ENGG1003 - Friday Week 1

Algorithms and Pseudocode

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Algorithms

- Informally, an algorithm is a series of steps which accomplishes a task
- More accurately, the steps (instructions) must:
 - Have a strict order
 - Be unambiguous
 - Be executable
- "Executable" means that the target platform is capable of performing that task.
 - eg: An industrial welding robot can execute "move welding tip 1 cm left". A mobile phone can't.



Algorithms

- An algorithm exists purely as an abstract concept until it is communicated
- ► We will use:
 - Pseudocode to communicate algorithms to ourselve's and other people
 - The languages C and MATLAB to communicate algorithms to computers
- Pseudocode can be very formal, as engineers we will only use formal rules if required
 - eg: When documenting algorithms for other people
 - Your own "working out" can be anything that helps you



Algorithm Example 1

Example 1: Algorithm given to mum to start my car (2015 Toyota Tarago)

Result: The vehicle's engine is idling

Initialisation: stand next to the vehicle, key fob in hand

- 1. Depress the unlock button on the key fob, car will beep twice
- 2. Place key fob in your pocket
- 3. Enter the vehicle, sit in the driver's seat
- 4. Ensure that the gear selector has P engaged
- 5. Depress the brake pedal
- 6. Observe that the green LED is lit on the engine start button
- 7. Press the engine start button
- 8. If engine is not idling
 - Call me



Example Discussion

- Algorithms typically need to feel over-explained
 - Computers are really stupid; get in the habit of over-thinking everything
- The algorithm contained flow control
 - ► The final step ("call me") was conditional on the car not starting
- ▶ We will discuss *Boolean logic* later, but first...



Algorithm Example 2

A wife asks her husband, a programmer, "Could you please go shopping for me and buy one carton of milk, and if they have eggs, get 6?"

A short time later the husband comes back with 6 cartons of milk and his wife asks, "Why did you buy 6 cartons of milk?"

He replies, "They had eggs."



Algorithm Example 2a

A wife asks her robot helper, "Could you please go shopping for me and buy one carton of milk, and if they have eggs, get 6?"

The robot replies: "Unknown instruction: 'get 6'."

Boolean Logic

- Computers don't understand "maybe"
- A condition on execution must be absolutely true or false
- Boolean logic (or Boolean algebra) is a field of mathematics which evaluates logical statements as either true or false
- Boolean logic defines three operators:
 - OR
 - AND
 - ▶ NOT



C listing template

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main() {
   printf("Custom Istlisting template\n");
}

#include <stdio.h>
int main() {
      printf("default C style\n");
}
```

Columns Template

left side

right side