# Let's Go with Algo

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#### **BLAST FROM THE PAST**

#### **REVIEW**

#### **Understanding Algorithms**

- 1. What is **Algorithm**?
- 2. Explain what a Divide and Conquer strategy is using an example. ?
- 3. What are the two Algorithm writing techniques?

## LECTURE 3

Algorithms Writing Workshop

## Writing Algorithms - Objectives

#### To be able to

- 1. Practice Writing algorithms using
  - a. Psudo code
  - b. Flow chart

#### Writing Algorithms - the Steps

Pseudo code - Example for Finding Max element in a List

**Algorithm** listMax(*L*, *n*) **INPUT** list *L* of *n* integers **OUTPUT** maximum element of L

currentMax  $\leftarrow$  L[0] **FOR** i  $\leftarrow$  1 **TO** n-1 **DO IF** L[i] > currentMax **THEN** currentMax  $\leftarrow$  L[i]

**RETURN** currentMax

Algorithm listMax(L, n)

INPUT list L of n integers

OUTPUT maximum element of L

currentMax **ASSIGN** L[0] **FOR** each index of list L **IF** L[index] > currentMax **THEN**currentMax **ASSIGN** L[index]

**RETURN** currentMax

## Writing Algorithms - the Steps

Pseudo code - common syntax

Assigning value to variable/container in memory - initializing container ← value

```
Conditional selections

IF condition THEN

... tasks ...

ELSE

... tasks ...
```

Pseudo code - common syntax

Looping through a set of tasks

**FOR** i ← 1 **TO** n-1 **DO** 

... tasks ...

WHILE condition DO

... tasks ...

**REPEAT** 

... tasks ...

**UNTIL** condition

Pseudo code - common syntax

Method declaration

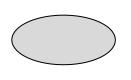
**Algorithm** methodName(parameters passed to it)

**INPUT** define prime input types

**OUTPUT** define prime output types

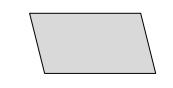
Concluding the steps of the algorithm by returning or not an expected value **return** [value]

Flow Chart - Basic symbols



**Terminal** 

indicates Start, Stop and Halt in a program's logic flow.



Input/Output

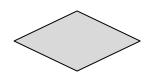
indicates instructions that take input from input devices and display output on output devices



**Processing** 

indicates arithmetic processes such as adding, subtracting, multiplication and division

#### Flow Chart - Basic symbols



**Decision** 

indicates operations such as yes/no question or true/false



#### **Connectors**

Whenever flowchart becomes complex or it spreads over more than one page, connectors are used to avoid any confusions.

## Writing Algorithms - Demo

Exercise(Pseudo code): Write pseudo code for Binary Search algorithm.

(team work) [10min]

Sample input list: [ 8 , 12 , 15 , 21 , 45 ]

Search for element: 12

## Writing Algorithms - Demo

Exercise(Flow Chart): Write a flow chart of an algorithm to calculate two numbers provided by the user and display back their sum. You can use any graphics tools you know. Recommended: Google Slides, Visio,...

(team work) [10min]

## Sites to use

Pseudo code - <a href="https://pseudocode.deepjain.com/">https://pseudocode.deepjain.com/</a>

Flowchart - <a href="https://lucid.app/">https://lucid.app/</a>

## **Understanding Algorithms - Writing the Steps**

PRACTICE WRITING AS MAY ALGORITHMS AS YOU CAN USING THESE TWO TECHNIQUES TO MASTER IT.

Site: <a href="https://leetcode.com/problemset/all/?difficulty=EASY&page=1">https://leetcode.com/problemset/all/?difficulty=EASY&page=1</a>

- END OF LECTURE -