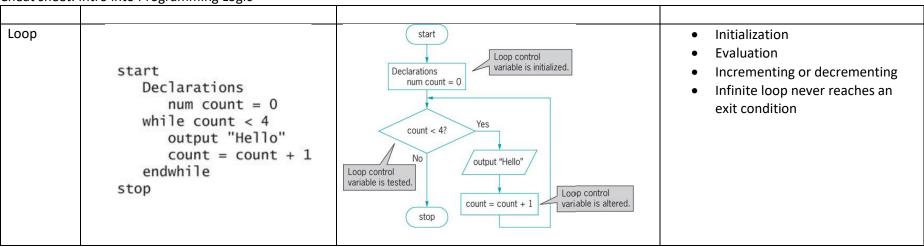
Cheat sheet: Intro into Programming Logic

	Pseudocode	Flowchart	Key Elements
Sequence	raise = weeklyPay * percent percent = percent + CHANGE_PCT	raise = weeklyPay * percent percent = percent + CHANGE_PCT	
Selection	<pre>if customerCode != 1 discount = 0.25 else discount = 0.5 endif</pre>	No customerCode != 1 discount = 0.50 discount = 0.25	 Starts with "if" Has "else" Ends with "endif" Check indentation
	<pre>if customerCode != 1 discount = 0.25 endif</pre>	No customerCode != 1 discount = 0.25	 Starts with "if" End with "endif" Check indentation
Switch	case year 1: tuition = 175 2: tuition = 150 3: tuition = 100 default: tuition = 60 endcase	year = ? 1 2 3 default tuition = 175 tuition = 100 tuition = 60	

Cheat sheet: Intro into Programming Logic



	Pseudocode	Flowchart symbol	
start	start	start	Explicitly state start
end	end	stop	Explicitly state end
Declaration	num mon string MONTH[12] = "January", "February", "March", "April", "May", "June", "July", "August", "September", "October", "November", "December"	Declarations num mon string MONTH[12] = "January", "February", "March", "April", "May", "June", "July", "August", "September", "October", "November", "December"	 Explicitly state type of every variable Upper case the entire variable name of constants
Input	Input mon	input mon	Explicitly state input
output	Output MONTH[mon]	output MONTH[mon]	Explicitly state output

Cheat sheet: Intro into Programming Logic

1-Dimensional Arrays

Num NUM_OF_ITEMS = 3 //constant

Declaration: type variableName[Size]
 num itemPrice[NUM_OF_ITEMS]

Initialization: variableName[index]
 Index = element_num - 1 // index starts at 0
 itemPrice[0] = 5
 itemPrice[1] = 65
 itemPrice[2] = 30

Declaration & Initialization

num itemPrice = [5,65,30]

Accessing array elements

Output itemPrice[0] // 5
Output itemPrice[1] // 65
Output itemPrice[2] // 30

itemPrice			
Element	1 st	2 nd	3 rd
Index	0	1	2
Value	5	65	30

Using a loop to print out elements in 1D array

```
start
   Num NUM_OF_ITEMS = 3
   num itemPrice[NUM_OF_ITEMS]
   itemPrice[0] = 5
   itemPrice[1] = 65
   itemPrice[2] = 30
   num index = 0

while index < NUM_OF_ITEMS
        output itemPrice[NUM_OF_ITEMS]
        index = index +1
   endwhile
end</pre>
```

2-Dimensional Arrays

Num HORIZONTAL = 2 //constant Num VERTICAL = 3 //constant

Declaration: type variableName[row size][column size] num timeTable[HORIZONTAL][VERTICAL]

Initialization: variableName[row][column]

timeTable [0][0] = 1 timeTable [0][1] = 2 timeTable [0][2] = 3

timeTable [1][0] = 2

timeTable [1][1] = 4

timeTable [1][2] = 6

Declaration & Initialization

num timeTable = [

[1,2,3], [2,4,6]] //end of 2D array

Accessing array elements

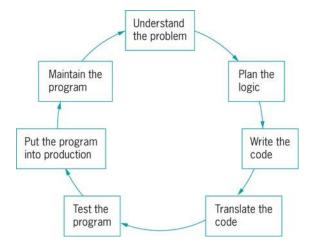
Output timeTable [0][0] // 1
Output timeTable [0][1] // 2
Output timeTable [0][2] // 3
Output timeTable [1][0] // 2
Output timeTable [1][1] // 4
Output timeTable [1][2] // 6

timeTable				
Column/ Row	0	1	2	
0	1	2	3	
1	2	4	6	

Cheat sheet: Intro into Programming Logic Using nested loops to initialize elements in a 2D array

```
start
   Num HORIZONTAL = 3 //constant
    Num VERTICAL = 2 //constant
   num timeTable[VERTICAL][ HORIZONTAL]
    itemPrice[0][0] = 1
    itemPrice[0][1] = 2
    itemPrice[0][2] = 3
    itemPrice[1][0] = 2
    itemPrice[1][1] = 4
    itemPrice[1][2] = 6
    num row = 0
    while row < VERTICAL
        num column = 0
        while column < HORIZONTAL
            timeTable[row][column] = (row+1)(column+1)
            column = column + 1
        endwhile
        row = row +1
    endwhile
end
```

Program development cycle



Arithmetic Operations			
Action	Sign	Example	Output
Add	+	5+3	8
Subtract	-	5-3	2
Multiply	*	5*2	10
Divide	/	12/3	4
Remainder	%	12%5	2

Logical Operators

op	meaning	true	false
==	equal	2 == 2	2 == 3
!=	not equal	3 != 2	2 != 2
<	less than	2 < 13	2 < 2
<=	less than or equal	2 <= 2	3 <= 2
>	greater than	13 > 2	2 > 13
>=	greater than or equal	3 >= 2	2 >= 3

Boolean operators

values	true or false		
literals	true false		
operations	and	or	not
operators	&&	11	!