**Practicing Pseudocode**

Write pseudocode for using only these pseudocode phrases for below questions.

* SET <variable>
* PRINT
* COUNT
* GET <variable>
* IF – THEN – ELSE – ENDIF
* FOR – ENDFOR
* WHILE – ENDWHILE
* PROC – ENDPROC – CALL -- RETURN

If you are not sure pseudocode syntax, use the link below for your reference.

Pseudocode Standard: <http://users.csc.calpoly.edu/~jdalbey/SWE/pdl_std.html>.

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| **Problem** | **Your solution** |
| #1  You are given a word (e.g. “cabbage”) and a letter (e.g. “a”).  - Check if the letter is in the word  - Reply with True or False |  |
| #2  You are given a word (e.g. “cabbage”) and a letter (e.g. “a”).   * Count how many times the letter is in the word. * Print with the number of times. |  |
| #3  You are not given any information.   * The user must enter a valid letter of the alphabet. * Print the letter if user input a valid letter. |  |
| #4  You are given a word (e.g. “cabbage” and a list of letters (e.g. “a”, “b”).   * Check whether all of the letter in the word are in the list. * Print True or False |  |
| 1. Input 100 positive (>=0) numbers. Add up the numbers, and print the total. If a negative number is encountered, the problem should terminate, and print the sum so far. | |
| 1. Using nested FOR-loops or WHILE-loops, print an hours and minutes table, of the form:   0 0  0 1  0 2  0 3  ...  0 59  1 0  1 1  1 2  ...  as far as 11 hours 59 mins. | |
| 1. Input two integer values into variables named start and finish, then print the integers from start to finish inclusive. BUT if start is larger than finish, swap over their values so they are now in the proper order, then print the integers as specified. Use a procedure named “swap” in your pseudocode for the underlined portion in this description. | |