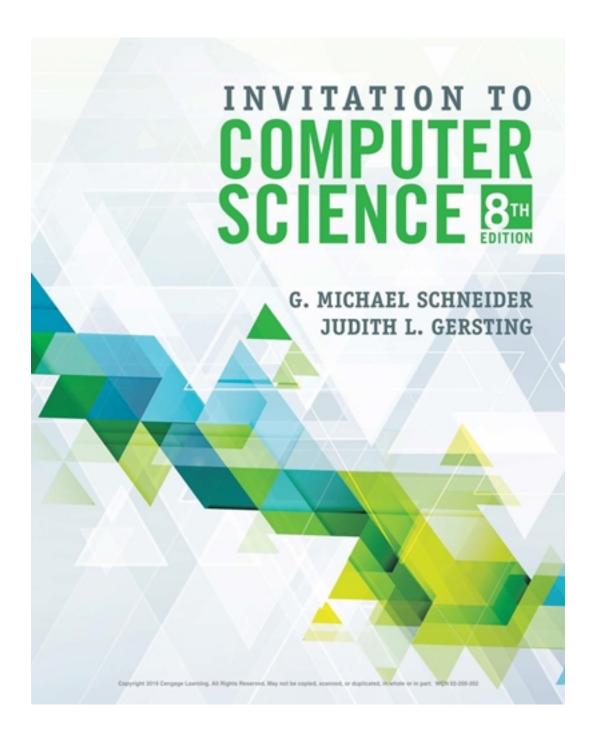
Test Bank for Invitation to Computer Science 8th Edition by Schneider

CLICK HERE TO ACCESS COMPLETE Test Bank



Test Bank

Name: Class: Date:

Chapter 02

- 1. An unstructured, "natural language" writing style should never be used for writing algorithms.
 - a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Easy

REFERENCES: 45

QUESTION TYPE: True / False

HAS VARIABLES: False OTHER: 2.2.1

DATE CREATED: 11/21/2017 1:10 AM DATE MODIFIED: 11/21/2017 1:29 AM

- 2. With a natural language, different readers can interpret the same sentence in totally different ways.
 - a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Easy REFERENCES: 45

QUESTION TYPE: True / False

HAS VARIABLES: False OTHER: 2.2.1

DATE CREATED: 11/21/2017 1:10 AM DATE MODIFIED: 11/21/2017 1:29 AM

- 3. Java and C++ are examples of pseudocode languages.
 - a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Easy

REFERENCES: 46

QUESTION TYPE: True / False

HAS VARIABLES: False OTHER: 2.2.1

DATE CREATED: 11/21/2017 1:10 AM DATE MODIFIED: 11/21/2017 1:29 AM

4. The three basic sequential operations are called addition, multiplication, and exponentiation.

Name: Class: Date:

Chapter 02

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Easy REFERENCES: 48

QUESTION TYPE: True / False

HAS VARIABLES: False OTHER: 2.2.2

DATE CREATED: 11/21/2017 1:10 AM DATE MODIFIED: 11/21/2017 1:29 AM

- 5. Input and output enable the computing agent to communicate with the outside world.
 - a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Easy REFERENCES: 49

QUESTION TYPE: True / False

HAS VARIABLES: False OTHER: 2.2.2

DATE CREATED: 11/21/2017 1:10 AM DATE MODIFIED: 11/21/2017 1:29 AM

- 6. The if/then/else operation is a conditional statement.
 - a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: True
POINTS: 1
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: 51

QUESTION TYPE: True / False

HAS VARIABLES: False OTHER: 2.2.3

DATE CREATED: 11/21/2017 1:10 AM DATE MODIFIED: 11/21/2017 1:29 AM

- 7. One of the most powerful features of a computer is its ability to handle loops.
 - a. True

Name: Class: Date:

Chapter 02

b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Easy REFERENCES: 53

QUESTION TYPE: True / False

HAS VARIABLES: False OTHER: 2.2.3

DATE CREATED: 11/21/2017 1:10 AM DATE MODIFIED: 11/21/2017 1:29 AM

- 8. Having an infinite loop in an algorithm is an error.
 - a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: True POINTS: 1
DIFFICULTY: Easy

REFERENCES: 54

QUESTION TYPE: True / False

HAS VARIABLES: False OTHER: 2.2.3

DATE CREATED: 11/21/2017 1:10 AM DATE MODIFIED: 11/21/2017 1:29 AM

- 9. Once an algorithm has been developed, it cannot be used in the construction of other algorithms.
 - a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: 71

QUESTION TYPE: True / False

HAS VARIABLES: False OTHER: 2.3.3

DATE CREATED: 11/21/2017 1:10 AM DATE MODIFIED: 11/21/2017 1:29 AM

- 10. Pattern matching can only be applied to graphics and pictures.
 - a. True
 - b. False

| | Name: | Class: | Date: |
|--|-------|--------|-------|
|--|-------|--------|-------|

Chapter 02

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Easy

REFERENCES: 77

QUESTION TYPE: True / False

HAS VARIABLES: False OTHER: 2.3.4

DATE CREATED: 11/21/2017 1:10 AM DATE MODIFIED: 11/21/2017 1:29 AM

11. <u>Natural language</u> is a set of English language constructs designed to resemble the statements in a programming language but that do not actually run on a computer.

ANSWER: False - Pseudocode

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: 47

QUESTION TYPE: Modified True / False

HAS VARIABLES: False OTHER: 2.2.1

DATE CREATED: 11/21/2017 1:40 AM DATE MODIFIED: 11/21/2017 1:58 AM

12. Pseudocode is a formal language with rigidly standardized syntactic rules and regulations.

ANSWER: False - is not, isn't

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: 47

QUESTION TYPE: Modified True / False

HAS VARIABLES: False OTHER: 2.2.1

DATE CREATED: 11/21/2017 1:47 AM DATE MODIFIED: 11/21/2017 1:59 AM

13. A(n) <u>control</u> algorithm executes its instructions in a straight line from top to bottom and then stops.

ANSWER: False - sequential, straight-line

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: 51

| Name: | Class:Date: | |
|---------------------------------|--|-----------|
| Chapter 02 | | |
| QUESTION TYPE: | Modified True / False | |
| HAS VARIABLES: | | |
| OTHER: | 2.2.2 | |
| DATE CREATED: | 11/21/2017 1:48 AM | |
| DATE MODIFIED: | 11/21/2017 2:01 AM | |
| 14. The use of high-le | evel instructions during the design process is an example of abstraction. | |
| a. True | | |
| b. False | | |
| ANSWER: | True | |
| POINTS: | 1 | |
| DIFFICULTY: | Moderate | |
| REFERENCES: | 80 | |
| $QUESTION\ TYPE:$ | True / False | |
| HAS VARIABLES: | False | |
| OTHER: | 2.3.4 | |
| DATE CREATED: | 11/21/2017 1:50 AM | |
| DATE MODIFIED: | 11/21/2017 2:02 AM | |
| 15. The process of se matching. | arching for a special pattern of symbols within a larger collection of information is called <u>object</u> | <u>:t</u> |
| | False - pattern | |
| POINTS: | 1 | |
| DIFFICULTY: | Moderate | |
| REFERENCES: | 77 | |
| QUESTION TYPE: | Modified True / False | |
| HAS VARIABLES: | False | |
| OTHER: | 2.3.4 | |
| DATE CREATED: | 11/21/2017 2:02 AM | |
| DATE MODIFIED: | 11/21/2017 2:03 AM | |
| 16. During the initial | phases of design, we should be thinking and writing at a highly level. | |
| ANSWER: | abstract | |
| POINTS: | 1 | |
| DIFFICULTY: | Moderate | |
| REFERENCES: | 46 | |
| QUESTION TYPE: | Completion | |
| HAS VARIABLES: | False | |
| OTHER: | 2.2.1 | |

| Name: | | Class: | Date: |
|------------------------|-----------------|--|------------------------|
| Chapter 02 | | | |
| DATE CREATED: | 11/21/2017 1: | 10 AM | |
| DATE MODIFIED: | 11/21/2017 1: | 29 AM | |
| 17 | is somet | imes called a programming language without any de | etails. |
| ANSWER: | | | |
| POINTS: | 1 | | |
| DIFFICULTY: | Moderate | | |
| REFERENCES: | 47 | | |
| QUESTION TYPE: | Completion | | |
| HAS VARIABLES: | False | | |
| OTHER: | 2.2.1 | | |
| DATE CREATED: | 11/21/2017 1: | 10 AM | |
| DATE MODIFIED: | 11/21/2017 1: | 29 AM | |
| 18. | operatio | ns allow us to alter the normal sequential flow of co | ntrol in an algorithm. |
| ANSWER: | | • | 2 |
| POINTS: | 1 | | |
| DIFFICULTY: | Moderate | | |
| REFERENCES: | 51 | | |
| QUESTION TYPE: | Completion | | |
| HAS VARIABLES: | False | | |
| OTHER: | 2.2.3 | | |
| DATE CREATED: | 11/21/2017 1: | 10 AM | |
| DATE MODIFIED: | 11/21/2017 1: | 29 AM | |
| 19. In a(n) | 10 | oop, it is possible for the loop body to never be exec | uted. |
| ANSWER: | pretest | , | |
| POINTS: | 1 | | |
| DIFFICULTY: | Moderate | | |
| REFERENCES: | 57 | | |
| QUESTION TYPE: | Completion | | |
| HAS VARIABLES: | - | | |
| OTHER: | 2.2.3 | | |
| DATE CREATED: | 11/21/2017 1: | 10 AM | |
| DATE MODIFIED: | 11/21/2017 1: | 29 AM | |
| 20. The process of fin | ding a solution | to a given problem is called | _ discovery. |
| ANSWER: | algorithm | | • |
| POINTS: | 1 | | |
| DIFFICULTY: | Moderate | | |

| Name: | Class: | Date: |
|-------------------|---|--------------------|
| Chapter 02 | | |
| REFERENCES: | 65 | |
| QUESTION TYPE: | Completion | |
| HAS VARIABLES: | - | |
| OTHER: | 2.3.2 | |
| | 11/21/2017 1:10 AM | |
| | · 11/21/2017 1:29 AM | |
| 21 is an exampl | ole of a natural language. | |
| a. C | | |
| b. Java | | |
| c. English | | |
| d. Perl | | |
| ANSWER: | c | |
| POINTS: | 1 | |
| DIFFICULTY: | Easy | |
| REFERENCES: | 44 | |
| QUESTION TYPE: | Multiple Choice | |
| HAS VARIABLES: | False | |
| OTHER: | 2.2.1 | |
| DATE CREATED: | 11/21/2017 1:10 AM | |
| DATE MODIFIED: | · 11/21/2017 1:29 AM | |
| _ | udocode, "Set the value of Area to length × width", "Area" is a | |
| a. value | | |
| b. variable | | |
| c. constant | | |
| d. primitive | | |
| ANSWER: | b | |
| POINTS: | 1 | |
| DIFFICULTY: | Moderate | |
| REFERENCES: | 48 | |
| QUESTION TYPE: | Multiple Choice | |
| HAS VARIABLES: | False | |
| OTHER: | 2.2.2 | |
| DATE CREATED: | 11/21/2017 1:10 AM | |
| DATE MODIFIED: | 11/21/2017 1:29 AM | |
| 23. A(n) is an al | algorithmic operation that carries out a single numeric computation and | stores the result. |
| a. expression | | |
| b. variable | | |

| Name: | | Class: | Date: |
|---|--|---|-----------------|
| Chapter 02 | | | |
| c. computation | | | |
| d. constant | | | |
| ANSWER: | c | | |
| POINTS: | 1 | | |
| DIFFICULTY: | Moderate | | |
| REFERENCES: | 48 | | |
| QUESTION TYPE: | Multiple Choice | | |
| HAS VARIABLES: | False | | |
| OTHER: | 2.2.2 | | |
| DATE CREATED: | 11/21/2017 1:10 AM | | |
| DATE MODIFIED: | 11/21/2017 1:29 AM | | |
| instructions. a. Ingoing b. Outgoing c. Input | rovide the computing agent with da | ta values from the outside world that it ma | ay use in later |
| d. Output | | | |
| ANSWER: | C | | |
| POINTS: | 1 Madanata | | |
| DIFFICULTY: | Moderate | | |
| REFERENCES: | 49 Multiple Chaice | | |
| QUESTION TYPE: | - | | |
| HAS VARIABLES: OTHER: | False 2.2.2 | | |
| | | | |
| | 11/21/2017 1:10 AM 11/21/2017 1:29 AM | | |
| 25 operations so a. Input b. Put | end results from the computing age | nt to the outside world. | |
| c. Send | | | |
| d. Output | | | |
| ANSWER: | d | | |
| POINTS: | 1 | | |
| DIFFICULTY: | Moderate | | |
| REFERENCES: | 49 | | |
| QUESTION TYPE: | Multiple Choice | | |

2.2.2

HAS VARIABLES: False

OTHER:

 Name:
 _______ Date:

| POINTS: 1 DIFFICULTY: Moderate REFERENCES: 51 QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice HAS VARIABLES: False | Chapter 02 | |
|--|--|---|
| 26. A purely algorithm is sometimes termed a straight-line algorithm. a. sequential b. conditional c. iterative d. control ANSWER: a POINTS: 1 DIFFICULTY: Moderate REFERENCES: 51 QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice HAS VARIABLES: False OTHER: 2.2.33 DATE CREATED: 11/21/2017 1:10 AM DATE MODIFIED: 11/21/2017 1:29 AM 27. Examples of control operations would be and | DATE CREATED: | 11/21/2017 1:10 AM |
| a. sequential b. conditional c. iterative d. control ANSWER: a POINTS: 1 DIFFICULTY: Moderate REFERENCES: 51 QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice HAS VARIABLES: False OTHER: 2.2.33 DATE CREATED: 11/21/2017 1:10 AM DATE MODIFIED: 11/21/2017 1:29 AM 27. Examples of control operations would be and | DATE MODIFIED: | 11/21/2017 1:29 AM |
| POINTS: 1 DIFFICULTY: Moderate REFERENCES: 51 QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice HAS VARIABLES: False OTHER: 2.2.33 DATE CREATED: 11/21/2017 1:10 AM DATE MODIFIED: 11/21/2017 1:29 AM 27. Examples of control operations would be and | a. sequentialb. conditionalc. iterative | orithm is sometimes termed a straight-line algorithm. |
| DIFFICULTY: Moderate REFERENCES: 51 QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice HAS VARIABLES: False OTHER: 2.2.33 DATE CREATED: 11/21/2017 1:10 AM DATE MODIFIED: 11/21/2017 1:29 AM 27. Examples of control operations would be and | ANSWER: | a |
| REFERENCES: 51 QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice HAS VARIABLES: False OTHER: 2.2.33 DATE CREATED: 11/21/2017 1:10 AM DATE MODIFIED: 11/21/2017 1:29 AM 27. Examples of control operations would be and | POINTS: | 1 |
| QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice HAS VARIABLES: False OTHER: 2.2.33 DATE CREATED: 11/21/2017 1:10 AM DATE MODIFIED: 11/21/2017 1:29 AM 27. Examples of control operations would be and | DIFFICULTY: | Moderate |
| HAS VARIABLES: False OTHER: 2.2.33 DATE CREATED: 11/21/2017 1:10 AM DATE MODIFIED: 11/21/2017 1:29 AM 27. Examples of control operations would be and | REFERENCES: | 51 |
| OTHER: 2.2.33 DATE CREATED: 11/21/2017 1:10 AM DATE MODIFIED: 11/21/2017 1:29 AM 27. Examples of control operations would be and | QUESTION TYPE: | Multiple Choice |
| <i>DATE CREATED:</i> 11/21/2017 1:10 AM <i>DATE MODIFIED:</i> 11/21/2017 1:29 AM 27. Examples of control operations would be and | HAS VARIABLES: | False |
| DATE MODIFIED: 11/21/2017 1:29 AM 27. Examples of control operations would be and | OTHER: | 2.2.33 |
| 27. Examples of control operations would be and | DATE CREATED: | 11/21/2017 1:10 AM |
| | DATE MODIFIED: | 11/21/2017 1:29 AM |
| b. dynamic and staticc. hierarchal and controld. iterative and sequential | a. conditional andb. dynamic and stc. hierarchal and | l iterative control |
| ANSWER: b | ANSWER: | b |
| POINTS: 1 | POINTS: | 1 |
| DIFFICULTY: Complex | DIFFICULTY: | Complex |
| REFERENCES: 50 | REFERENCES: | 50 |
| QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice | QUESTION TYPE: | Multiple Choice |
| HAS VARIABLES: False | HAS VARIABLES: | False |
| <i>OTHER</i> : 2.2.3 | OTHER: | 2.2.3 |
| DATE CREATED: 11/21/2017 1:10 AM | DATE CREATED: | 11/21/2017 1:10 AM |
| DATE MODIFIED: 11/21/2017 1:29 AM | DATE MODIFIED: | 11/21/2017 1:29 AM |
| 28 statements are the "question-asking" operations of an algorithm. a. Primitive b. Iterative c. Sequential d. Conditional | a. Primitiveb. Iterativec. Sequential | re the "question-asking" operations of an algorithm. |
| | | A |
| | ANSWER: POINTS: | |

| Name: | | _Class: | Date: |
|--|---|--------------------------|-------|
| Chapter 02 | | | |
| DIFFICULTY: | Moderate | | |
| REFERENCES: | 51 | | |
| QUESTION TYPE: | Multiple Choice | | |
| · - | False | | |
| OTHER: | 2.2.3 | | |
| DATE CREATED: | 11/21/2017 1:10 AM | | |
| DATE MODIFIED: | 11/21/2017 1:29 AM | | |
| 29. A is the repe | etition of a block of instructions. | | |
| a. cycle | | | |
| b. nucleus | | | |
| c. matrix | | | |
| d. loop | | | |
| ANSWER: | d | | |
| POINTS: | 1 | | |
| DIFFICULTY: | Moderate | | |
| REFERENCES: | 53 | | |
| QUESTION TYPE: | Multiple Choice | | |
| HAS VARIABLES: | False | | |
| OTHER: | 2.2.3 | | |
| DATE CREATED: | 11/21/2017 1:10 AM | | |
| DATE MODIFIED: | 11/21/2017 1:29 AM | | |
| • | fall into an infinite loop when | | |
| a. the input opera | • | | |
| | ises more than one loop | | |
| | rations are missing | C.1 | |
| | n condition of the loop never becom | les raise | |
| ANSWER: | d | | |
| POINTS: |] M 1 | | |
| DIFFICULTY: | Moderate | | |
| REFERENCES: | 54 | | |
| QUESTION TYPE: | • | | |
| HAS VARIABLES: | False | | |
| OTHER: | 2.2.3 | | |
| | 11/21/2017 1:10 AM | | |
| DATE MODIFIED: | 11/21/2017 1:29 AM | | |
| 31. In a posttest loop, a. beginning of each | the continuation condition is tested ach pass | at the through the loop. | |
| Copyright Cengage Learn | ing. Powered by Cognero. | | Page |

Name: Class: Chapter 02 b. beginning of only the first pass c. end of each pass d. end of only the last pass ANSWER: **POINTS:** DIFFICULTY: Moderate REFERENCES: 57 QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice HAS VARIABLES: False 2.2.3 OTHER: DATE CREATED: 11/21/2017 1:10 AM DATE MODIFIED: 11/21/2017 1:29 AM 32. The _____loop is an example of a posttest loop. a. do/while b. do c. while d. if/then/else ANSWER: a *POINTS:* 1 DIFFICULTY: Moderate *REFERENCES:* 57 QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice HAS VARIABLES: False OTHER: 2.2.3 DATE CREATED: 11/21/2017 1:10 AM DATE MODIFIED: 11/21/2017 1:29 AM 33. To create a loop that executes exactly b times, we create a _____. a. control object b. counting method c. counter d. variable ANSWER: **POINTS:** 1 Moderate DIFFICULTY:

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

61

REFERENCES:

Date:

| Name: | | Class: | Date: |
|---|---|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Chapter 02 | | | |
| OTHER: | 2.3.1 | | |
| DATE CREATED: | 11/21/2017 1:10 AM | | |
| DATE MODIFIED: | 11/21/2017 1:29 AM | | |
| 34. "Print the value of a. sequential b. conditional c. input | f product" is an example of a(1 | n) operation. | |
| d. output | | | |
| ANSWER: | d | | |
| POINTS: | 1 | | |
| DIFFICULTY: | Moderate | | |
| REFERENCES: | 63 | | |
| QUESTION TYPE: | Multiple Choice | | |
| HAS VARIABLES: | <u> </u> | | |
| OTHER: | 2.3.2 | | |
| DATE CREATED: | 11/21/2017 1:10 AM | | |
| DATE MODIFIED: | 11/21/2017 1:29 AM | | |
| | h is the technique of looking a nat we are looking for or come | | me, starting at of the list, |
| c. a defined locat | ion | | |
| d. the beginning | | | |
| ANSWER: | d | | |
| POINTS: | 1 | | |
| DIFFICULTY: | Moderate | | |
| REFERENCES: | 66 | | |
| QUESTION TYPE: | Multiple Choice | | |
| HAS VARIABLES: | False | | |
| OTHER: | 2.3.2 | | |
| DATE CREATED: | 11/21/2017 1:10 AM | | |
| DATE MODIFIED: | 11/21/2017 1:29 AM | | |
| 36. The selection of a organized. a. words b. data | n algorithm to solve a problem | n is greatly influenced by the way | the input for that problem are |
| c solutions | | | |

| Name: | Class: | Date |
|-------------------------------|---|------|
| Chapter 02 | | |
| d. pseudocode | | |
| ANSWER: | b | |
| POINTS: | 1 | |
| DIFFICULTY: | Moderate | |
| REFERENCES: | 69 | |
| QUESTION TYPE: | | |
| · = | False | |
| OTHER: | 2.3.2 | |
| DATE CREATED: | 11/21/2017 1:10 AM | |
| DATE MODIFIED: | 11/21/2017 1:29 AM | |
| 37. A is a collec | etion of useful, prewritten algorithms. | |
| a. primitive | | |
| b. binary | | |
| c. set | | |
| d. library | | |
| ANSWER: | d | |
| POINTS: | 1 | |
| REFERENCES: | 71 | |
| QUESTION TYPE: | Multiple Choice | |
| HAS VARIABLES: | False | |
| DATE CREATED: | 11/21/2017 1:10 AM | |
| DATE MODIFIED: | 11/21/2017 1:29 AM | |
| 38. A pattern-matchin a. find | ng algorithm may be used to implement a function in a word processo | r. |
| b. table | | |
| c. replace | | |
| d. multiplication | | |
| ANSWER: | a | |
| POINTS: | 1 | |
| DIFFICULTY: | Moderate | |
| REFERENCES: | 71 | |
| QUESTION TYPE: | Multiple Choice | |
| HAS VARIABLES: | False | |
| OTHER: | 2.3.3 | |
| DATE CREATED: | 11/21/2017 1:10 AM | |
| DATE MODIFIED: | 11/21/2017 1:29 AM | |

| Name: | Class: | Date: |
|-------|--------|-------|
|-------|--------|-------|

Chapter 02

- a. The president of General Motors views the company in terms of every worker, every supplier, and every car.
- b. The president of General Motors views the company in terms of its corporate divisions and high-level policy issues.
- c. A good approach to algorithm design and software development is to focus on how we might actually implement a particular operation.
- d. A convenient way to view the hardware component called "memory" is to focus on the billions of electronic devices that go into constructing a memory unit.

ANSWER: b POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: 81

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False OTHER: 2.3.4

DATE CREATED: 11/21/2017 1:10 AM DATE MODIFIED: 11/21/2017 1:29 AM

- 40. Viewing an operation at a high level of abstraction and fleshing out the details of its implementation at a later time is known as _____ design.
 - a. bottom-up
 - b. top-down
 - c. increasing-size
 - d. increasing-depth

ANSWER: b
POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: 81

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False OTHER: 2.3.4

DATE CREATED: 11/21/2017 1:10 AM DATE MODIFIED: 11/21/2017 1:29 AM

41. Briefly describe what pseudocode is and is not.

ANSWER: Pseudocode is not a precise set of notational rules to be memorized and rigidly followed. It is a

flexible notation that can be adjusted to fit your own view about how best to express ideas and

algorithms.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: 48

QUESTION TYPE: Essay

HAS VARIABLES: False

| Name: | Class: | Date: |
|-------|--------|-------|
|-------|--------|-------|

Chapter 02

TOPICS: Critical Thinking

DATE CREATED: 11/21/2017 1:10 AM

DATE MODIFIED: 11/21/2017 1:29 AM

42. Under what circumstances would the body of a pretest loop never be executed?

ANSWER: With a pretest loop, the continuation condition is tested at the beginning of each pass through the

loop, and therefore it is possible for the loop body never to be executed. This would happen if the

continuation condition were initially false.

POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: 57
QUESTION TYPE: Essay
HAS VARIABLES: False

TOPICS: Critical Thinking *DATE CREATED:* 11/21/2017 1:10 AM *DATE MODIFIED:* 11/21/2017 1:29 AM

43. Briefly define the concept of iteration.

ANSWER: The powerful algorithmic concept of iteration means that instead of writing instruction 10,000

separate times, it is far better to write it only once and indicate that it is to be repetitively executed

10,000 times, or however many times it takes to obtain the answer.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: 67

QUESTION TYPE: Essay

HAS VARIABLES: False

TOPICS: Critical Thinking *DATE CREATED:* 11/21/2017 1:10 AM *DATE MODIFIED:* 11/21/2017 1:29 AM

44. What is the definition of a library in terms of algorithms?

ANSWER: In the world of algorithms, a library is a collection of useful, prewritten algorithms, which are an

important tool in the design and development of algorithms.

POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: 71
QUESTION TYPE: Essay
HAS VARIABLES: False

TOPICS: Critical Thinking

DATE CREATED: 11/21/2017 1:10 AM

DATE MODIFIED: 11/21/2017 1:29 AM

45. What is pattern matching?

ANSWER: Pattern matching is the process of searching for a special pattern of symbols within a larger

collection of information.

| Name: | Class: | Date: |
|-------|--------|-------|
|-------|--------|-------|

Chapter 02

POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: 77
QUESTION TYPE: Essay
HAS VARIABLES: False

TOPICS: Critical Thinking *DATE CREATED:* 11/21/2017 1:10 AM *DATE MODIFIED:* 11/21/2017 1:29 AM

46. What is the problem with using natural language to represent algorithms?

ANSWER: Natural language can be extremely verbose, causing the resulting algorithms to be rambling,

unstructured, and hard to follow. An unstructured, "free-flowing" writing style might be wonderful for novels and essays, but it is horrible for algorithms. The lack of structure makes it difficult for the reader to locate specific sections of the algorithm because they are buried inside the text. For example, without any clues to guide us, such as indentation, line numbering, or highlighting, locating the beginning of a loop can be a daunting and time-consuming task. A second problem is that natural language is too "rich" in interpretation and meaning. Natural language frequently relies on either context or a reader's experiences to give precise meaning to a word or phrase. This permits different readers to interpret the same sentence in totally different ways. This may be acceptable, even desirable, when writing poetry or fiction, but it is disastrous when creating algorithms that must always execute in the same way and produce identical results.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: 44–46 QUESTION TYPE: Essay HAS VARIABLES: False

TOPICS: Critical Thinking *DATE CREATED:* 11/21/2017 1:10 AM *DATE MODIFIED:* 11/21/2017 1:29 AM

47. What is the problem with using high-level programming languages to represent algorithms?

ANSWER: As an algorithmic design language, this notation is also seriously flawed. During the initial phases

of design, we should be thinking and writing at a highly abstract level. Using a programming language to express our design forces us to deal immediately with detailed language issues, such as punctuation, grammar, and syntax. These technical details clutter our thoughts and at this point in the solution process are totally out of place. When creating algorithms, a programmer should no more worry about semicolons and capitalization than a novelist should worry about typography

and cover design when writing the first draft.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: 46–47
QUESTION TYPE: Essay
HAS VARIABLES: False

TOPICS: Critical Thinking

DATE CREATED: 11/21/2017 1:10 AM

DATE MODIFIED: 11/21/2017 1:29 AM

| Name: | Class: | Date: |
|-------|--------|-------|
|-------|--------|-------|

Chapter 02

48. What is pseudocode and why is it well-suited for representing algorithms?

ANSWER:

Most computer scientists use a notation called pseudocode to design and represent algorithms. This is a set of English language constructs designed to resemble statements in a programming language but that do not actually run on a computer. Pseudocode represents a compromise between the two extremes of natural and formal languages. It is simple, highly readable, and has virtually no grammatical rules. (In fact, pseudocode is sometimes called a programming language without the details.) However, because it contains only statements that have a well-defined structure, it is easier to visualize the organization of a pseudocode algorithm than one represented as long, rambling natural-language paragraphs. In addition, because pseudocode closely resembles many popular programming languages, the subsequent translation of the algorithm into a computer program is relatively simple. Pseudocode is not a formal language with rigidly standardized syntactic and semantic rules and regulations. On the contrary, it is an informal design notation used solely to express algorithms. One of the nice features of pseudocode is that you can adapt it to your own personal way of thinking and problem solving.

POINTS: 1
REFERENCES: 47
QUESTION TYPE: Essay
HAS VARIABLES: False

TOPICS: Critical Thinking

DATE CREATED: 11/21/2017 1:10 AM

DATE MODIFIED: 11/21/2017 1:29 AM

49. Explain the importance of the concept of building blocks in the use of algorithms.

ANSWER:

The use of a "building-block" component is a very important concept in computer science. You might think that every algorithm you write must be built from only the most elementary and basic of primitives. However, once an algorithm has been developed, it may itself be used in the construction of other, more complex algorithms. This is similar to what a builder does when constructing a home from prefabricated units rather than bricks and boards. Our problem-solving task need not always begin at the beginning but can instead build on ideas and results that have come before. Every algorithm that we create becomes, in a sense, a primitive operation of our computing agent and can be used as part of the solution to other problems. That is why a collection of useful, prewritten algorithms, called a library, is such an important tool in the design and development of algorithms.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: 71

QUESTION TYPE: Essay

HAS VARIABLES: False

TOPICS: Critical Thinking

DATE CREATED: 11/21/2017 1:10 AM

DATE MODIFIED: 11/21/2017 1:29 AM

50. Discuss in detail the application of pattern matching to the mapping of the human genome.

ANSWER: One of the most interesting and exciting applications of pattern matching is assisting

microbiologists and geneticists studying and mapping the human genome, the basis for all human life. The human genome is composed of a sequence of approximately 3.5 billion nucleotides, each of which can be one of only four different chemical compounds. These compounds (adenine,

| Name: | Class: | Date: |
|-------|--------|-------|
|-------|--------|-------|

Chapter 02

cytosine, thymine, and guanine) are usually referred to by the first letter of their chemical names: A, C, T, and G. Thus, the basis for our existence can be rendered in a very large "text file" written in a four-letter alphabet (e.g., T C G G A C T A A C A T C G G G A T C G A G A T G ...). Sequences of these nucleotides are called genes. There are about 25,000 genes in the human genome, and they determine virtually all of our physical characteristics—sex, race, eye color, hair color, and height, to name just a few. Genes are also an important factor in the occurrence of certain diseases. A missing or flawed nucleotide can result in one of a number of serious genetic disorders, such as Down syndrome or Tay-Sachs disease. To help find a cure for these diseases, researchers are attempting to locate individual genes that, when exhibiting a certain defect, cause a specific malady. A gene is typically composed of thousands of nucleotides, and researchers generally do not know the entire sequence. However, they may know what a small portion of the gene—say, a few hundred nucleotides—looks like. Therefore, to search for one particular gene, they must match the sequence of nucleotides that they do know, called a probe, against the entire 3.5 billion-element genome to locate every occurrence of that probe. From this matching information, researchers hope to isolate specific genes. When a match is found, researchers examine the nucleotides located before and after the probe to see whether they have located the desired gene and, if so, to see whether the gene is defective. Physicians hope someday to be able to "clip out" a bad sequence and insert in its place a correct sequence.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: 77–78
QUESTION TYPE: Essay
HAS VARIABLES: False

TOPICS: Critical Thinking *DATE CREATED:* 11/21/2017 1:10 AM *DATE MODIFIED:* 11/21/2017 1:29 AM