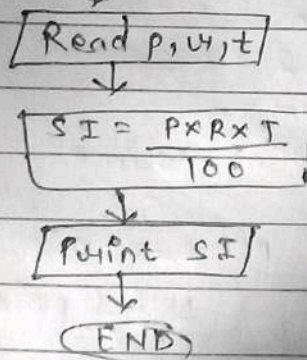
Ans/- Start



- ① Read a, b, c
- ②  $Per = a + b + c$
- ③ print per

Q-4 Find Simple Interest?

Ans/- Start

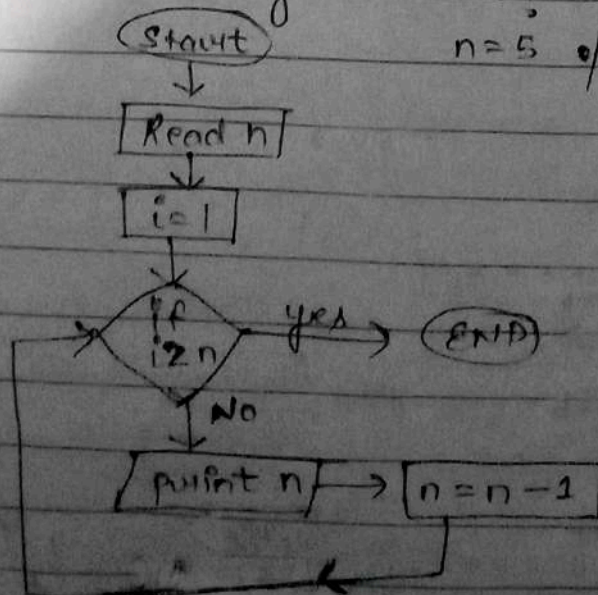


- ① Read p, w, t
- ②  $SI = \frac{P \times R \times T}{100}$
- ③ print SI

Q-5 Print counting N to 1?

Ans/-

$n = 5$  o/p 5, 4, 3, 2, 1



- ① Read n
- ②  $i = 1$
- ③ if  $i > n$
- ④ else

End

print n

$n = n - 1$

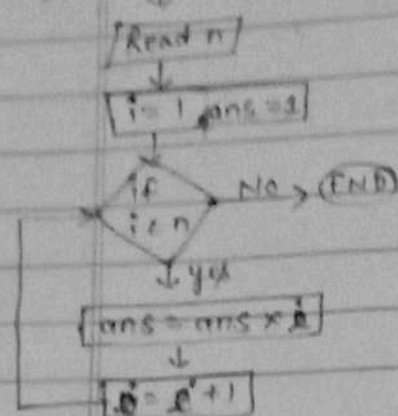
Go to step 3

Must Remember :-

- Looping :-
- (A) Initialization
  - (B) Condition
  - (C) Process
  - (D) Increment

Q-6 Find Factorial of a number?

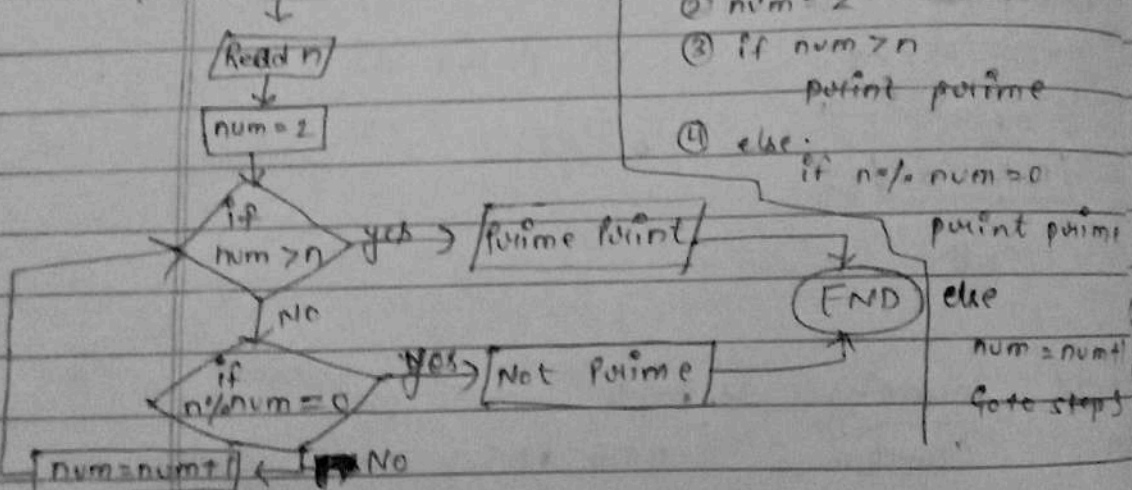
Ans/- Start  $n=5$   $n! = 5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1 = 120$



- (1) Read n
- (2)  $i=1, ans=1$
- (3) if  $i \leq n$   
 $ans = ans \times i$   
 $i = i + 1$
- (4) else  
 End;

Q-7 Check Prime or not?

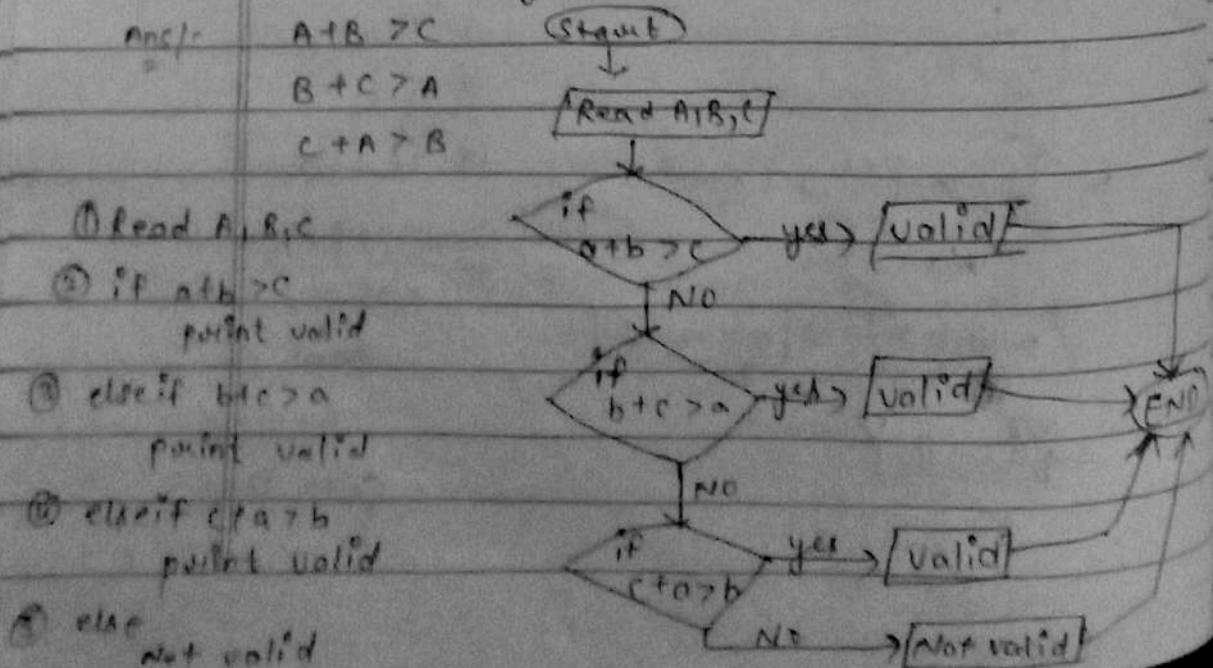
Ans/- Start  $n=7$



- (1) Read n
- (2)  $num = 2$
- (3) if  $num > n$   
 print prime
- (4) else:  
 if  $n \% num == 0$   
 print prime  
 END  
 else  
 $num = num + 1$   
 goto step 3

Q-8 Valid Triangle or not?

Ans/-  $A+B > C$   
 $B+C > A$   
 $C+A > B$



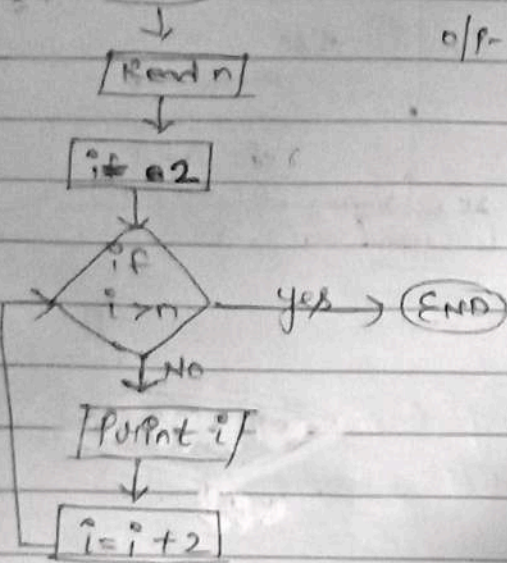
- (1) Read A, B, C
- (2) if  $a+b > c$   
 print valid
- (3) elseif  $b+c > a$   
 print valid
- (4) elseif  $c+a > b$   
 print valid
- (5) else  
 not valid



END

Q-9- Printing 1 to N but only even numbers?

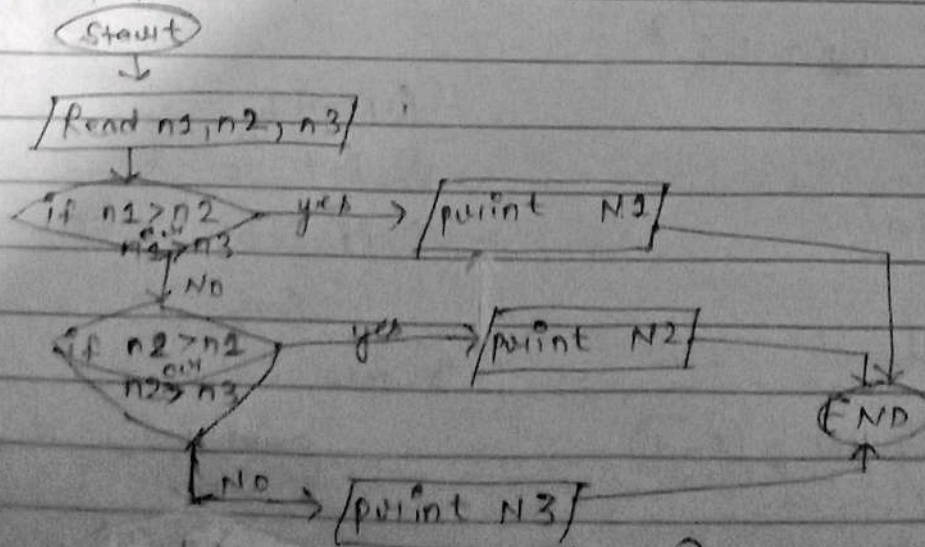
Ans:- Start  $n=6$  1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6  
o/p- 2, 4, 6



- ① Read n
- ②  $i = 2$
- ③ if  $i > n$   
End
- ④ else  
print i  
 $i = i + 2$   
Go to step 3

Q-10- Print max of three numbers?

Ans:- 2, 4, 8 o/p- 8



- ① Read  $n1, n2, n3$
- ② if  $n1 > n2 \parallel n1 > n3$   
print n1
- ③ else if  $n2 > n1 \parallel n2 > n3$   
print n2
- ④ else  
print n3



# \* Dry Run for flow verification

Q-11- Add N numbers from user?

Ans:-  $n=3$

1st  $\rightarrow 3$   
2nd  $\rightarrow 4$   
3rd  $\rightarrow 6$  }  $sum=13$

Start

Read n

$i=1, sum=0$

if  $i > n$  yes  $\rightarrow$  Print sum  $\rightarrow$  End

No

Read no

$sum = sum + no$

$i = i + 1$

1 Read n (user input)

2  $i=1, sum=0$

3 if  $i > n$

print sum

End

4 else

read no

$sum = sum + no$

$i = i + 1$

Go to step 3

"Dry Run - 7 times with diff examples"

Q-12- Printing 1 to n only add num?

Ans:-  $n=6$  1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

o/p - 1, 3, 5

Start

Read n

$i=1$

if  $i > n$  yes  $\rightarrow$  End

No

Print i

$i = i + 2$

1 Read n

2  $i=1$

3 if  $i > n$

End

4 else

print i

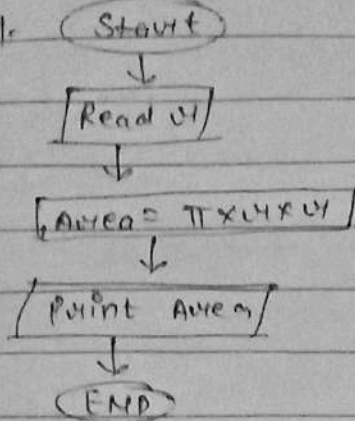
$i = i + 2$

Go to step 3



Q-13- Find Area of circle?

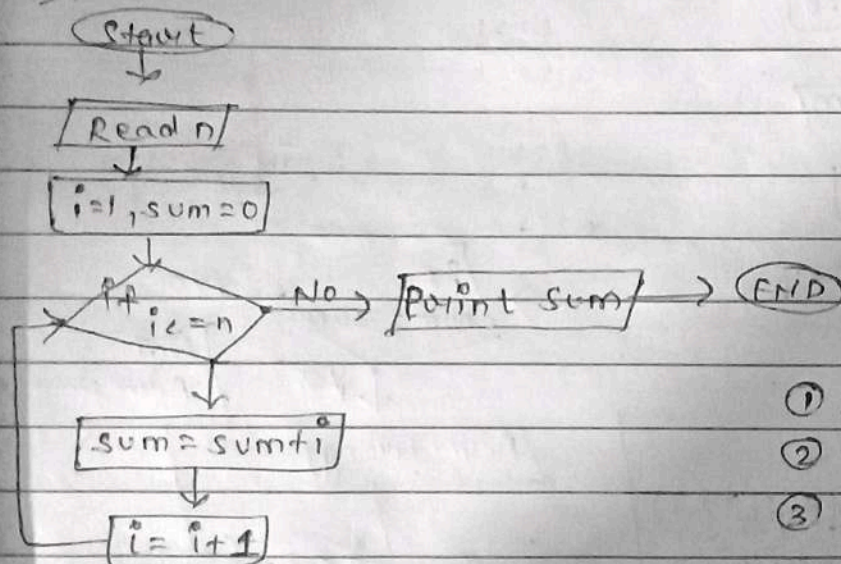
Ans:-



- ① Read u1
- ② Area =  $\pi \times u1 \times u1$
- ③ print Area

Q-14- Find sum of n numbers?

Ans:- n = 5 o/p = 1+2+3+4+5 = 15

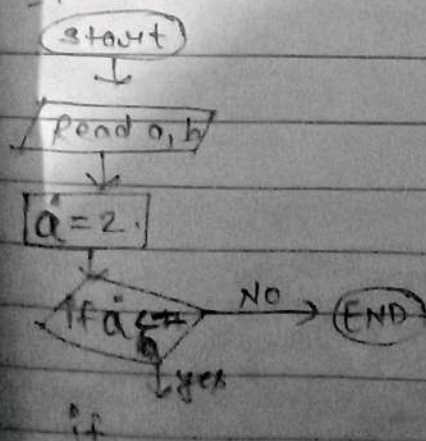


- ① Read n
- ② i = 1, sum = 0
- ③ if i <= n  
print sum  
END
- ④ else  
sum = sum + i  
i = i + 1

Doubt

Q-15- Print all prime in b/w [a, b]? Goto step 3

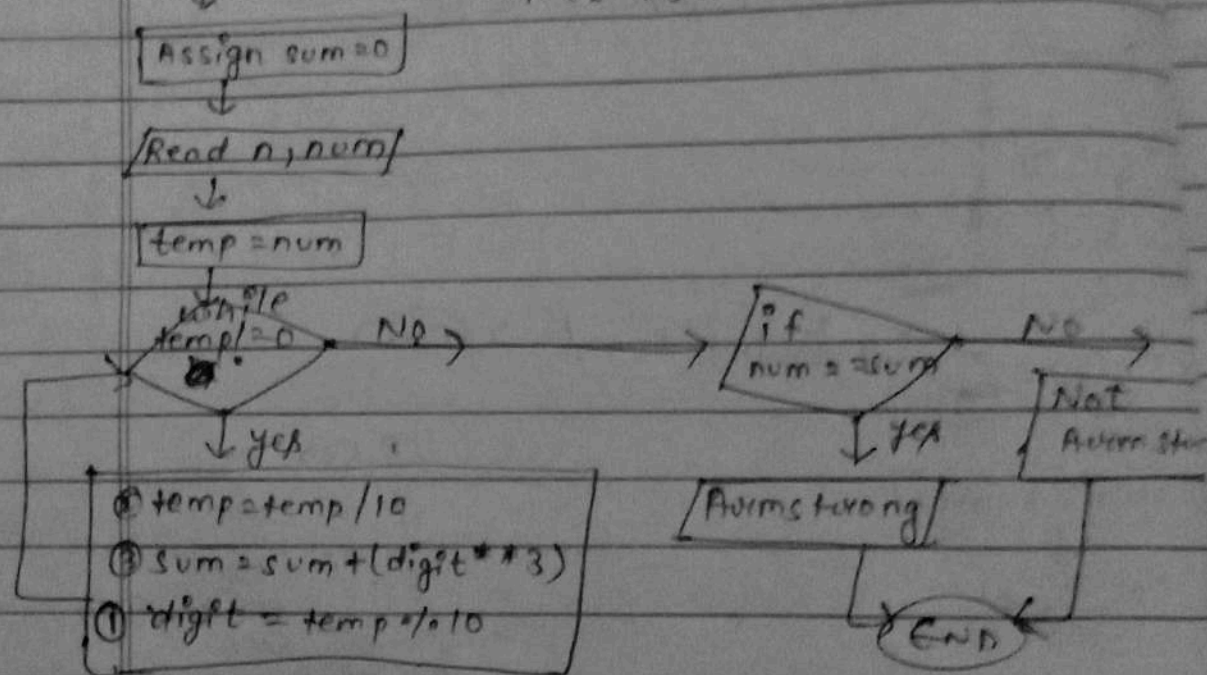
Ans:- a = 2 b = 10 o/p → 2, 3, 5, 7





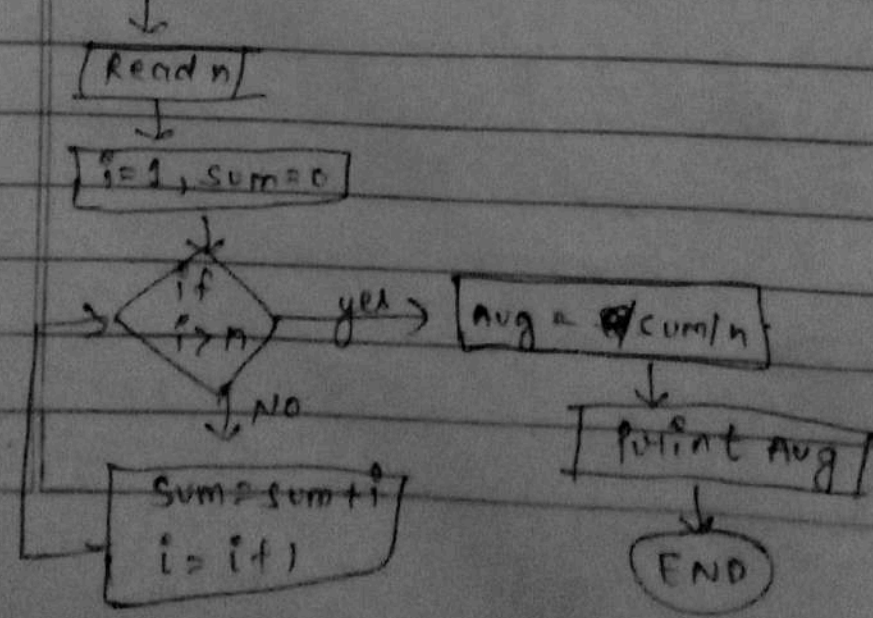
Q-16- Is numberic Armstrong or not?

Ans/- Start  $n = 123$   
 $1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 = 1 + 8 + 27 = 36$



Q-17- Find average of n numbers?

Ans/- Start ① Read n





① Read  $n$

④ else

②  $i=1$ ,  $sum=0$

$sum = sum + i^2$

③ if  $i > n$

$i = i + 1$

Go to step 3

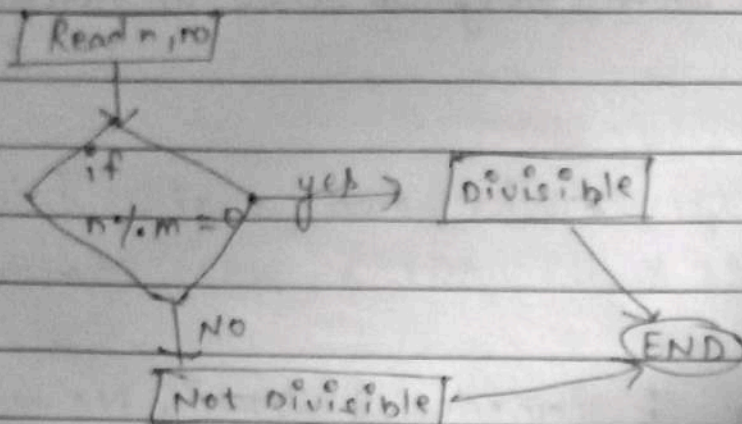
$Avg = sum/n$

print Avg

END

Q-18- Is number  $(n)$  is divisible by  $m$ ?

Ans/- Start  $n=4$   $m=2$



① Read  $n, m$

② if  $n \% m == 0$

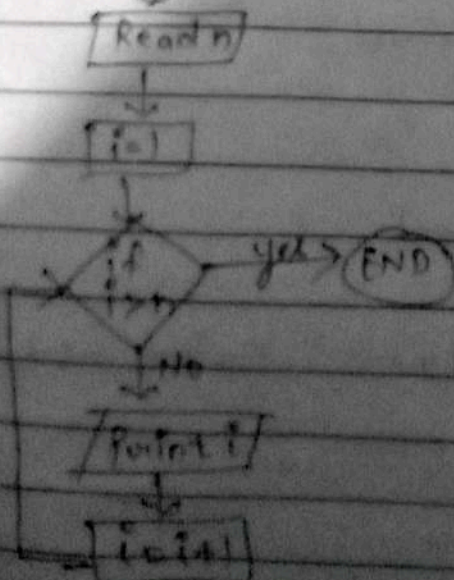
print divisible

③ else

Not divisible

Q-19- Print all digit of a  $(n)$  number?

Ans/- Start  $n=7$  o/p- 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7



① Read  $n$

② if  $i > n$

End

③ else

print  $i$

$i = i + 1$

Go to step 2