Flowchart

Pictoral or graphical representation of an algorithm

- Flowchart is same as pseudocode

- Both are used to structure a design for algorithm

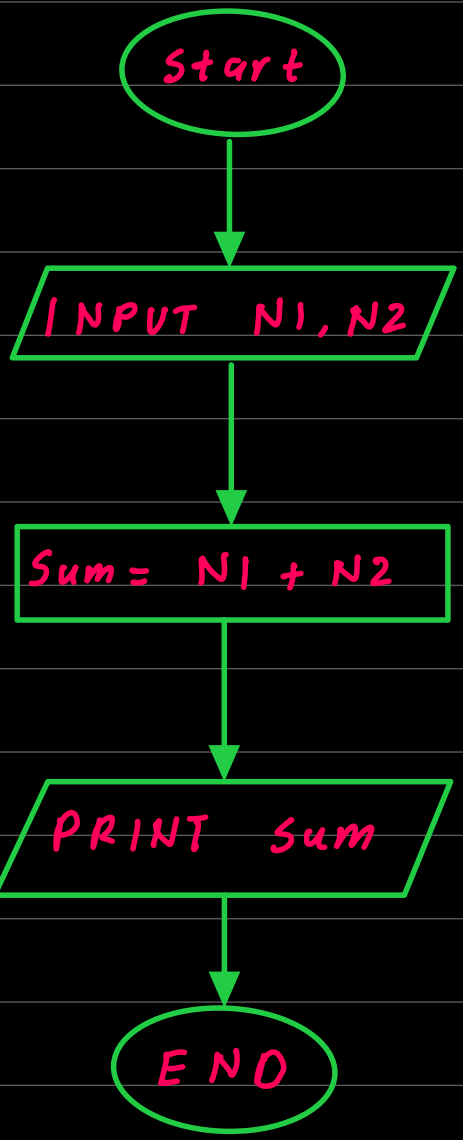
Shapes in Flowchart

Shapes	Keywords
	START / END
	OUTPUT / PRINT / INPUT
	ASSIGNMENT, CALCULATION N = 5
	CONDITIONS / LOOP (with Arrow)
	ASSIGNMENTS RELATED TO FUNCTIONS OR CALLING FUNCTION OR PROCEDURE.

CASE 1 : Basic Flowchart without loop

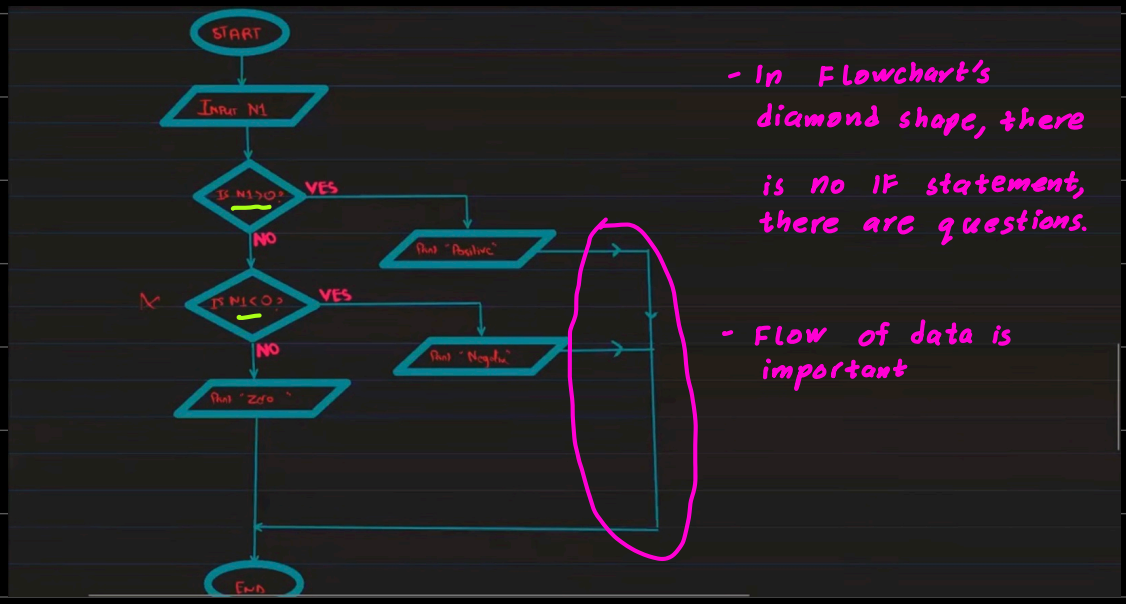
Q- Input 2 numbers and print the sum.

```
INPUT N1, N2
Sum= N1 + N2
PRINT Sum
```



CASE 2 : Flowcharts with conditions

Q- Input a number and print if it is positive, negative or zero

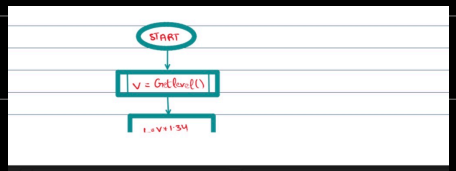


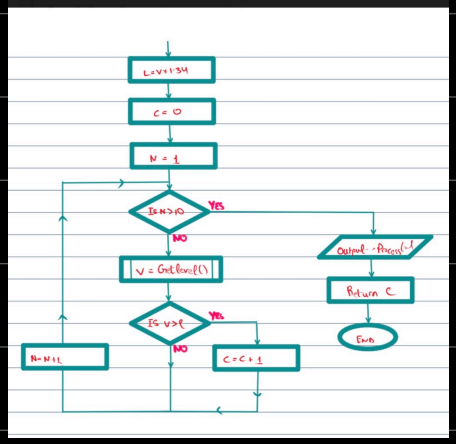
- In Flowchart's diamond shape, there is no IF statement, there are questions.

- Flow of data is important

CASE 3 : Flowcharts with loops

- Always follow a sequence





Study the following pseudocode.

```
FUNCTION Search() RETURNS INTEGER
   DECLARE N, C : INTEGER
   DECLARE V, L : REAL
   V ← GetLevel()
   L ← V * 1.34
   C ← 0
   FOR N ← 1 TO 10
      V ← GetLevel()
      IF V > L
         THEN
            C ← C + 1
      ENDIF
   ENDFOR
   OUTPUT "Process complete"
   RETURN C
ENDFUNCTION
```