Motivation

- Most of the things we will study will *not refer to a* specific programming language.
- Things discussed during these classes can be applied when working in almost any programming language.

Pseudocode

Pseudocode

an artificial and informal language
"text-based" detail (algorithmic) design tool
helps programmers develop algorithms

- *standard* pseudocode statements (only for this course:)
- not standard pseudocode statements
 - @ notations for pseudocode not standard statement
 - ex.: @ read the array x of length n

Specifications of subalgorithms

Subalg. name(f.p.l.)

Description: ...

Data: ... Prec.: ...

Rez.: ... Post.: ...

or

Subalg. name(f.p.l.)

Prec.: ...

Post.: ...

short

Specifications of subalgorithm

Function fun

Description: ...

Data: ... Prec.: ...

Rez.: funcname = ...

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Pseudocode standard statements

if cond then

. . .

else

. . .

endif

while *cond* do

• • •

endwhile

for $count \leftarrow iv$, fv [, step] do ...

repeat

endfor

. . .

until cond

read lista_elem
print/write lista_expr

• • •

assignment operator:

```
:= or ←
```

comments

- // one line comment
- /* more
 than
 one line comment

*/

DS specification

What (most) programming languages offer?
 languages provide basic data types

Convention:

We suppose that we have the next data types:

- Integer
- Real
- Boolean
- Char
- String

DS specification – notation conventions

Progr. languages provide data structure builders

Convention:

We suppose that we have

```
    → static one-dimensional array

            array[firstindexvalue .. lastindexvalue] of TElement
            x:array[fi..li] of TE means: x<sub>fi</sub>,...,x<sub>li</sub>
            → tuple
```

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Example:

```
    Vector = Record
        n: Integer
        els: array[1..10] of TElement
        end
```

More notation conventions

• pointers:

p: ^DT declaration of a pointer pto a data type DT

p: ↑DT

[p] access to value pointed by pointer p

Conventions: special note on pointers

Mechanism for working with pointers and dynamic variable

```
Pointer :
```

domain of values: {valid variable addresses} ∪ {NIL}

special value: NIL or NULL – no valid addresses

- pointer type specification: Ex: p:^Integer
- dynamic variable allocation Ex: new(p)

new(p[20])

- dynamic variable deallocation Ex.: *free*(**p**)
- value pointed by a pointer Ex.: [p

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