

Programming
Constructs –
Sequence
Statements

## What is a Programming Construct



# A Programming Construct is to control the order/flow in which instructions are executed.

## What is a Programming Statement



In programming languages, the expression which translates to an instruction is called a programming statement or just statement.

## Programming Constructs Classification Bridge



- 1. Sequences
- 2. Selection
- 3. Repetition

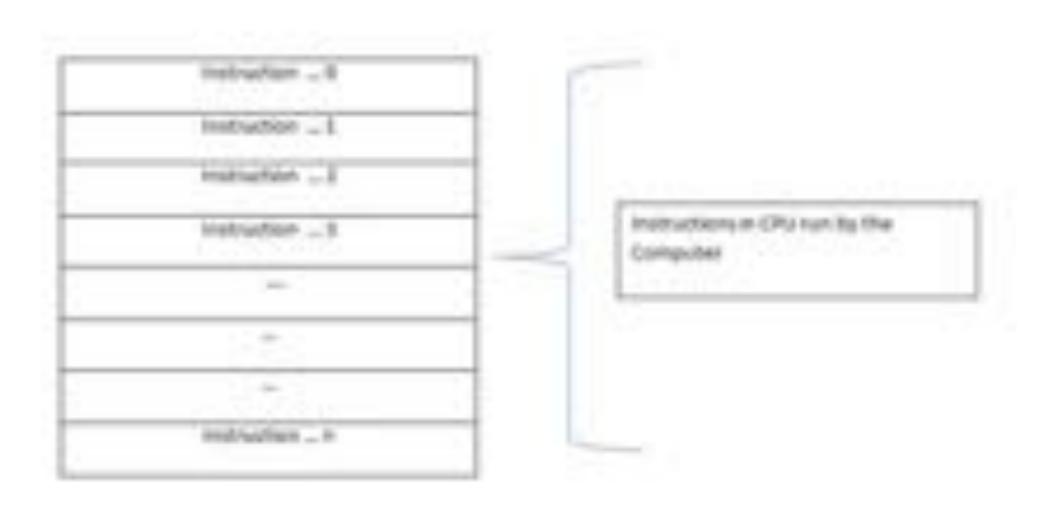
## 1. Sequence Statement



A sequence construct tells the CPU (processor) which statement is to be executed next.

## A Program is mainly set of Instructions





#### Demonstrating add.sh & Execution Thread



```
#!/bin/bash -x
x=100;
y=100;
z=$(( $x + $y ))
echo $z
```

GNU nano 2.0.6

```
File: add.sh
```

TerminalCommands — nano add.sh — 75×21

add.sh program with following Instructions

- 1. Variable \$x Declaration and Assignment
- 2. Variable \$y Declaration and Assignment
- 3. Addition of \$x and \$y and assigning to variable \$z
- 4. Displaying \$z
- 5. NOTE : Arithmetic Expression \$((expression))

```
Narayans-MacBook-Pro:TerminalCommands narayan$ nano add.sh
```

Narayans-MacBook-Pro:TerminalCommands narayan\$ ./add.sh

```
+ x=100
+ y=100
```

+ z=200

+ echo 200

200

Terminal showing 4 execution steps indicated by "+"

- 1. Space allocated in RAM for \$x
- 2. Space allocated in RAM for \$y
- 3. CPU fetches value of x and x from memory. Adds x + x and stores the value in x
- 4. Display the value of \$z

Narayans-MacBook-Pro:TerminalCommands narayan\$

#### Sequences Practice Problems



- 1. Use Random Function (( RANDOM )) to get Single Digit
- 2. Use Random to get Dice Number between 1 to 6
- 3. Add two Random Dice Number and Print the Result
- 4. Write a program that reads 5 Random 2 Digit values, then find their sum and the average
- 5. Unit Conversion
  - a. 1ft = 12 in then 42 in = ? ft
  - b. Rectangular Plot of 60 feet x 40 feet in meters
  - c. Calculate area of 25 such plots in acres

#### Sequences Practice Problems



 Write a program that takes a date as input and prints the day of the week that date falls on. Your program should take three command-line arguments: m (month), d (day), and y (year). For m use 1 for January, 2 for February, and so forth. For output print 0 for Sunday, 1 for Monday, 2 for Tuesday, and so forth. Use the following formulas, for the Gregorian calendar (where / denotes integer division):

• 
$$y_0 = y - (14 - m) / 12$$

• 
$$x = y_0 + y_0/4 - y_0/100 + y_0/400$$

• 
$$m_0 = m + 12 \times ((14 - m) / 12) - 2$$

• 
$$d_0 = (d + x + 31m_0 / 12) \mod 7$$



## Thank You