Answers to Questions from TT 7.2.1

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Hand execution using a trace table

Demonstrate how the following code is executed in the computer.

```
1 def whatshouldthisfunctionbecalled?(data, val)
       i = 0
 2
 3
       result = false
 4
       while i < data.length
           if data[i] == val
 5
                result = true
 6
 7
                return result
 8
           end
           i = i + 1
 9
10
       end
       return result
11
12 end
```

Draw and complete trace tables for the following two sets of data and place the final result in the table below:

data	val	Result
[2, 6, -4, 3, 7]	3	
[-2, 8, 2, -5, 9]	6	

data	val	result
[2, 6, -4, 3, 7]	3	True
[-2, 8, 2, -5, 9]	6	False

Once you have completed your trace tables (below) write the name you chose for the function above:

the name would be value searcher

Place your trace tables below:

For data set: **data** = [2, 6, -4, 3, 7] **val** = 3

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i	data[i]	result
0	2	False
1	6	False
2	-4	False
3	3	True

For data set: **data** = [-2, 8, 2, -5, 9] **val** = 6

i	data[i]	result
0	-2	False
1	8	False
2	2	False
3	-5	False
4	9	False

4.

```
▶ Run
                                         RUBY
   def whatshouldthisfunctionbecalled? (data,
        i = 0
        result = false
 3
        while i < data.length
            if data[i] == val
 5
                 result = true
 6
            end
            i = i + 1
 8
 9
        end
        return false
10
11 end
```

If the result = result, it will stop the function instantly, so by having the result = true in the loop we can find the number if it's true, else it will return false after the loop function.