



ThinkTech

COS301 Main Project

Flowchart Simulation Tool User Manual

ThinkTech

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1 System Overview

Flowchart Simulation Tool is an application which allows for designing and executing flowchart diagrams. A flowchart is a type of diagram that represents an algorithm, workflow or process, showing the steps as boxes of various kinds, and their order by connecting them with arrows (<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flowchart>). This diagrammatic representation illustrates a solution model to a given problem. Flowcharts are used in analysing, designing, documenting or managing a process or program in various fields.

This application is intended for academic purposes for first students with basic knowledge of programming design and implementation. This is a platform where the students can construct their own flowcharts, test and use them as they would like.

Furthermore, this system is highly related to the already existing edition of JavaBlock. The idea behind this system and that of JavaBlock is the same, they both pursue the same purpose. However, they are different when it comes to the usability of the system. With Flow (this system) focusing more on the interaction the user has on the system. For example, with JavaBlock to place a block onto the canvas one requires a couple of operations but with Flow, drag-and-drop operation is used.

Most importantly, this system is solely designed for the benefits of first-year students. However, it can also be extended for other relevant uses. For all other users, the purpose is still the same as other flowchart interpreters.

2 System Configuration

This is desktop application, it is intended to operate on any Linux distribution. However, it can also be used on Windows platform. It is not a very sophisticated software and since the system is a minimal stand-alone application, not so many configurations required.

It is so far recommended that the computer in which the system will be executed on have Java 7 and above installed to allow the successful execution of the program. The system was not tested on Windows XP and the versions released before that, it is then recommended that the desktops should be running Windows 7 and above.

3 System Installation

This system requires a complete installation in order to fully operate it. For different platforms, various installation files are required.

The software can be found...

3.1 Windows installation

The image below shows the file that one requires for a complete successful installation of the program. Double-click the file to begin the installation process.


Name	Date modified	Type	Size
 Flow installation file 1.0	2015-10-12 11:43 ...	Application	41 281 KB

Figure: The file used to install Flow

Next, follow the installation prompts and complete the installation. After a successful installation the application will be added to computer programs and it is accessible from the start menu.

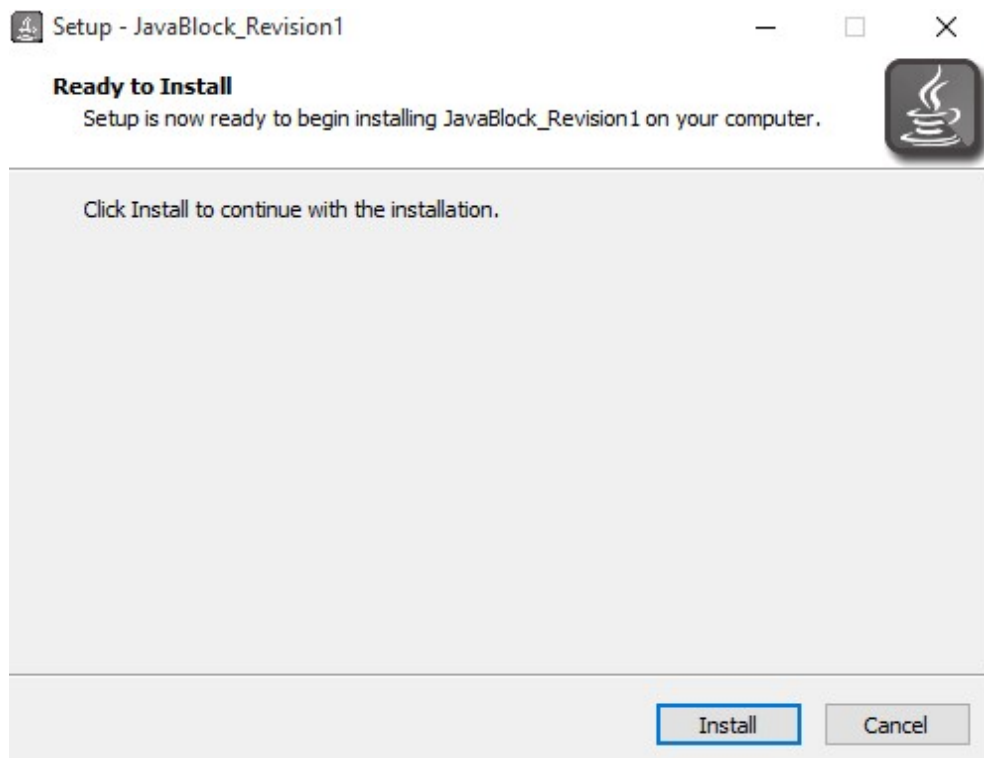


Figure: Follow installation instructions

4 Getting Started

The sole purpose of this software was for first year students registered with the University of Pretoria to use as a flowchart simulator tool. However, it is also available for everyone else who wishes to use it for various purposes. Instruction on how to access the necessary files to install the software are provided above.

For University of Pretoria students, the system will be installed in the Informatorium labs, they will be able to use it from the computers available in the Informatorium. Access to the computers in the Informatorium is restricted to specific students, these students are ones to have access to the system.

4.1 Running Software

After a successful installation of Flow, the potential user can then start the application normally on their machine. The image below depicts the desktop short-cut icon created after the installation is complete.

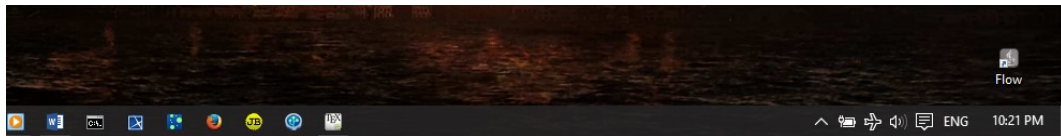


Figure: Flow desktop icon.

Double-clicking the icon on the desktop will consequently open the application. More about the application is discussed below.

4.2 Software Layout

The layout is composed of the canvas, flowchart tools and menu options. The figure below depicts the general layout of the entire system.

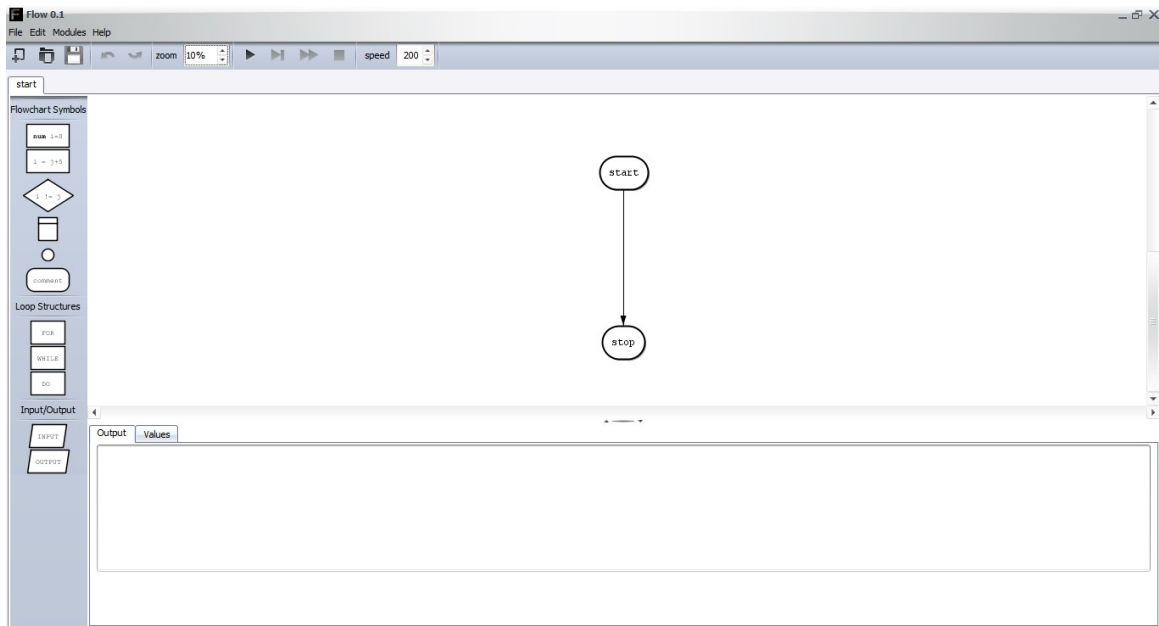


Figure: The General System Layout.

- **Canvas:** This space is provided to design a well-formed flowchart. Components will be dragged from the flowchart tools menu consisting of available components and dropped onto the canvas. See figure below.
There are components which are already implemented at start of the system, the 'start' and 'end' blocks are initialised by default on the canvas.

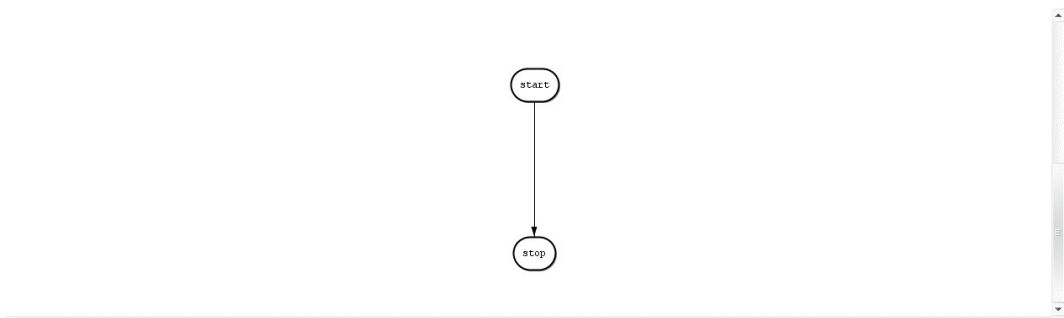


Figure: The Canvas.

- **Flowchart Tools:** This contains all the tools required to construct the flowchart. All the components will be dragged and dropped onto the canvas (as illustrated by

the the figure below), with the tools on the left and the canvas on the right. All the necessary components to build a flowchart are listed on the left toolbar.

The tools are draggable, i.e, from the toolbar hover over the block you want to use and drag it over to the canvas (the white plane on the left - as illustrated above). Under "using the system" is a detailed illustration on how to use these tools.

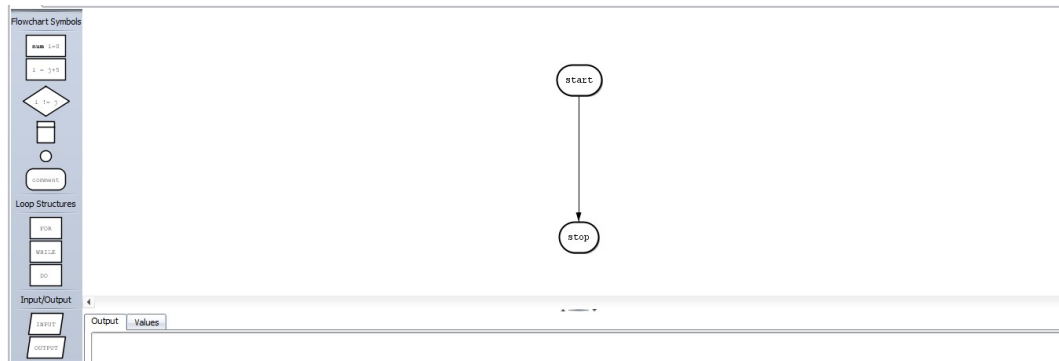


Figure: Flowchart Tool Components.

- **Menu Options** - The menu option provides options of creating, saving, deleting and loading projects onto the canvas. Also, this provides the user with many more options which are accessible by hovering over the name of the option. The figure below shows the functionality of all this.

- Creating projects: The detailed description of this is given under "Creating projects" below.
- Saving projects: The detailed description of this is given under "Saving projects" below.
- Deleting projects: This will delete the entire project, from the main flowchart to the modules that the flowchart uses.
- Loading projects: The detailed description of this is given under "Opening existing projects" below.



Figure: Menu Bar.

5 Using the System

5.1 Creating New Flowchart

When the application is opened for the first time, a default project is created with a default flowchart, which compiles and execute without any output generated. The user then will start building the flowchart from already generated default flowchart. This is also demonstrated by the figure on general flowchart layout.

However, the user can create new flowchart from the menu bar. To create a new flowchart select "File" in the menu bar (as illustrated by the figure below) and a drop down menu will appear.



Figure: Creating new flowchart

Select the "New" option, a pop-up window will appear requesting the user to save the current flowchart. After adhering to that request a new flowchart will be created on the canvas with a default flowchart as shown by the figure below.

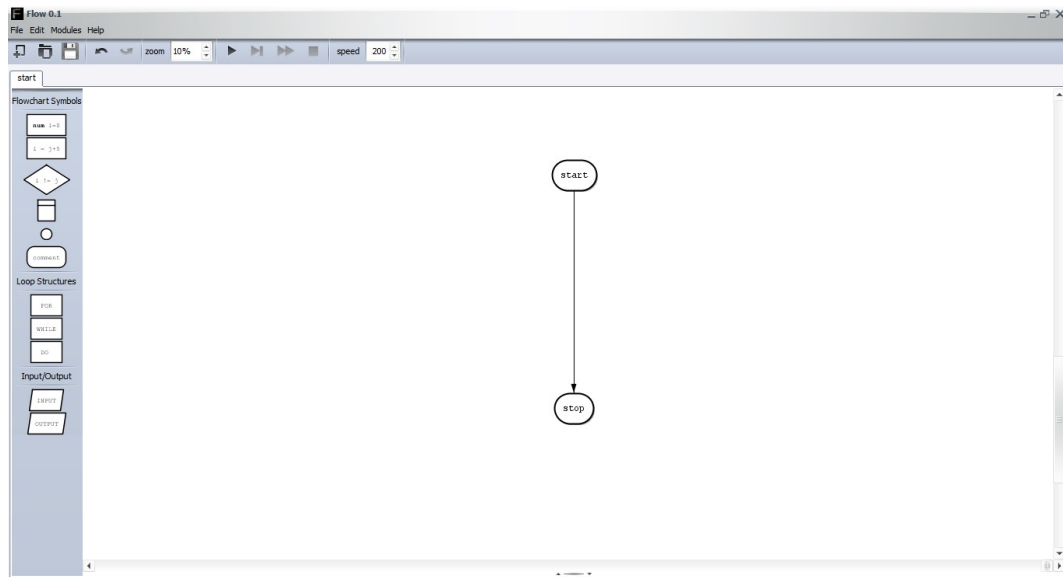


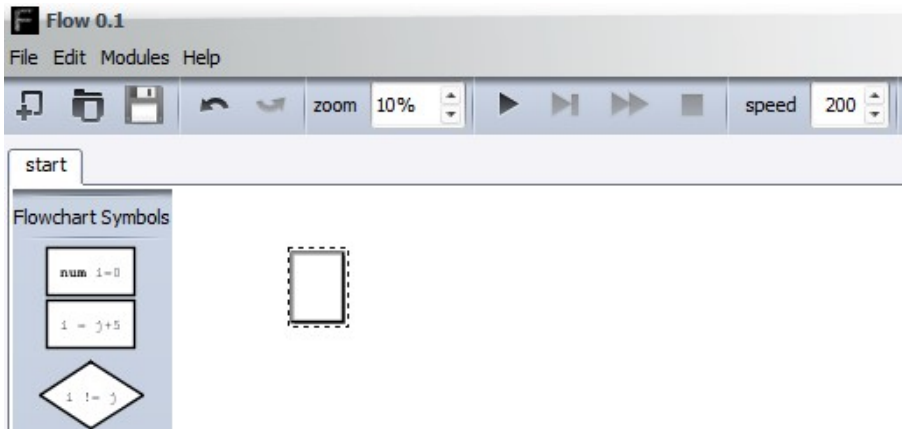
Figure: The newly created flowchart

5.2 Adding Components to Canvas

The component section of Flow is divided into a couple of sections, flowchart symbols, loop structures and input/output blocks.

5.2.1 Flowchart symbols

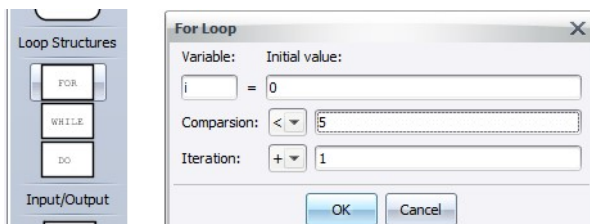
To add any of these components onto the canvas, click on the component of choice and move it onto the preferred destination on the canvas. To move the selected component, hover over the canvas and right-click the component to drop it. figure below shows the selected block that is to be dropped onto the canvas.



After clicking on the block, it is moved to the required position on the canvas. Click on the canvas to place the block.

5.2.2 Loop structures

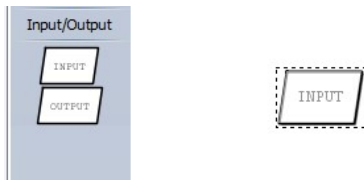
Loop structures are pre-defined loop components that can be added to the flowchart without any major drawing of the actual components. To add these components, click on the desired block, a pop-up will appear.



On the space provided, the user can initialise the variable that is to be used in the loop, and also provide a loop condition. When all these values have been entered, click Ok to create a loop structure.

5.2.3 Input/Output blocks

To add the input/output block(s), click on the block highlighted with fading words "input"/"output" inside the block. Then drop it on the position of your own choice by clicking on it again.

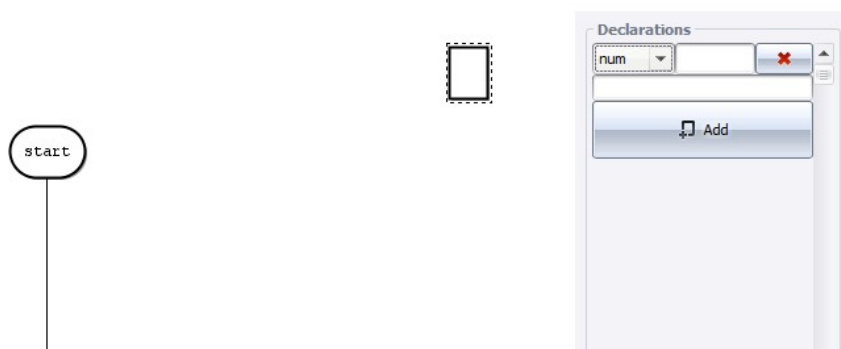


5.3 Editing Component

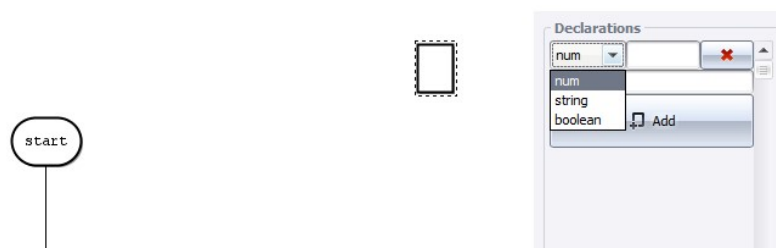
Editing the component entails manipulation of the features and adding code inside the component. To edit the component click on the component that you want to edit and the a pop-up window will appear on the far right side of the canvas with the option of adding simple code into the component.

5.3.1 Declaration block

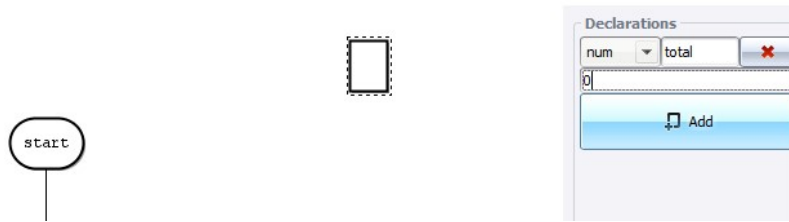
To edit a declaration block, click on it, then a pop-up window will appear with an option to add all the declarations that are going to be used throughout the flowchart.



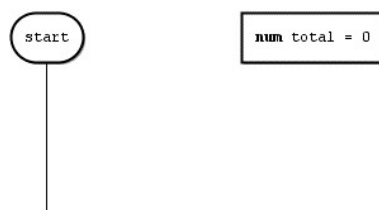
On the pop-up window, the user can select with a drop-down menu the type of a variable to be declared. See figure below.



Then in the box next to the drop-down menu, key in any variable name of your choice and initialise it to the value of your choice, then click on 'Add' button.

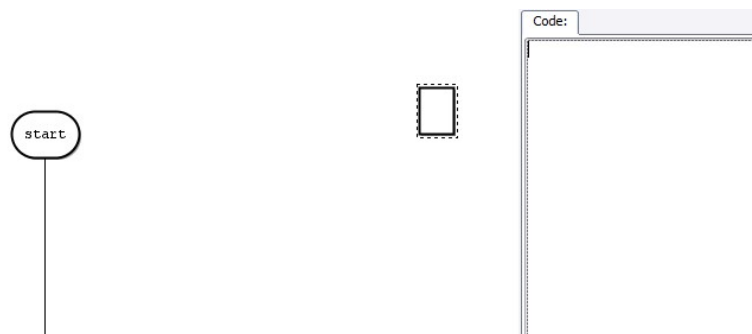


The declaration block will not be automatically updated, to update the block, click on any blank space on the canvas then click on the block. After that, the block will be updated.



5.3.2 Processing block

To edit the processing block, click on it then a pop-up window will appear with a plain environment to allow the user to enter the necessary code into the block.

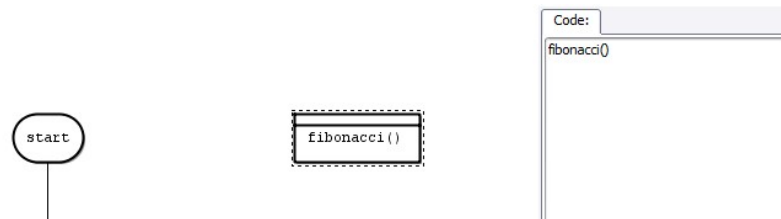


5.3.3 Decision block

The process of editing the decision block is similar to that of editing a processing block.

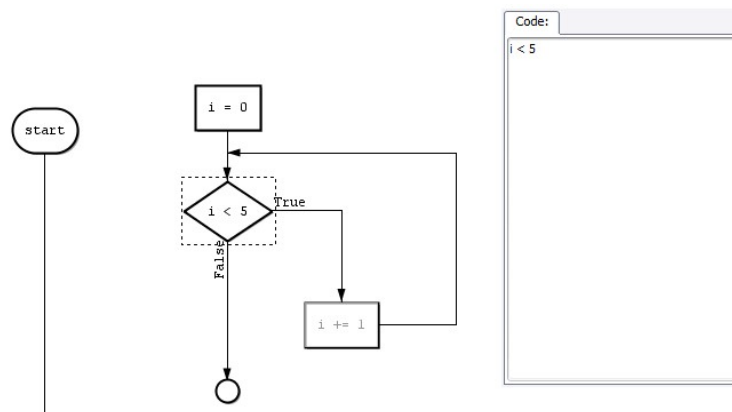
5.3.4 Module block

A module is edited in a similar manner as the processing block, the only difference being that in the code section the user enters the name of the module/function to be called. For example, look at the figure below.



5.3.5 Loop structures

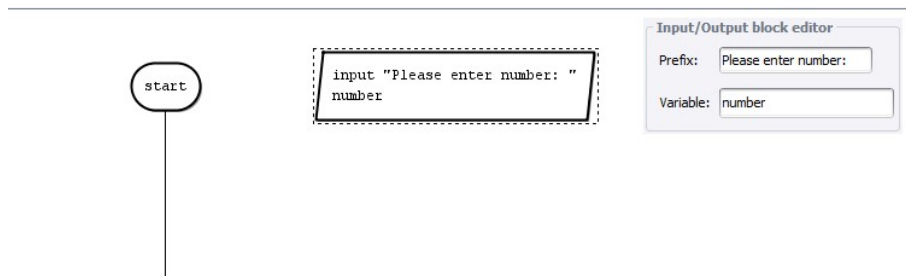
After creating a loop structure, each block that is contained in that structure is editable. That is, by clicking on any of the blocks the user is able to modify them.



Each of these components are editable. Instructions on how to edit them have already been provided above, check for reference.

5.3.6 Input block

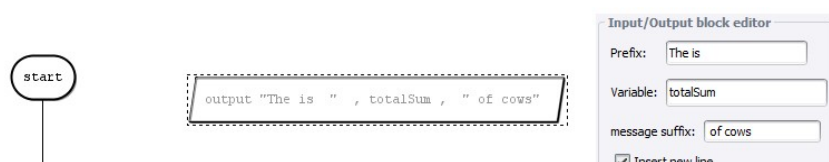
By clicking on the input block from the canvas, the pop-up window requires the user to enter a "prefix", the prefix is used to prompt the user with a descriptive message. And also, the pop-up window requires the user to enter a "variable" that the value read is to be assigned to.



5.3.7 Output block

The output block has a couple of components, these components are lifted below:

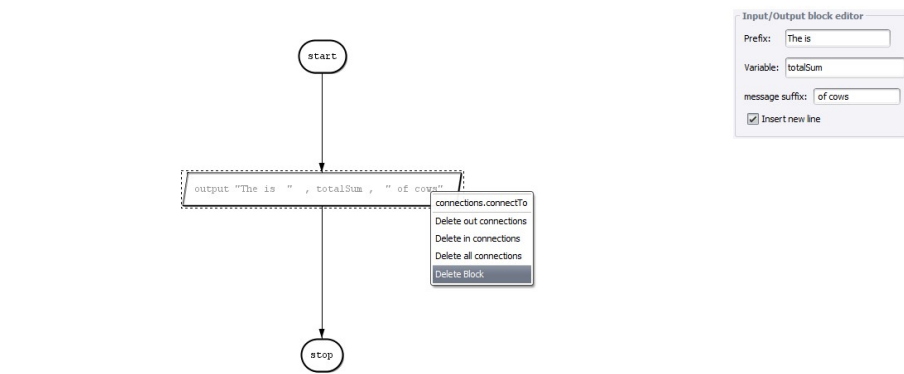
- **Prefix:**
The message to be printed before the variable is being printed out to the console.
- **Variable:**
The variable that the user wants to print to the console.
- **Message suffix:**
The message to be printed after the variable has been printed out to the console.



5.4 Removing Components from Canvas

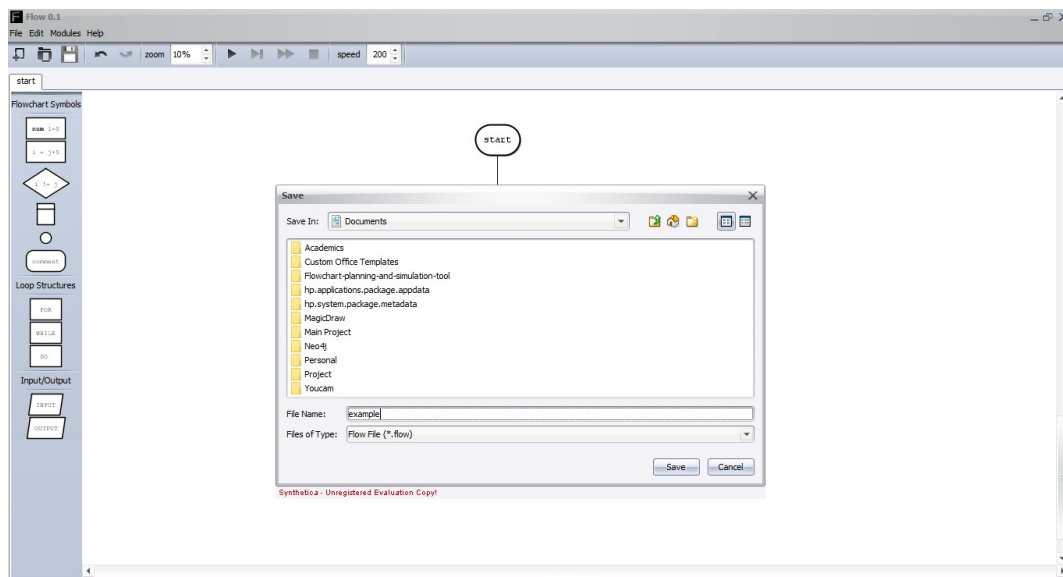
To remove any component from the canvas right-click on the component and select "Delete Block" as illustrated by the figure below. To remove multiple components hold the "SHIFT" key and select the components and then right-click and select delete component.

Alternatively, the user can select the block that he/she wishes to delete and press the "delete" key on the keyboard.



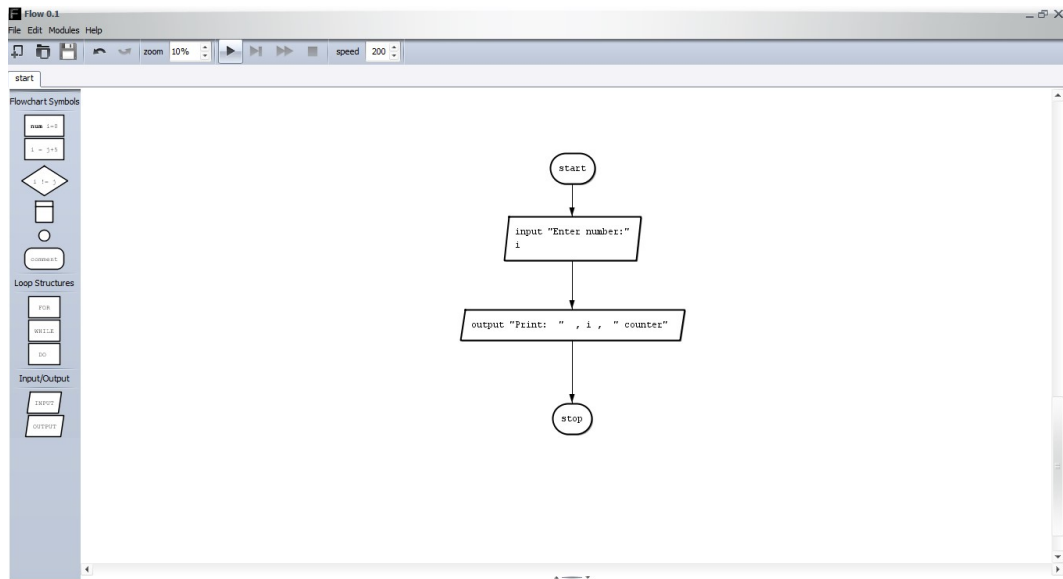
5.5 Saving The Flowchart

To save your current progress go to "File" in the menu bar, in the drop down menu select "Save". Then a pop-up window will appear, browse the location where you would like to save the file to, enter the name of the file and make sure the file extension is .flow. Click save.



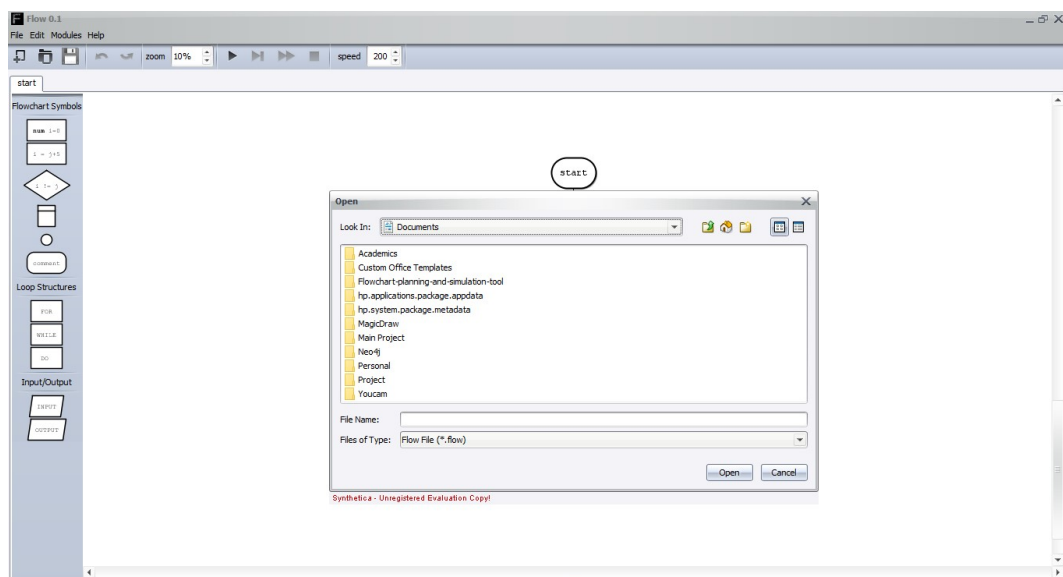
5.6 Run Simulation

To run the flowchart select the "Play" icon on the flowchart tools window, this will highlight the other three buttons, execute the whole flowchart, step-by-step execution and the stop icons.



5.7 Opening an Existing Flowchart

To open an existing flowchart go to the menu bar and select the "File" option and then select the "Open" menu item. Browse the files system for the that is to be opened, recall that only files with extension .flow can be opened.



6 Troubleshooting

Recall from "System Configuration" the Java version compatible with this system. Older versions of Java may cause the system to break, and not execute as expected. Hence, violating the reliability of the entire system.

This system is not connected to any other external systems, this reduces the amount of errors that might usually breakdown the system.