Pseudocode Guidelines

The class pseudocode will be presented as a text-friendly numbered list. It will contain all elements of the procedural and object-oriented programming paradigms; however, it eliminates data abstraction, modularity, and error handling. In general, the pseudocode conventions are

- Every statement represents a simple operation and is numbered.
- Indentation will indicate a block structure (body statements). Each block structure begins its numbering from 1. Once a block structure is exited, the numbering continues from where it was before entering the block structure.
- The assignment operator is <-
- The arithmetic operators are the standard operators (+, -, *, /, %).
- The logical operators are and, or, and not.
- \bullet The relational operators are =, !, <, >, <=, >=.
- The selection statement syntaxes are
 - 1. if condition, then body
 - 2. if condition, then body else body
 - 3. if condition, then body elif condition, then body

where syntax 3 can contain multiple elif statements and can end with a else statement.

- The loop statement syntaxes are
 - 1. while condition, do body
 - 2. for initialization to end by step, do body
 - 3. foreach variable in sequence, do body

where syntax 2 can omit the by clause which means steps are 1.

- $\bullet\,$ Variables are local. They are global if they begin with an underscore.
- Arrays can access their elements with the subscript operator ([]) as expected with indices ranging from [0,n) where n is the size of the array. Additionally, arrays have the attribute length that is accessed with the dot operator (.) as follows

Example:

- A.length provides the size of the array A
- Objects contain both fields and methods, which are accessed using the dot operator. They behave as pointers; that is, assigning an object to another makes the objects aliases. Likewise, an object can be assigned nil.
- All function parameters are passed by value, except for arrays and objects.