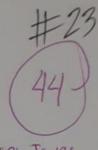


School of Computing and Information Technologies

## **PROGCON - CHAPTER 1**



CLASS NUMBER: # 23

SECTION: BSA - ACI92

Usars

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## PART 1: Identify the following.

Computer System 1. A combination of all the components required to process and store data using a computer.

Hardware 2. The equipment or physical devices that are associated with a computer.

software 3. The computer instructions that tell the hardware what to do.

Prairais The instruction sets written by programmers.

Application Software 5. A type of software such as word processing, spreadsheets, payroll and inventory, even games

Syntaxo Error 6. Errors in language or grammar.

System Software 7. Software such as operating systems like Windows, Linux, or UNIX

input data 8 Describes the entry of data items into computer memory using hardware devices such as keyboards and mice.

Input Symbol 9. Indicates an input operation and is represented by a parallelogram in flowcharts.

luput / Oxfort Symbol 10. Represented by a parallelogram in flowcharts.

grossing date 12 May involve organizing them, checking them for accuracy, or performing calculations with them.

Processing Symbol 12. Indicates a processing operation and is represented by a rectangle in flowcharts.

13. The hardware component that processes data.

14. Describes the operation of retrieving information from memory and sending it to a device, such as a monitor or printer, so people can view, interpret, and use the results.

Ottot symbol 15. Indicates an output operation and is represented by a parallelogram in flowcharts.

Programming Language 16. Used to write computer instructions called program code; used to write programs.

Coding the program (7). Also includes languages such as Visual Basic, C#, C++, Java.

18. Grammar rules of a language. Syntax

Syntax Error 19. Errors in language or grammar.

Random Alless Memory 20. The temporary, internal storage within a computer. Computer Memory

Nanvolatile Memory 21. Describes storage whose contents are retained when power is lost. Trawlator program (22) Translates a high-level language into machine language and tells you if you have used a

Compiler or Interprogramming language incorrectly. Logical Error 23. Errors in program logic produce incorrect output 24. A named memory location whose value can vary. Variables

25. People who benefit from using computer programs.

Documentation 26. Consists of all the supporting paperwork for a program. Algorithm 27. The sequence of steps necessary to solve any problem. desk - checking 28. The process of walking through a program's logic on paper. Computer programming 29. The act of writing programming language instructions. Coding the program Logical Erro 30. When instructions are performed in the wrong order, too many times, or not at all. Logical Error 31. Errors in program logic produce incorrect output 32. Execute the program with some sample data to see whether the results are logically correct Test 33. What is the process of finding and correcting program errors? Debugging 34. The entire set of actions an organization must take to switch over to using a new program or set of Conversion programs Maintenance 35. Consists of all the improvements and corrections made to a program after it is in production. PART 2: Enumeration a. 3 major components of a computer system? Hardware, Software, humanware b. 3 major computer hardware operations. laput, Outpot, processing c. 4 most common planning tools. Flowcharts Pseudocode, 190 charts, TOE charts
d. 3 most common flowchart symbols. Parallelograph, Rectangles, Recentrack X e. 7 steps on a program development life cycle. terminal, Input and output, Processing 1 Understand the problem 2 plan the logic 3. Code the program 4. Use software to translate the program into machine translage Test the program for the program into production 7. Maintain the program