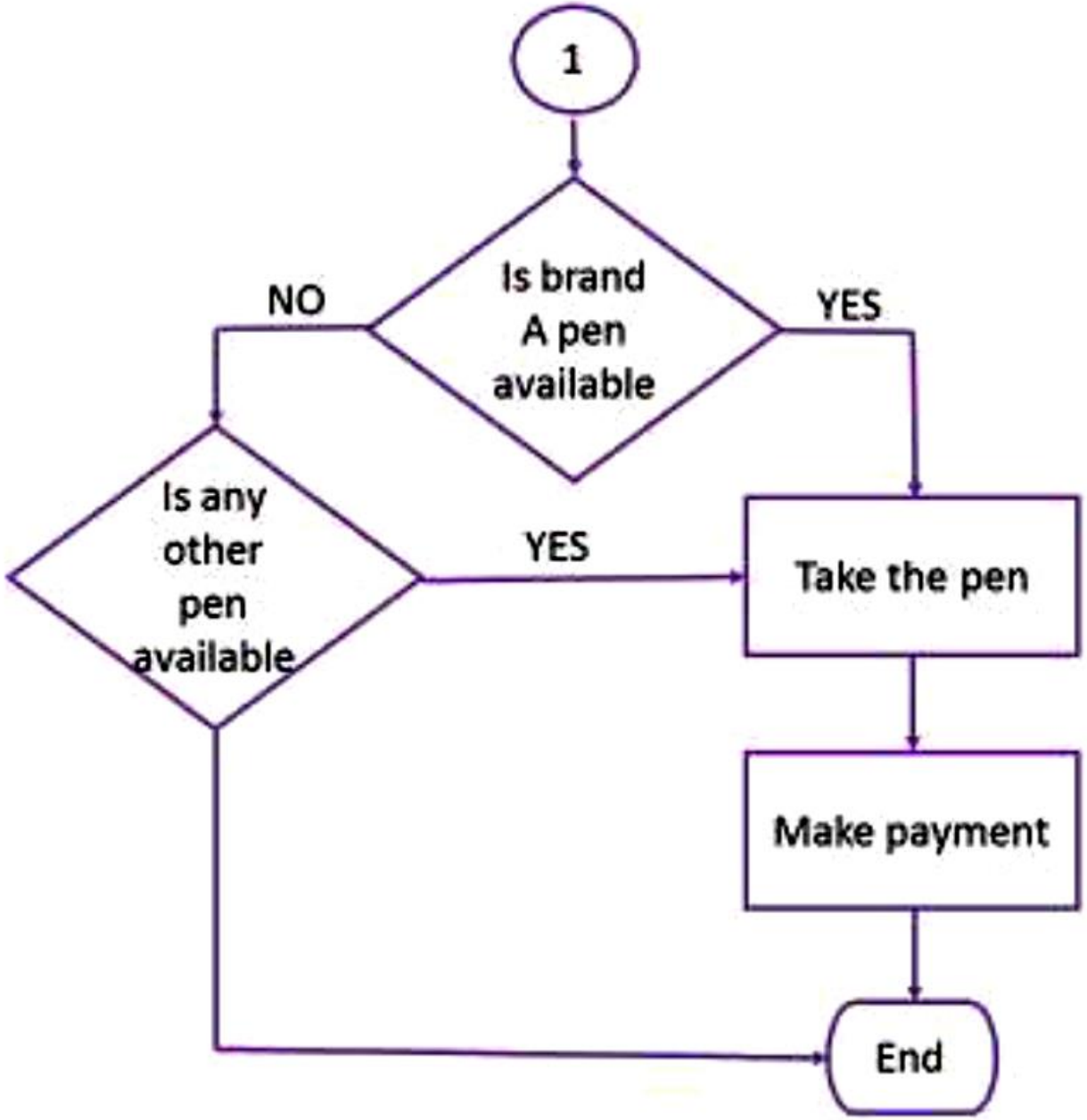
IDENTIFY DIFFERENT KINDS OF TECHNICAL DRAWINGS


Start
Get dressed
Do you have money in wallet?
YES
NO
Put Money in wallet
Go to the shop
1


1
Is brand A pen available
NO
YES
Is any other pen available
YES
Take the pen
Make payment
End

- Technical drawing is essential for communicating ideas in industry and engineering.
- To make the drawings easier to understand, people use familiar symbols, perspectives, units of measurement, notation systems, visual styles, and page layout.

- Together, such conventions constitute a visual language and help to ensure that the drawing is unambiguous and relatively easy to understand.

WHAT IS A FLOWCHART?

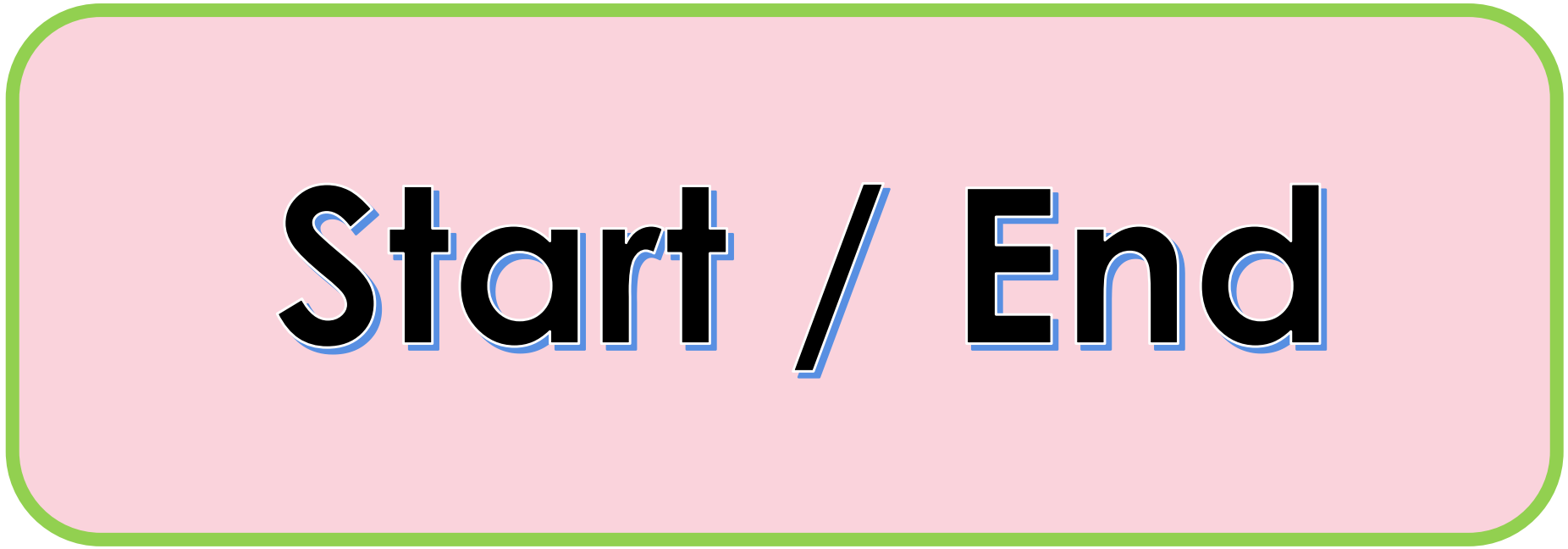
a diagram of the sequence of movements or actions of people or things involved in a complex system or activity.

WHEN TO USE A FLOW CHART?

- Document a process
- Present a solution
- Brainstorm an idea
- Design a system
- Explain a decision making process
- Store information

WHAT ARE THE BASIC SYMBOLS OF FLOWCHART?

1. Terminator



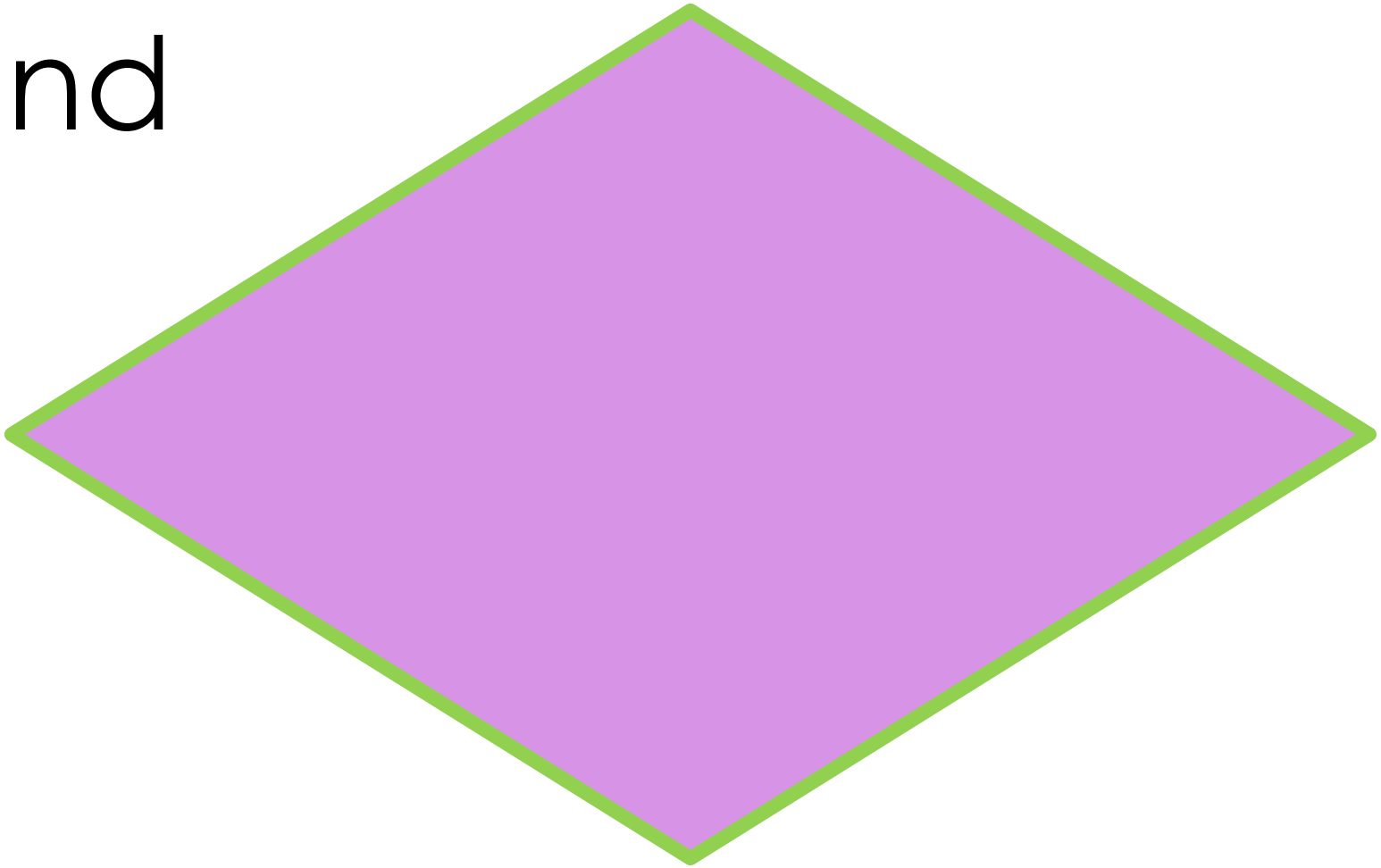
- A terminator is represented by a small rectangle with curved corners. A terminator appears at the start and at the end of a flowchart. The end terminator appears only once on a single flowchart.

2. Process

Instructions / Actions

- A process is represented by a rectangle. It refers to an action in a process. It must be described clearly and concisely. A process can be described using a single verb noun phrase; for example, "Order Office Supplies." The same level of detail must be kept in processes on a single flowchart.

3. Diamond

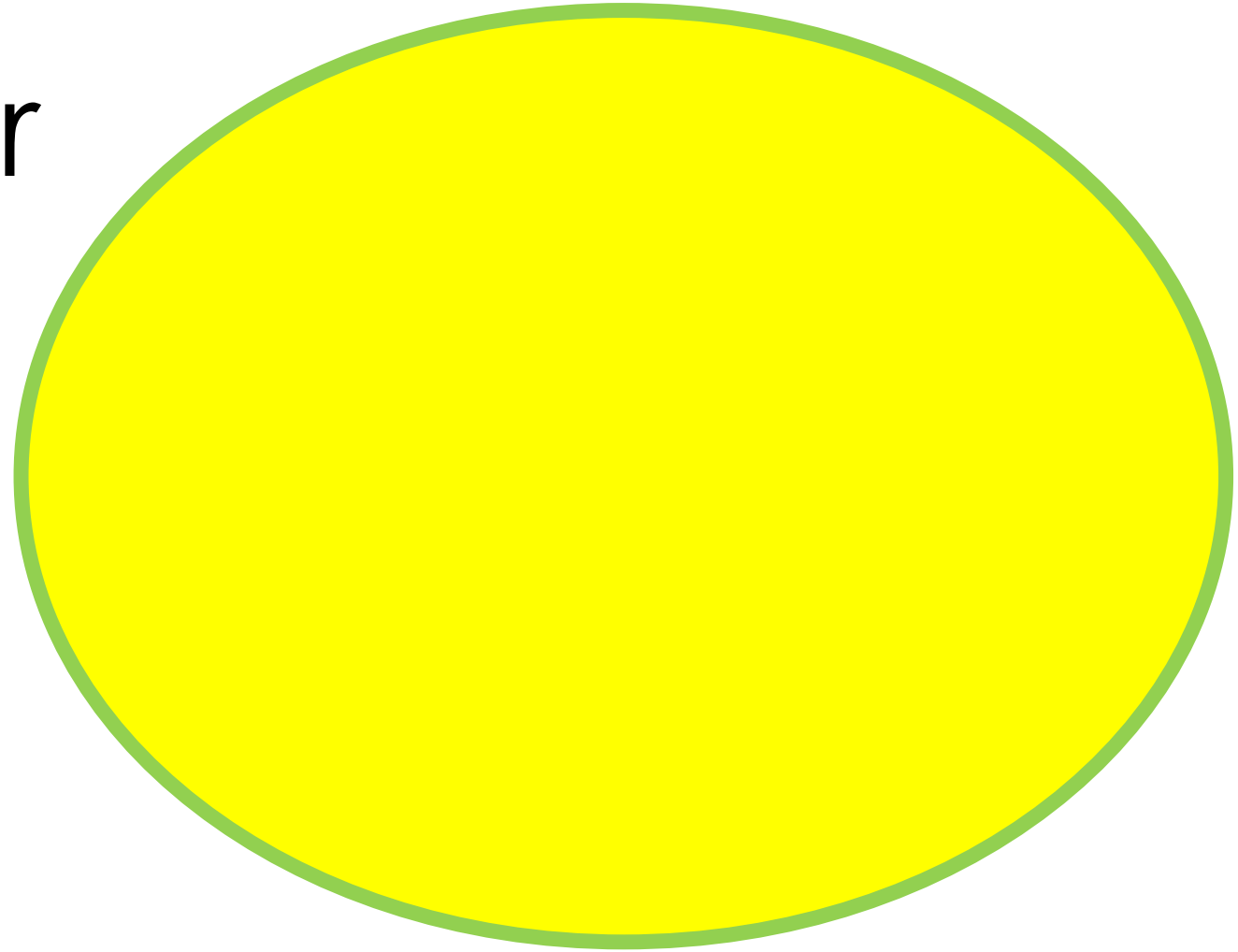


- A decision is represented by a diamond. A process that can answer a decision of "yes" or "no" requires a decision box.

4.Input/ Output

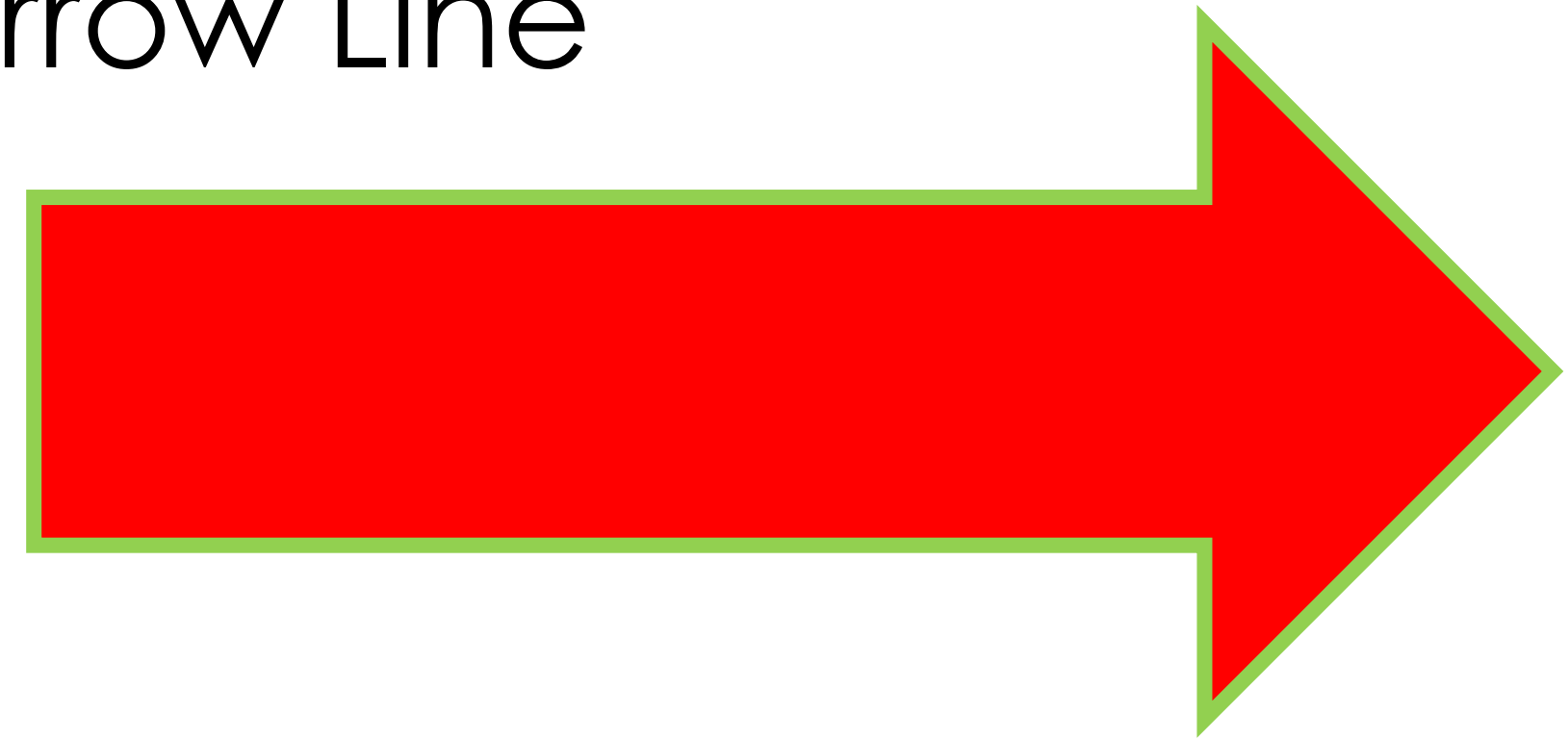
- The Parallelogram features Input and Output, which cover such things as materials, services, and even individuals going into or exiting the process.

5.Connector



- A connector is represented by a small circle or a connector box and is labelled using letters. A flowchart written on a single page is clearer than a flowchart on several pages. A connector ensures that the processes are connected logically and correctly on several pages.

6. Arrow Line



- Arrow lines drawn in one direction, preferably from top to bottom, keep a flowchart clear. Avoid arrow lines that loop because this could indicate redundancy in the business process.

HOW TO CREATE FLOW CHART?

1. IDENTIFY TASKS

You must list all the tasks in a process in chronological order. Consider the following questions as your guide:

a. What happens next in the process?
b. Do you need to make a decision before the next step?
c. What approvals are required before you move on to the next task?

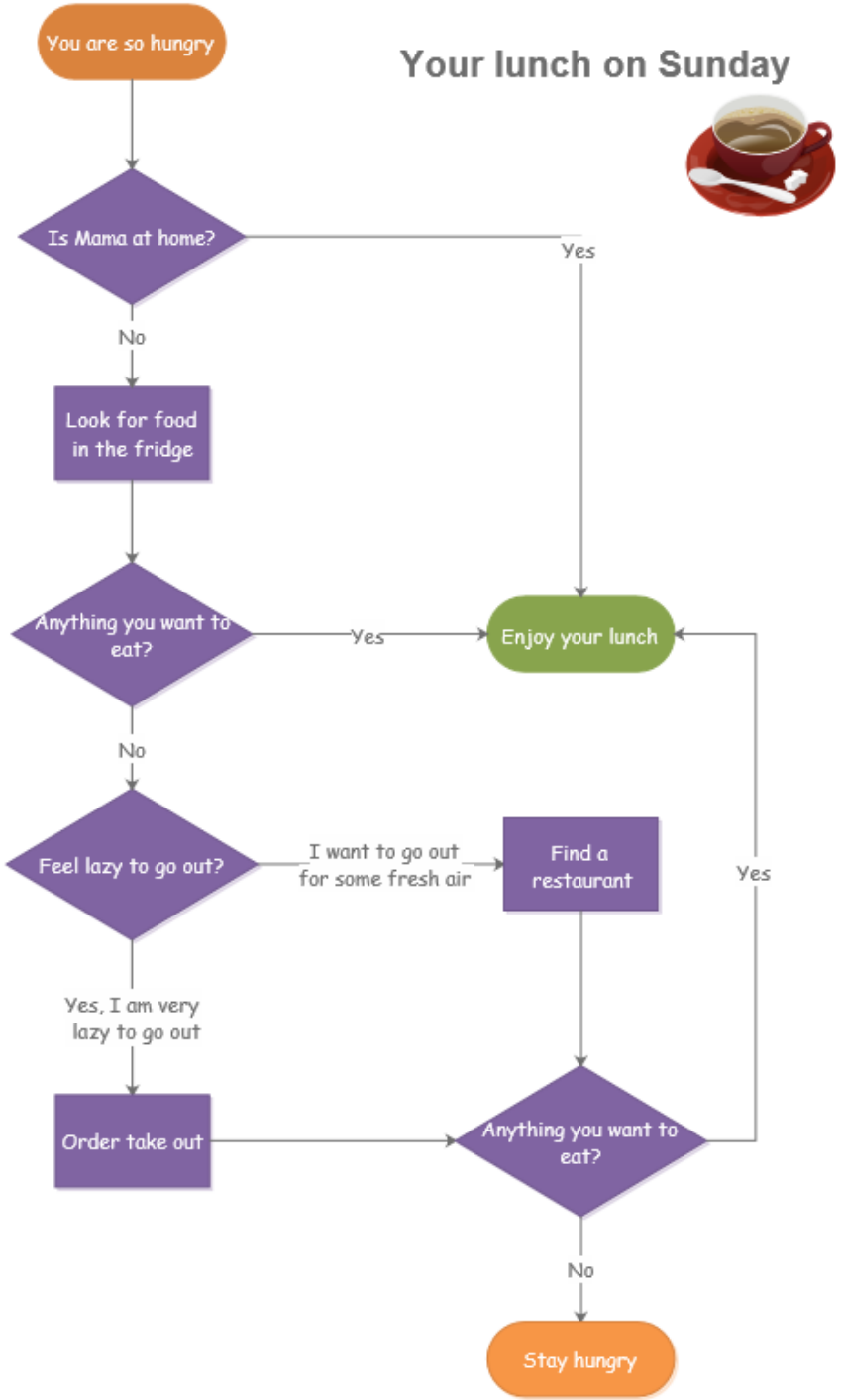
2. ORGANIZE AND DOCUMENT TASKS

- Begin with a rounded rectangle labeled START.
- From there, go through the sequences which must include every action and decision in the intended order.
- Use arrows to connect them with one another and to indicate the direction of the process flow.

- Decisions should be directed by an arrow from the decision diamond to whatever possible solutions are available.
- The arrow should also be labeled with a decision, such as YES, or a NO. The termination of the process must be marked by a rounded rectangle labeled FINISH or END.

3. TEST.

Double-check the flow to make sure that you haven't overlooked anything.

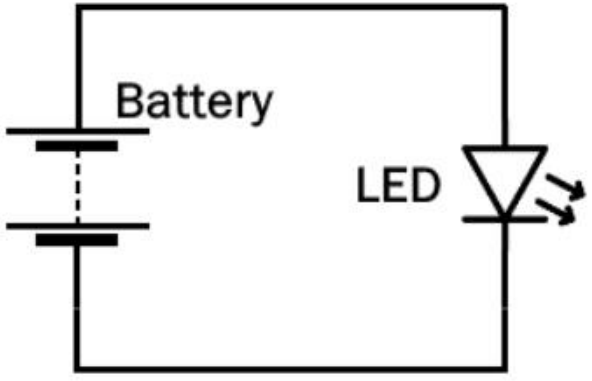

You are so hungry
Your lunch on Sunday
Is Mama at home?
Yes
No
Look for food in the fridge
Anything you want to eat?
Yes
Enjoy your lunch
No
Feel lazy to go out?
I want to go out for some fresh air
Find a restaurant
Yes
Yes, I am very lazy to go out
Order take out
Anything you want to eat?
No
Stay hungry

OTHER ELEMENTS OF A TECHNICAL DRAWING

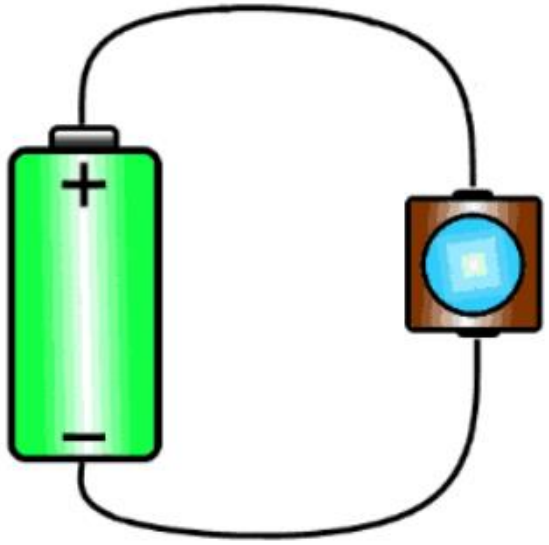
- Schematic diagram
- Layout Plan
- Loop diagram
- Chart
- Block diagram

1. SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM

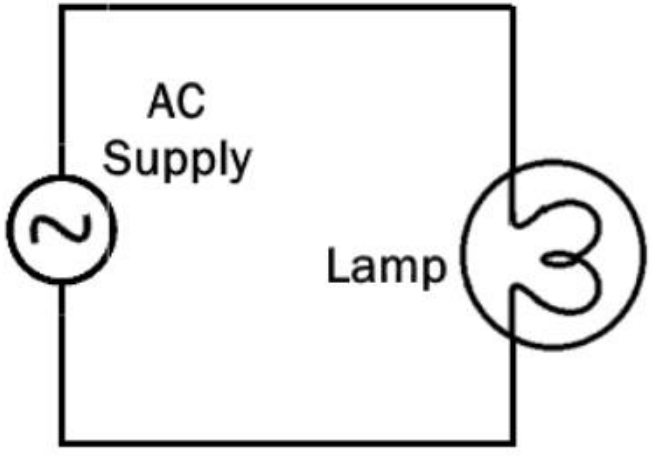
A schematic diagram is a representation of system elements that are abstract or symbols which are graphical in nature. It removes all the irrelevant information.



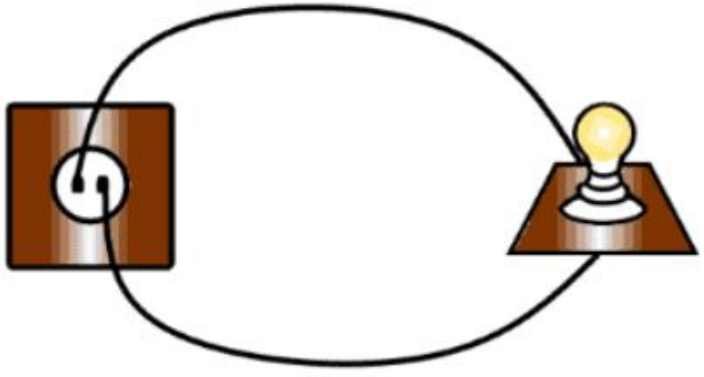
Schematic Diagram



Pictorial Diagrm



Schematic Diagram



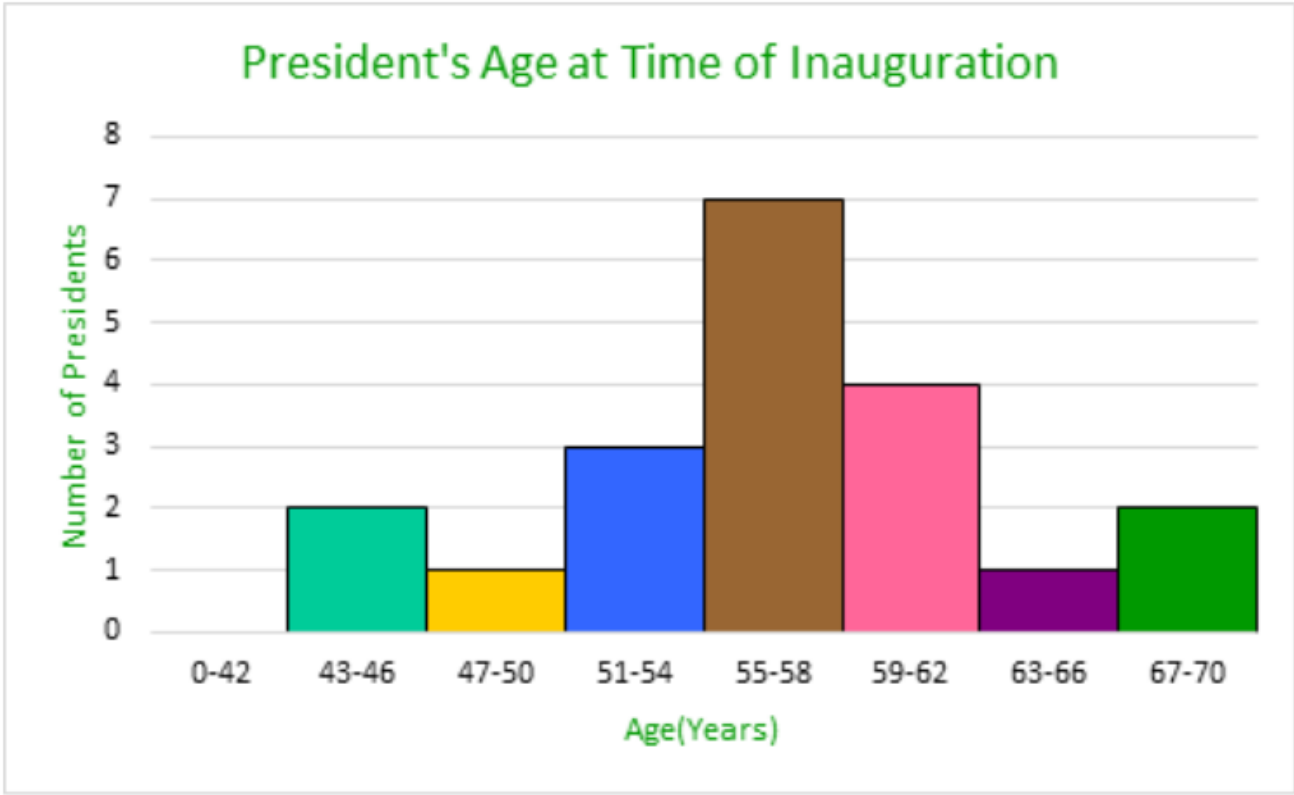
Pictorial Diagrm

2. CHART

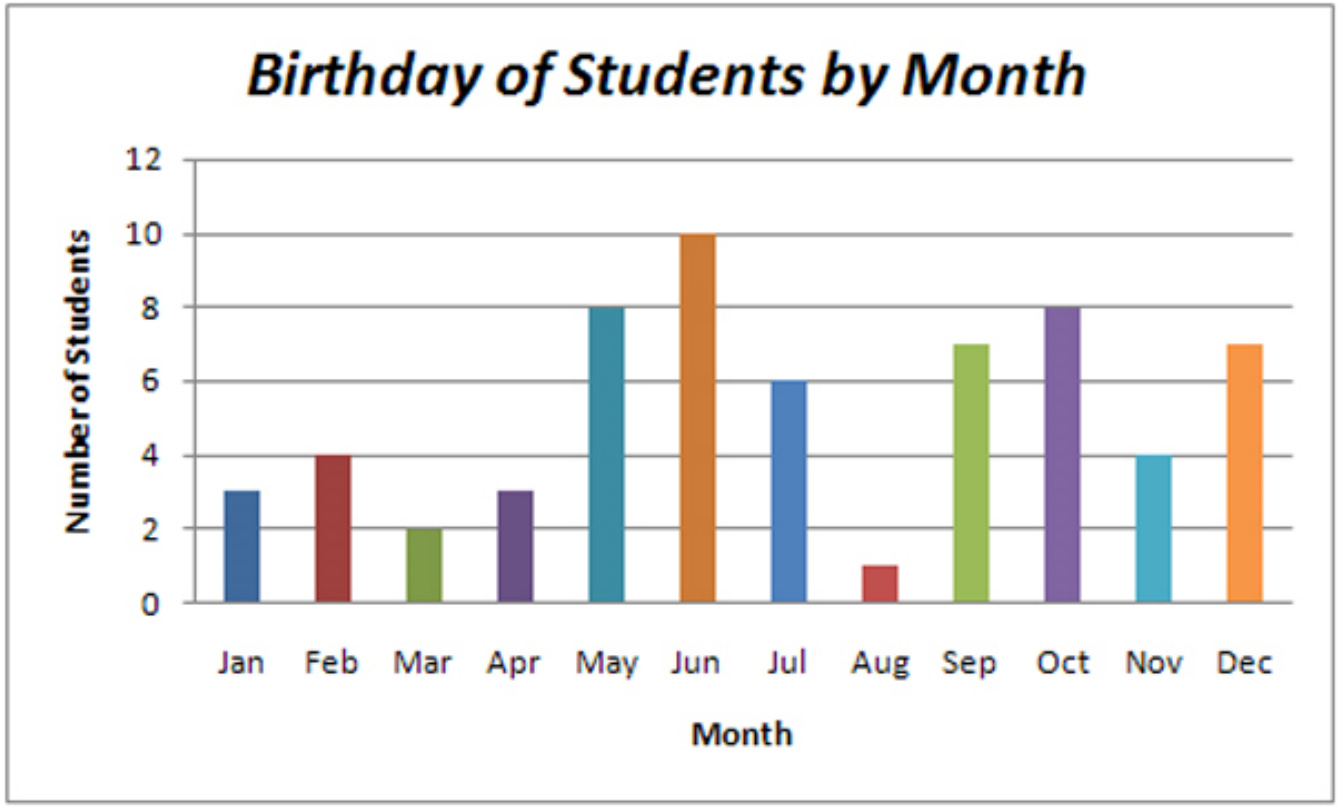
A chart is a diagram that displays the relationship of at least two variables. It is often used to easily interpret large quantities of data and relationship between their parts.

THERE ARE FOUR COMMON CHARTS:

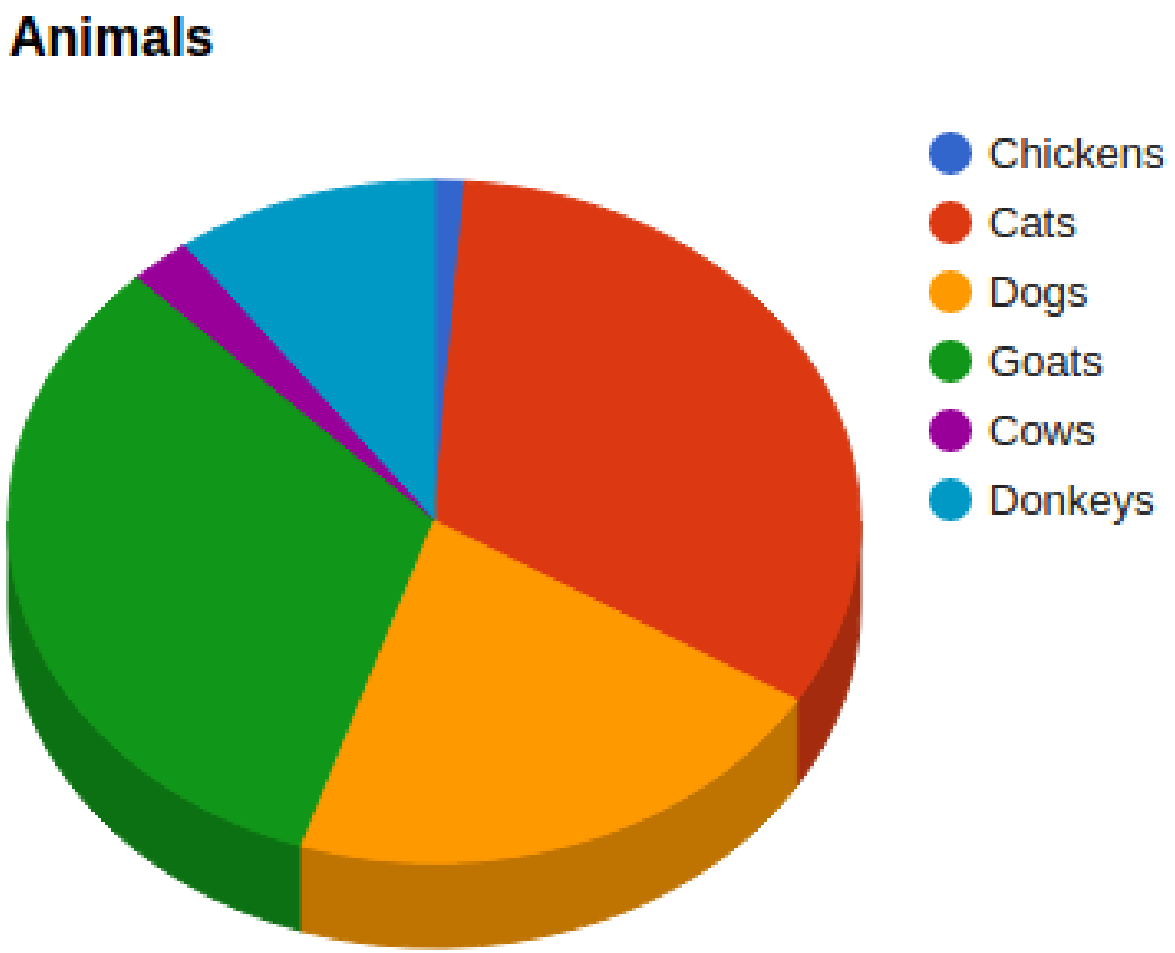
Histogram is a graphical representation of the distribution of numerical data.



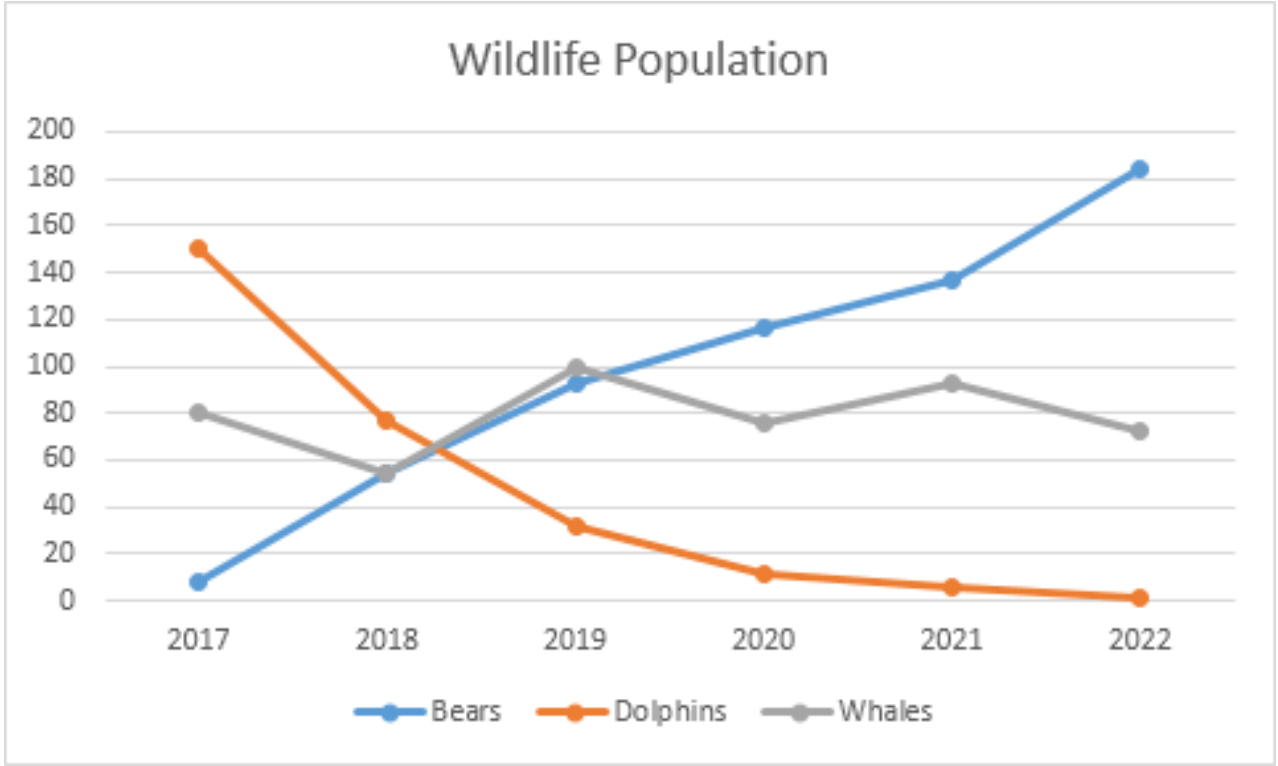
Bar Chart is a graphical representation of grouped data



Pie Chart is a graphical representation of quantifiable data represented by a sectioned circle much like a pie that's been cut with the slices varying in size.

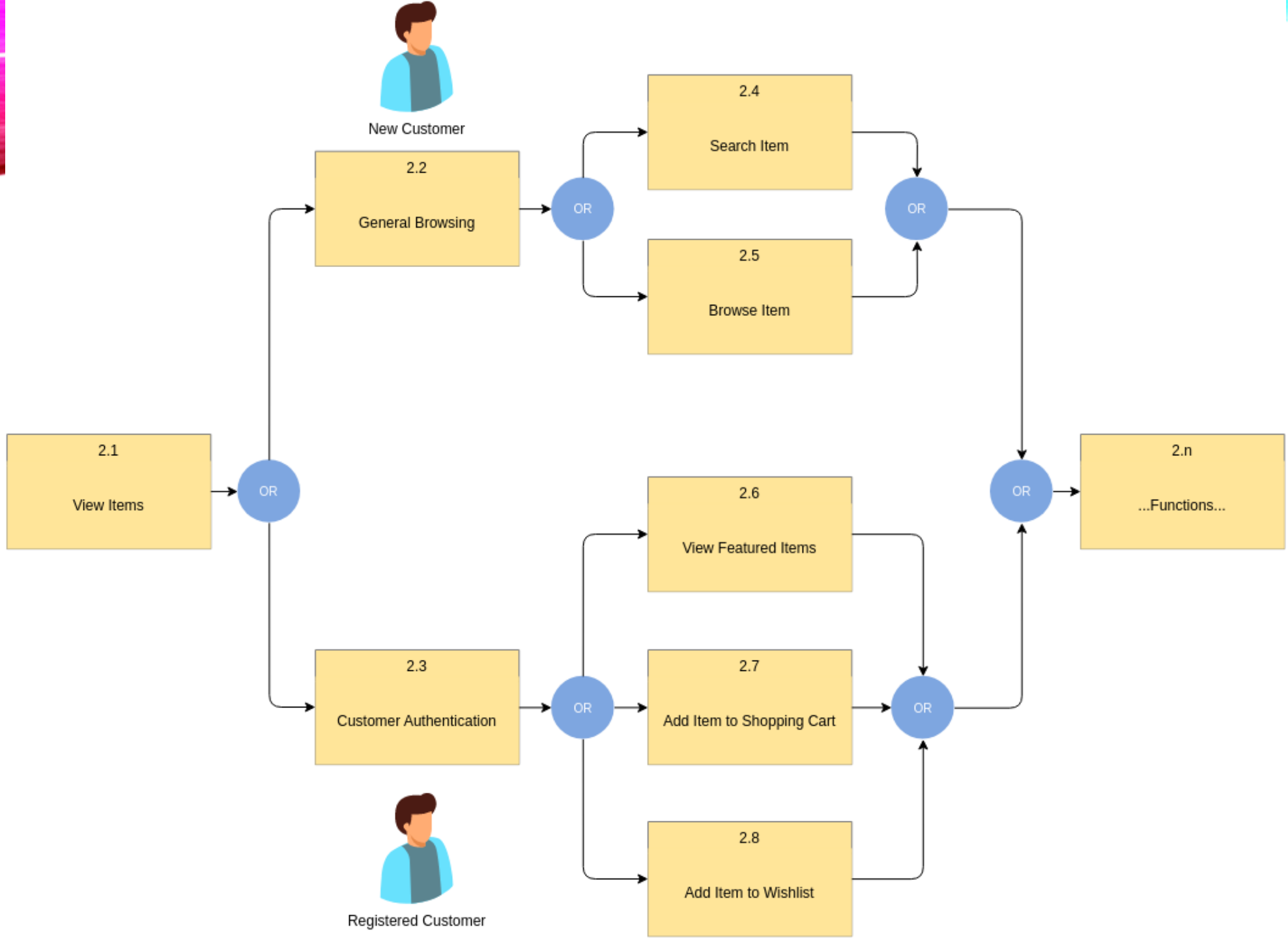


Line Chart is a graphical representation of information as a series of data points connected by line segments.



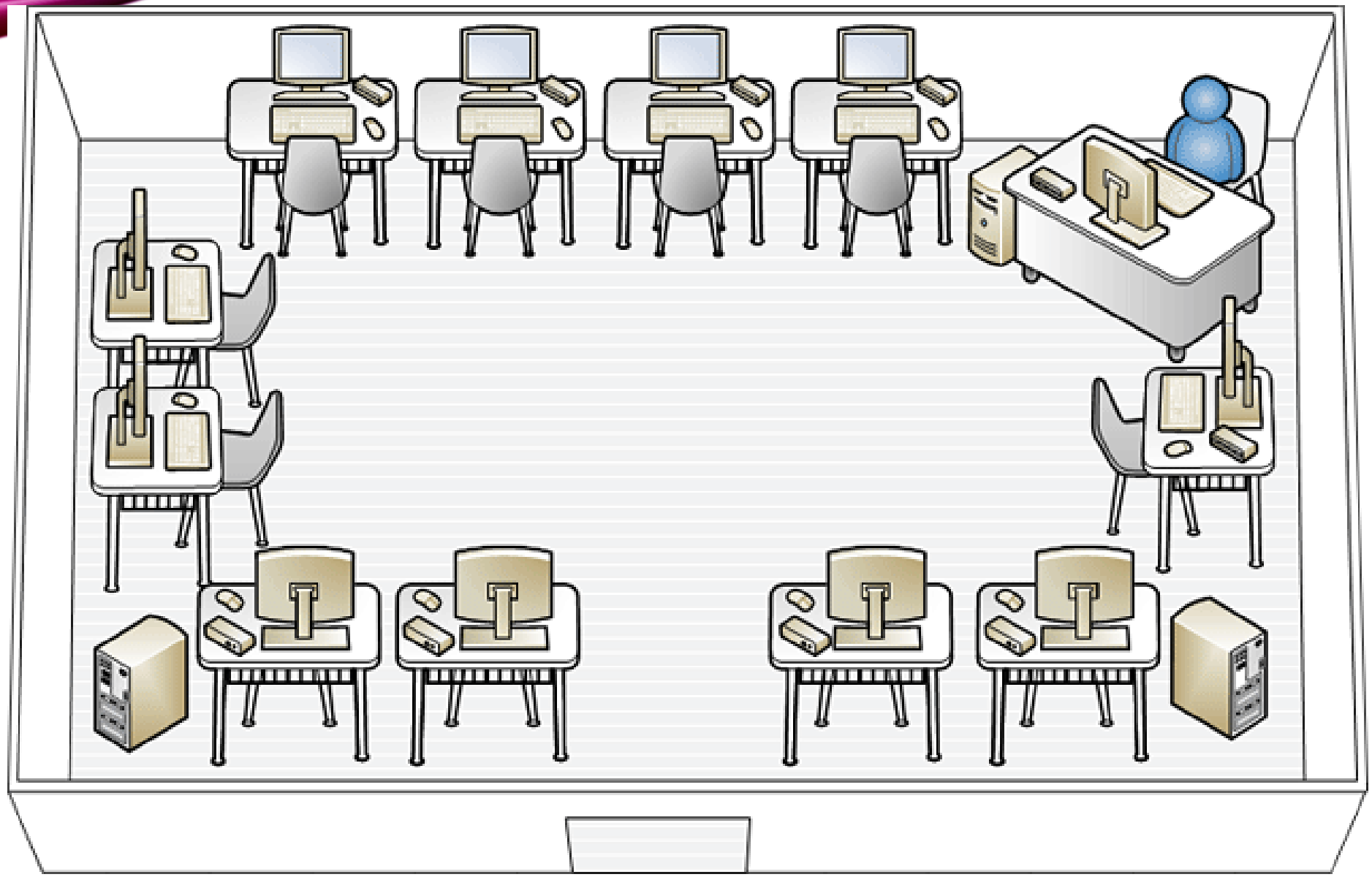
3. BLOCK DIAGRAMS

A block diagram is a specialized type of flowchart. It represents an encompassing view of major process steps, including the relationships and interfaces.


New Customer
2.2
General Browsing
OR
2.4
Search Item
2.5
Browse Item
OR
2.1
View Items
OR
OR
2.n
...Functions...
2.6
View Featured Items
2.3
Customer Authentication
OR
2.7
Add Item to Shopping Cart
OR
Registered Customer
2.8
Add Item to Wishlist

4. LAYOUT PLANS

A layout is a tool to arrange a workplace, like in a plant, organization, or computer laboratory in your school. It shows how the computers should be located and arranged properly according to specifications like the size of the room and number of units to be installed.

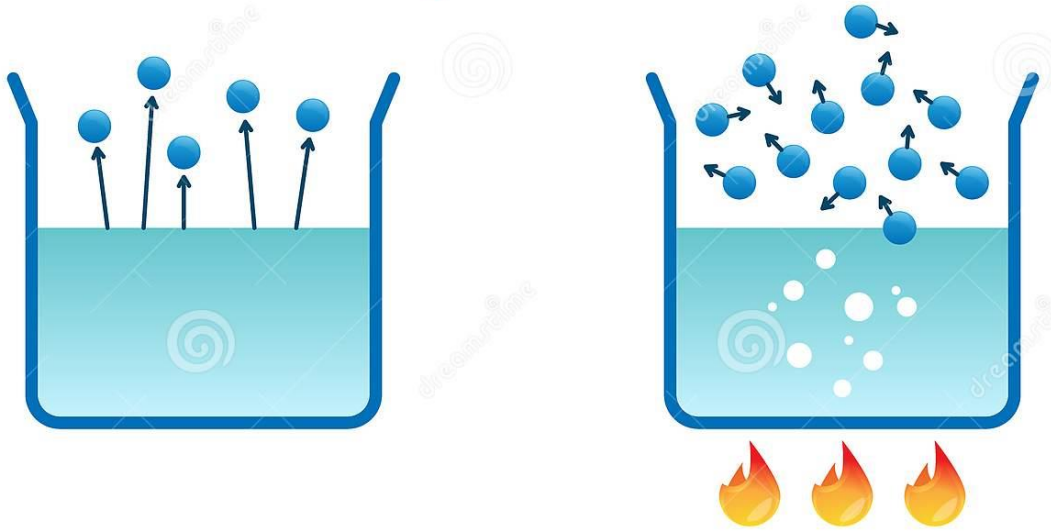


5. LOOP DIAGRAM

A loop diagram aids you visualizing how items in a system are interrelated. It consists of a set of nodes that represents the item, and edges that each represents a connection between two items.

EVAPORATION

Evaporation occurs on the surface of a liquid when a substance in a liquid state is changing to a gaseous state



Evaporation **Boiling**