### **Problem Solving**

Problem Solving - What?



- An approach which could be taken to reach to a solution
- The approach could be ad hoc or generic with a proper order
- Sometimes it requires a creative and out of the box thinking to reach to perfect solution



**Problem Solving** 

- Introduction to SDLC
- Polya's Rules
- Algorithm Design Methods







- Never jump to implementation. Why?
  - You might not have the clarity of the application
  - You might have some loose ends in the requirements
  - Complete picture of the application could be missing and many more...



#### Problem Solving - SDLC - A Quick Introduction



Requirement

Design

Code

- Understand the requirement properly
- Consider all the possible cases like inputs and outputs
- Know the boundary conditions
- · Get it verified



#### Problem Solving - SDLC - A Quick Introduction





Design

Code

- Have a proper design plan
- Use some algorithm for the requirement
  - Use paper and pen method
- Use a flow chart if required
- Make sure all the case are considered



#### Problem Solving - SDLC - A Quick Introduction





Design

Code

- Implement the code based on the derived algorithm
- Try to have modular structure where ever possible
- Practice neat implementation habits like
  - Indentation
  - Commenting
  - Good variable and function naming's
  - Neat file and function headers



#### Problem Solving - SDLC - A Quick Introduction





Design

Code

- Test the implementation thoroughly
- Capture all possible cases like
  - Negative and Positive case
- Have neat output presentation
- Let the output be as per the user requirement



Problem Solving - How?

- Polya's rule
  - Understand the problem
  - Devise a plan
  - Carryout the Plan
  - Look back



Problem Solving - Algorithm - What?



- A procedure or formula for solving a problem
- A sequence of unambiguous instructions for solving a problem, i.e., for obtaining a required output for any legitimate input in a finite amount of time.



Problem Solving - Algorithm - Need?



- Algorithms is needed to generate correct output in finite time in a given constrained environment
  - Correctness of output
  - Finite time
  - Better Prediction



Problem Solving - Algorithm - How?

- Natural Language
- Pseudo Codes
- Flowcharts etc.,







- Let's consider a problem of reaching this room
- The different possible approach could be thought of
  - Take a Walk
  - Take a Bus
  - Take a Car
  - Let's Pool
- Lets discuss the above approaches in bit detail



Algorithm - Reaching this Room - Take a Walk



#### The steps could be like

- 1. Start a 8 AM
- 2. Walk through street X for 500 Mts
- 3. Take a left on main road and walk for 2 KM
- 4. Take a left again and walk 200 Mts to reach





Algorithm - Reaching this Room - Take a Walk



#### Pros

- You might say walking is a good exercise:)
- Might have good time prediction
- Save some penny

#### Cons

- Depends on where you stay (you would choose if you stay closer)
- Should start early
- Would get tired
- Freshness would have gone



Algorithm - Reaching this Room - Take a Bus



The steps could be like

- 1. Start a 8 . 30 AM
- 2. Walk through street X for 500 Mts
- 3. Take a left on main road and walk for 100 Mts to bus stop
- 4. Take Bus No 111 and get down at stop X and walk for 100 Mts
- 5. Take a left again and walk 200 Mts to reach



Algorithm - Reaching this Room - Take a Bus



#### Pros

- You might save some time
- Less tiredness comparatively

#### Cons

- Have to walk to the bus stop
- Have to wait for the right bus (No prediction of time)
- Might not be comfortable on rush hours



Algorithm - Reaching this Room - Take a Car



#### The steps could be like

- 1. Start a 9 AM
- 2. Drive through street X for 500 Mts
- 3. Take a left on main road and drive 2 KM
- 4. Take a left again and drive 200 Mts to reach



Algorithm - Reaching this Room - Take a Car



- Pros
  - Proper control of time and most comfortable
  - Less tiresome
- Cons
  - Could have issues on traffic congestions
  - Will be costly



Algorithm - Reaching this Room - Let's Pool



#### The steps could be like

- 1. Start a 8.45 AM
- 2. Walk through street X for 500 Mts
- 3. Reach the main road wait for you partner
- 4. Drive for 2 KM on the main road
- 5. Take a left again and drive 200 Mts to reach



Algorithm - Reaching this Room - Let's Pool



- Pros
  - You might save some time
  - Less costly comparatively
- Cons
  - Have to wait for partner to reach
  - Could have issues on traffic congestions







- All the above solution eventually will lead you to this room
- Every approach some pros and cons
- It would be our duty as a designer to take the best approach for the given problem



Algorithm - A Computer Example1



- Let's consider a problem of adding two numbers
- The steps involved:

Start

Read the value of A and B

Add A and B and store in SUM

**Display SUM** 

Stop

The above 5 steps would eventually will give us the expected result



Algorithm - A Computer Example1 - Pseudo Code

- Let's consider a problem of adding two numbers
- The steps involved:

**BEGIN** 

Read A, B

SUM = A + B

**Print SUM** 

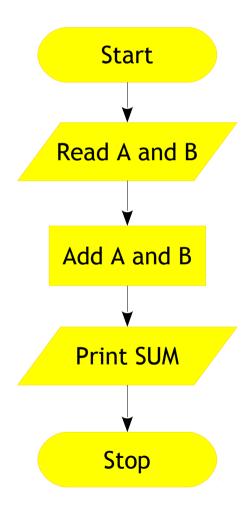
**END** 

The above 5 steps would eventually will give us the expected result



Algorithm - A Computer Example1 - A Flow Chart

Let's consider a problem of adding two numbers





Algorithm - DIY - Pattern



Write an algorithm to print the below pattern



Algorithm - DIY - Pattern



Write an algorithm to print number pyramid

1234554321 1234\_\_4321 123\_\_\_321 12\_\_\_21 1 1



# Advanced C Algorithm - DIY

- Finding largest of 2 numbers
- Find the largest member of an array





Algorithm - Home Work



- Count the number of vowels
- Count the number of occurances of each vowel
- To find the sum of n natural numbers
- Convert a number from base 10 to base N

