

## Unit #24 English for Programmers, Part I

Below is a list of the vocabulary needed to pass this unit with a good score.

### **argument**

a value passed to a function when it is called

"Value1 and value2 are both arguments in the expression `sum(value1, value2)`."

### **array**

a data structure such as a variable that holds other variables in a particular order; For example: `$a = ($b, $c, $d)`

"The programmer decided to store all her variables in an array so she could loop through them and perform a callback function."

### **attribute**

a property such as order, size, or color

"The web designer could not remember the hexadecimal code for the table background cell color attribute and had to look it up."

### **callback**

code that is passed as an argument to other code

"Programmer use callbacks in tedious situations such as asynchronous programming or running an array of values through a function designed to take a string."

### **for loop**

a sequence of instructions set to be repeated a specified amount of times until a condition is met

"The student programmed the for loop to run until the value of "x" was greater or equal to 100."

### **function**

a named sequence of procedural code statements that perform a certain task

"The CS student spent all night working on a function to compute the average rainfall in Alaska."

### **global scope**

usable anywhere in a program

"The veteran programmer said using global scope variables is easier but sometimes less secure."

### **goto statement**

an instruction in older procedural programming languages that specifies that the instruction execution is to jump to specified location, normally a line number

"The professor said that using goto statements is considered bad practice with the possible exception of breaking out of nested loops."

### **if/else statement**

a decision making process wherein a block of code may or may not be executed based on pre-existing condition

"The professor told us the heart of the program logic was simply a long line of if/else statements."

**local scope**

usable only in a limited section of program text such as a function

"For security reasons the bank password variable had a local scope and was confined to a single function."

**operand**

a value from which an operator derives another value

"2" and "1" are examples of an operand in the equation  $2 + 1 = 3$ .

**operator**

a symbol that represents an arithmetical calculation.

"The plus sign (+) is the operator in the mathematical expression  $1 + 3 = 4$ ."

**parameter**

a variable specified inside a function or subroutine definition which may be set by the code which calls it

"the program returned a fatal error because a required parameter was missing."

**regex (regular expression)**

a string that describes or matches a set of strings, according to certain syntax rules

"Search engines use regular expressions to match many kinds of similar words, even misspelled ones."

**statement**

a sentence of code in a programming language, usually ending with a semi-colon

"a computer program is simply a collection of valid statements which provide a result."

**string**

a series of letters and/or numbers

"The teacher asked us to type a search string into the Google text box and press 'enter'."

**subroutine**

an independent block of code, separate from the main program, which performs a specific task necessary to the program

"The Pascal software program was buggy due to an incorrectly performing subroutine."

**switch**

a block of code or function causing a program to change its default behavior

"The programmer preferred using a switch statement to many if/else statements."

**variable**

a symbol used to represent data which can be changed while the program is running.

"Without variables, programs would not be able to accept user input."

**while loop**

a sequence of instructions set to continue until a certain expression is false

"The while loop continued until the value of 'x' was greater than 'y'."