MID TERM (FNOP)

ANS 1. A software program is commonly defined as a set of instructions, or a set of modules or procedures, that allow for a certain type of computer operation.

ANS 2. A compiled language is a programming language whose implementations are typically compilers and not interpreters. An interpreted language is a programming language whose implementations execute instructions directly and freely, without previously compiling a program into machine language instructions.

ANS 3 . Algorithm : Systematic logical approach which is a well-defined, step-by step procedure that allows a computer to solve a problem. Pseudocode : It is a simpler version of a programming code in plain English which uses short phrases to write code for a program before it is implemented in a specific programming language. Program : It is exact code written for problem following all the rules of the programming language.

ANS 4. Addition+ , subtraction- ,multiplication*, divion /, modulo %.

ANS 5. Relational Operators Meaning > Greater than < Less than >= Greater than or equal to <= Less than or equal to == Equal to != Not equal to

ANS 6. In programming, loops are used to make code shorter by using some sorts of automatic repetitions. These repetitions (or iterations) continue as long as a condition is verified, as long as it returns a true boolean. The loop structures contain instructions which will be repeated as long as the condition is verified as true.

ANS 7. While (expression) { // statement }

Ans 8. for (initialization; test condition; iteration statement) { Statement(s) to be executed if test condition is true }

ANS 9. In systems engineering, information systems and software engineering, the systems development life cycle, also referred to as the application development lifecycle, is a process for planning, creating, testing, and deploying an information system.

ANS 10. Waterfall Model Considered to be the first major (widely known) model, each phase in this model must be completed before the project may move to the next one, and no phases overlapping in possible. This is a sequential design process consisting in the following phases: conception, initiation, analysis, design, construction, testing, production/implementation and maintenance.

ANS 11. V-Shaped Model Sometimes referred to as validation model or verification model, this is an expansion of the classic waterfall model. It is a very strict model where the next stage starts only after the previous one is finished. The difference here being that every development stage has an associated test stage in order to ensure that the conversion to the next stage is possible.

ANS 12. Agile Model Based on iterative and incremental development, this model requires a greater level of engagement from both the customer and the team because the requirements for the project are not completely clear from the very beginning. Collaboration between cross-functional teams is also a characteristic of this model