

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 ourself'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

- ▶ The process appears 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
- ▶ Lets talk briefly about Boolean logic

C listing template

```
1 #include <stdio.h>
2 int main() {
3     printf("Custom listing template\n");
4 }
```

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

Columns Template

right side

left side

```
brenton@brenton-Lenovo-ideapad-5205-14IKB: /usr/share/hunspell
brenton@brenton-Lenovo-ideapad-5205-14IKB: /usr/share/hunspell 80x24
[99315.136504] usb 1-7: reset full-speed USB device number 3 using xhci_hcd
[99315.221506] ata1: SATA link up 6.0 Gbps (SStatus 133 SControl 300)
[99315.276562] usb 1-5: reset high-speed USB device number 2 using xhci_hcd
[99315.523947] OOM killer enabled.
[99315.523949] Restarting tasks ... done.
[99315.529326] PM: suspend exit
[99316.774373] [drm] RC6 on
[99320.358150] ata1.00: qc timeout (cmd 0xec)
[99320.358172] ata1.00: failed to IDENTIFY (I/O error, err_mask=0x4)
[99320.358178] ata1.00: reset failed (errno=-5)
[99320.678561] ata1: SATA link up 6.0 Gbps (SStatus 133 SControl 300)
[99320.673416] ata1.00: configured for UDMA/133
[99320.845235] IPv6: ADDRCONF(NETDEV_UP): wlp2s0: link is not ready
[99321.595422] IPv6: ADDRCONF(NETDEV_UP): wlp2s0: link is not ready
[99321.644706] IPv6: ADDRCONF(NETDEV_UP): wlp2s0: link is not ready
[99326.549930] wlp2s0: authenticate with 40:9b:cd:28:a3:90
[99326.588140] wlp2s0: send auth to 40:9b:cd:28:a3:90 (try 1/3)
[99326.589777] wlp2s0: authenticated
[99326.591943] wlp2s0: associate with 40:9b:cd:28:a3:90 (try 1/3)
[99326.595543] wlp2s0: RX AssocResp from 40:9b:cd:28:a3:90 (capab=0x431 status=0
aid=1)
[99326.598023] wlp2s0: associated
[99326.605174] IPv6: ADDRCONF(NETDEV_CHANGE): wlp2s0: link becomes ready
brenton@brenton-Lenovo-ideapad-5205-14IKB: /usr/share/hunspell [1]
```