

CS 161A: Programming and Problem Solving I

Assignment 3 Algorithmic Design Document

Make a copy before you begin (File -> Make a copy). Add the Assignment # above and complete the sections below **BEFORE** you begin to code. The sections will expand as you type. When you are finished, download this document as a PDF (File -> Download -> PDF) and submit to D2L.

This document contains an interactive checklist. To mark an item as complete, click on the box (the entire list will be highlighted), then right click (the clicked box will only be highlighted), and choose the checkmark.

Planning your program before you start coding is part of the development process. In this document you will:

- ☐ Paste a screenshot of your zyBooks Challenge and Participation %
- ☐ Paste a screenshot of your assigned zyLabs completion
- ☐ Write a detailed description of your program, at least two complete sentences
- ☐ If applicable, design a sample run with test input and output
- ☐ Identify the program inputs and their data types
- ☐ Identify the program outputs and their data types
- ☐ Identify any calculations or formulas needed
- ☐ Write the algorithmic steps as pseudocode or a flowchart
- ☐ Tools for flowchart - [Draw.io](#) - [Diagrams.net](#)

1. zyBooks

Add your zyBooks screenshots for the % and assigned zyLabs completions below. Required percentages: all **assigned** zyLabs, Challenge Activity with at least 70%, and Participation Activity with at least 80%.

Challenge and Participation % screenshot:

The screenshot shows the zyBooks interface for the course 'CS 161A: Programming and Problem Solving 1'. The top navigation bar includes the zyBooks logo, the course name, and links to the catalog, help/FAQ, and the user's profile (Erin Egloff). A search bar is located below the navigation bar. The main content area displays a table of activity items under the heading 'Showing my activity'. The table has columns for 'zyLabs', 'Challenge', and 'Participation', each with a corresponding percentage and a dropdown arrow. The activity items are listed as follows:

	zyLabs	Challenge	Participation
<input type="checkbox"/> 1. CS 161A: Introduction to C++	100%	100%	100%
<input type="checkbox"/> 2. CS 161A: Variables, Assignments, & Expressi...	100%	100%	100%
<input type="checkbox"/> 3. CS 161A: Data Types & Math Functions	100%	100%	100%

The sidebar on the right contains course information, including the course title 'CS 161A: Programming and Problem Solving 1', the expiration date 'Expires Apr 14th, 2022', and a 'View my activity' section. The 'View my activity' section includes a date and time selector (Jan 27th, 2022, 11:59 pm PST) and a 'Download report' button. Below the button, it states: 'All activity from start of class until US/Pacific time will be downloaded'.

Assigned zyLabs completion screenshot:



zyBooks catalog ? Help/FAQ Erin Egloff ▾

CS 161A: Programming and Problem Solving 1 C++
Expires Apr 14th, 2022

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ZyLab3	20 / 20 pts
No due date	
■ 3.15 LAB: Phone number breakdown	10 / 10 pts
■ 3.16 LAB: Input: Mad Lib	10 / 10 pts

2. Program Description

In the box below, describe the purpose of the program. You must include a detailed description with at least two complete sentences.

Program description:

This program calculates the amount of servings and calories based on the number of Oreos. The user will input the amount of Oreos they have consumed and the program will tell them how many calories and servings are in the cookies that were eaten.

3. Sample Run

If you are designing your own program, you will start with a sample run. Imagine a user is running your program - what will they see? What inputs do you expect, and what will be the outputs from the given inputs? Choose test data you will use to test your program. Calculate and show the expected outputs. Use the sample run to test your program.

Sample run:

"This program will tell you how many calories and servings are in the amount of Oreos you have consumed."

"Enter the number of Oreos you have eaten."

Ex. input 6

"There are 3 servings in 6 Oreos."

"You have consumed 318 calories."

4. Algorithmic Design

Before you begin coding, **you must first plan out the logic** and think about what data you will use to test your program for correctness. All programmers plan before coding - this saves a lot of time and frustration! Use the steps below to identify the inputs and outputs, calculations, and steps needed to solve the problem.

Algorithmic design:

a. Identify and list all of the user input and their data types.

Number of Oreos

b. Identify and list all of the user output and their data types.

Total calories, total servings, calories/oreo, oreos/serving

c. What calculations do you need to do to transform inputs into outputs? List all formulas needed, if applicable. If there are no calculations needed, state there are no calculations for this algorithm.

of cookies * 53 calories = total calories

of cookies / 3 cookies = total servings

d. Design the logic of your program using pseudocode or flowcharts. Here is where you would use conditionals, loops or functions (if applicable) and list the steps in transforming

inputs into outputs. Walk through your logic steps with the test data from the assignment document or the sample run above.

```
DECLARE variables: number_cookies, total_calories, total_servings, calories, servings

DISPLAY "This program will tell you how many calories and servings you have consumed,
based on the number of Oreos eaten."

DISPLAY "Enter the number of Oreos consumed: "

INPUT number_cookies

DISPLAY "You have consumed " total_calories (number_cookies) " calories and
approximately " total_servings (number_cookies) " servings."

FUNCTION int total_calories (int number_cookies)
    SET number_cookies * calories
    RETURN total_calories
END FUNCTION

FUNCTION int total_servings (int number_cookies)
    SET number_cookies / servings
    RETURN total_servings
END FUNCTION
```

5. Pseudocode Syntax

Think about each step in your algorithm as an action and use the verbs below:

To do this:	Use this verb:	Example:
Create a variable	DECLARE	DECLARE integer num_dogs
Print to the console window	DISPLAY	DISPLAY "Hello!"
Read input from the user into a variable	INPUT	INPUT num_dogs
Update the contents of a variable	SET	SET num_dogs = num_dogs + 1

Conditionals		
Use a single alternative conditional	<pre>IF <i>condition</i> THEN <i>statement</i> <i>statement</i> END IF</pre>	<pre>IF num_dogs > 10 THEN DISPLAY "That is a lot of dogs!" END IF</pre>
Use a dual alternative conditional	<pre>IF <i>condition</i> THEN <i>statement</i> <i>statement</i> ELSE <i>statement</i> <i>statement</i> END IF</pre>	<pre>IF num_dogs > 10 THEN DISPLAY "You have more than 10 dogs!" ELSE DISPLAY "You have ten or fewer dogs!" END IF</pre>
Use a switch/case statement	<pre>SELECT <i>variable or expression</i> CASE <i>value_1</i>: <i>statement</i> <i>statement</i> CASE <i>value_2</i>: <i>statement</i> <i>statement</i> CASE <i>value_2</i>: <i>statement</i> <i>statement</i> DEFAULT: <i>statement</i> <i>statement</i> END SELECT</pre>	<pre>SELECT num_dogs CASE 0: DISPLAY "No dogs!" CASE 1: DISPLAY "One dog.." CASE 2: DISPLAY "Two dogs.." CASE 3: DISPLAY "Three dogs.." DEFAULT: DISPLAY "Lots of dogs!" END SELECT</pre>
Loops		
Loop while a condition is true - the loop body will execute 0 or more times.	<pre>WHILE <i>condition</i> <i>statement</i> <i>statement</i> END WHILE</pre>	<pre>SET num_dogs = 1 WHILE num_dogs < 10 DISPLAY num_dogs, " dogs!" SET num_dogs = num_dogs + 1 END WHILE</pre>
Loop while a condition is true - the loop body will execute 1 or more times.	<pre>DO <i>statement</i> <i>statement</i> WHILE <i>condition</i></pre>	<pre>SET num_dogs = 1 DO DISPLAY num_dogs, " dogs!" SET num_dogs = num_dogs + 1 WHILE num_dogs < 10</pre>
Loop a specific number of times.	<pre>FOR <i>counter</i> = <i>start</i> TO <i>end</i> <i>statement</i> <i>statement</i> END FOR</pre>	<pre>FOR count = 1 TO 10 DISPLAY num_dogs, " dogs!" END FOR</pre>
Functions		
Create a function	<pre>FUNCTION <i>return_type</i> <i>name (parameters)</i> <i>statement</i></pre>	<pre>FUNCTION Integer add(Integer num1, Integer num2)</pre>

	<i>statement</i> END FUNCTION	DECLARE Integer sum SET sum = num1 + num2 RETURN sum END FUNCTION
Call a function	CALL <i>function_name</i>	CALL add(2, 3)
Return data from a function	RETURN <i>value</i>	RETURN 2 + 3