

MID Term Paper. "Introduction to
Computer Programming"

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Q No 1 (A)

Design an algorithm and draw a flow chart that will read the two sides of a rectangle and calculates its area?

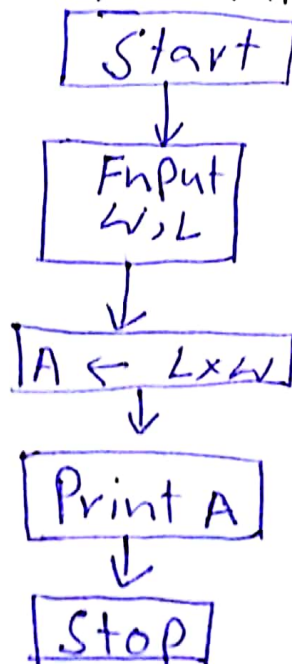
Ans:- Algorithm:

Step 1:- Input W, L /* $W = \text{Width}, L = \text{Length}$ two variables.

Step 2: $A \leftarrow L \times W$ /* $A = \text{area}$, formula

Step 3 \Rightarrow Print A /* This will show the result.

Flow Chart.



PLA(H)

Q2 (a)

Algorithm:=

Step 1:= Start.

Step 2: Read a, b /* a, b are two numbers.

Step 3: If $a > b$ /* Check two numbers
then

Display "a" is the largest
number"

Other wise

Display " b is the largest
number"

Step 4: stop

(2) ^(b)
~~(a)~~

P(3/1)

Update Programme:-

An update is a new, improved software, which replaces older version of the same software.

Q IV 2 (b)

Maintain or update the programme.

- ① Software maintenance := Software maintenance is a part of software development and its main purpose is to modify and update application after delivery to correct bugs and its performance.

Q 3: (a) Bugs and Debugs:

(i) Bugs \Rightarrow Bugs are errors in code of your program that makes your program function improperly.

(ii) Debugs \Rightarrow Fixing bugs is called debugging.

Q 2 (b) \Rightarrow Syntax and Logical Errors-

(i) Syntax error \Rightarrow Syntax errors are the mistakes such as misspelled keywords, characters, brackets etc. if we try to execute such a program only show error message on screen and not executed.

(ii) Logical error \Rightarrow Logical errors are those errors that prevent your program from doing what you are expected it to do. Our code may run but the result is not expected one.

Q.N 3 (c) Compiler and assembler.

Compiler

① Converts Source Code written by Programmer to a machine level language.

② It converts whole Code at a time

assembler.

Converts the assembly Code into machine Code.

② Assembler cannot do it at once.

Q No 3(d)

P(6/7)

System Software and Application Software

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>⇒ System Software maintains System.</p> | <p>Application Software is made for specific tasks.</p> |
| <p>⇒ Low level Language are used to code the System Software</p> | <p>⇒ High Level languages are used to code Application Software</p> |
| <p>⇒ General Purpose Software</p> | <p>⇒ Specific Purpose Software.</p> |

Q 3 (e)

P (7/7)

Low Level and High Level Languages

⇒ Programmer friendly Languages

⇒ easy to understand

⇒ Simple to debug

⇒ machine friendly Language.

⇒ Tough to understand

⇒ Complex debugging