

# 7.5 Programming 2

This unit begins right where 'Programming 1' left off. You will build on your understanding of the control structures' sequence, selection, and iteration (the big three), and develop their problem-solving skills.

## Boolean logic:

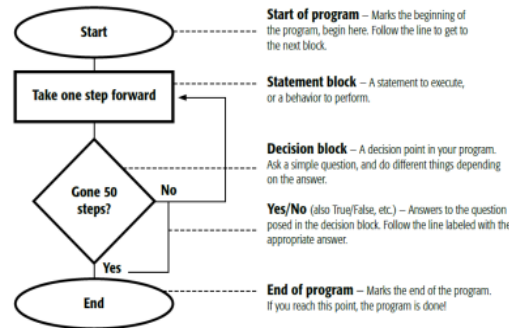
Boolean logic is a type of algebra used in computing. The answer can only be true or false.

## Understanding Boolean terms:

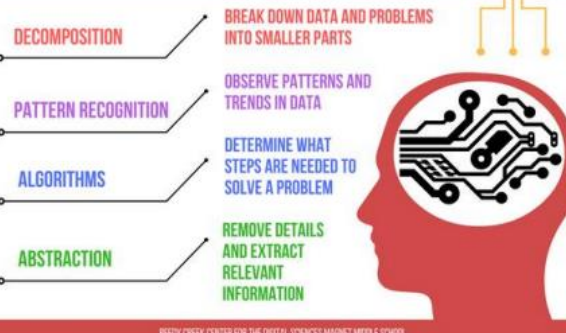
Expression:	Boolean term:
Equals	=
Greater than	>
Less than	<
Greater than or equal to	>=
Less than or equal to	<=
Does not equal	<>
And	AND
Or	OR
Not	NOT

## Flowcharts

We use flowcharts to help us put instructions in order.



## COMPUTATIONAL THINKING



## Sequence

One of the three basic programming constructs. Instructions that are carried one after the other in order.

## Selection

One of the three basic programming constructs. Instructions that can evaluate a Boolean expression and branch off to one or more alternative paths.

## Iteration

One of the three basic programming constructs. A selection of code that can be repeated either a set number of times (count-controlled) or a variable number of times based on the evaluation of a Boolean expression (condition-controlled).

## Variable

A value that can change depending on conditions or information passed to the program.

## Boolean expression

An algebraic expression which has a Boolean value

## Comparison operator

Used to compare two expressions

## Computer bug

Code that causes your computer to behave in an unexpected way

## Resilience

The capacity to recover quickly from difficulties

## Subroutine

A block of code within a program that is given a unique, identifiable name. Supports code reuse and good programming technique.

## Decomposition

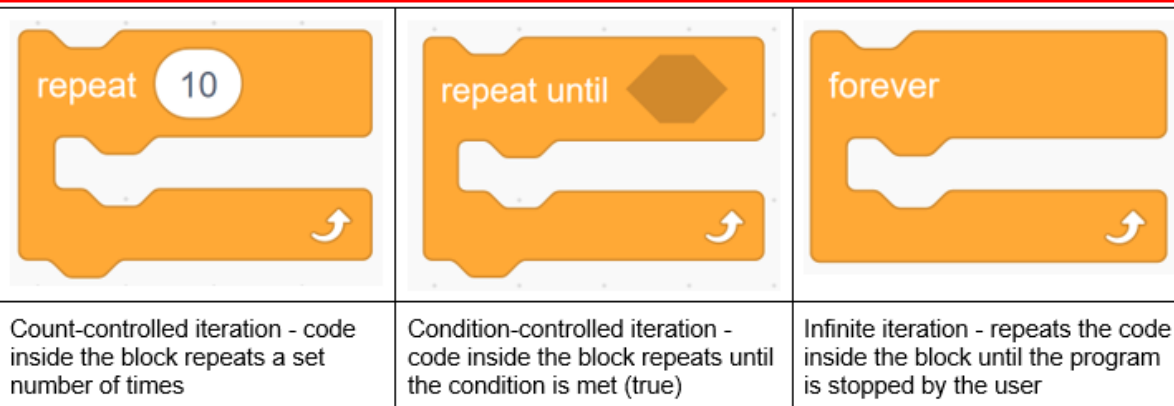
Breaking down a problem into smaller, more manageable parts in order to make the problem easier to solve

## List

A data structure that allows multiple pieces of data under a single name

## Data structure

A way or organising and managing data in a programming language that ideally enables efficient access and modification of the data



repeat 10

repeat until

forever

Count-controlled iteration - code inside the block repeats a set number of times

Condition-controlled iteration - code inside the block repeats until the condition is met (true)

Infinite iteration - repeats the code inside the block until the program is stopped by the user