



Basic Program Structure Part A: Flowchart and Pseudo-code

Lesson Objectives



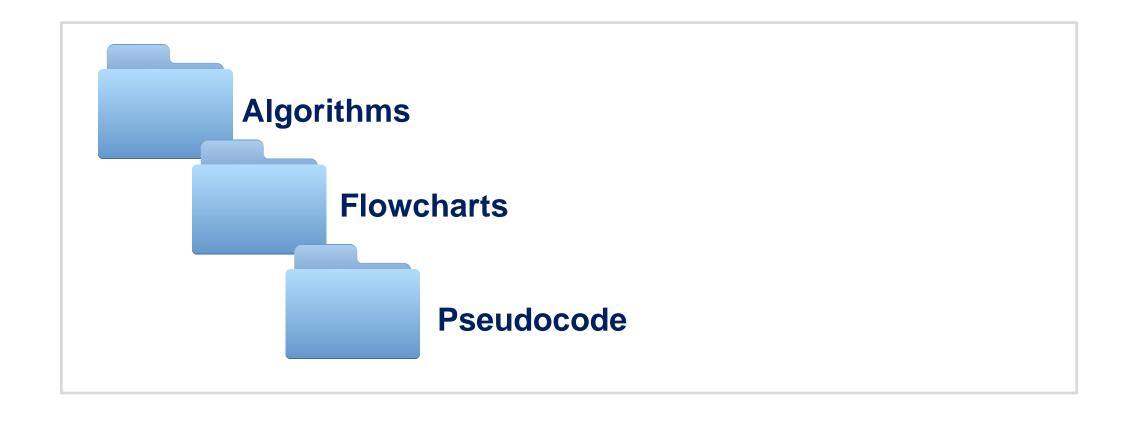


At the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

- Define what an algorithm is
- Express an algorithm using
 - Flowcharts
 - Pseudo-code
- Formulate a simple problem
- Express the solution(s) of a problem in such a way that a computer—human or machine—can effectively carry out

Topic Outline





Scenario 1: Finding the Nearer Coffee Shop



Algorithms



Algorithms are basically sequential (step-by-step).



Scenario 1: Finding the Nearer Coffee Shop

Calculate the distances to locations

Find the nearer location

Algorithms (Cont'd)



- When you formulate a method/ procedure for solving a problem, it has to be computable.
- Such a procedure is called Algorithm.

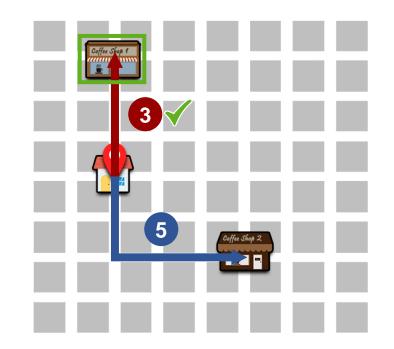
Scenario 1: Finding the Nearer Coffee Shop

Find the distance to location 1

Calculate the distances to locations

Find the distance to location 2

Find the nearer location
Select the nearer one based on comparison result



Algorithms (Cont'd)





How to construct an Algorithm?

General Notes:

- No strict rules
- Uses informal language combination of English and keywords

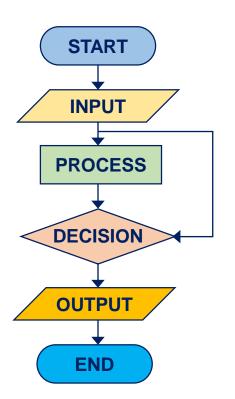
Common Keywords	Other Keywords
IF, ELSE, WHILE	READ, PRINT, INITIALIZE, COMPUTE, ADD, SUBTRACT

Usually starts an operation sentence with a verb (description should be concise and precise)

Flowcharts



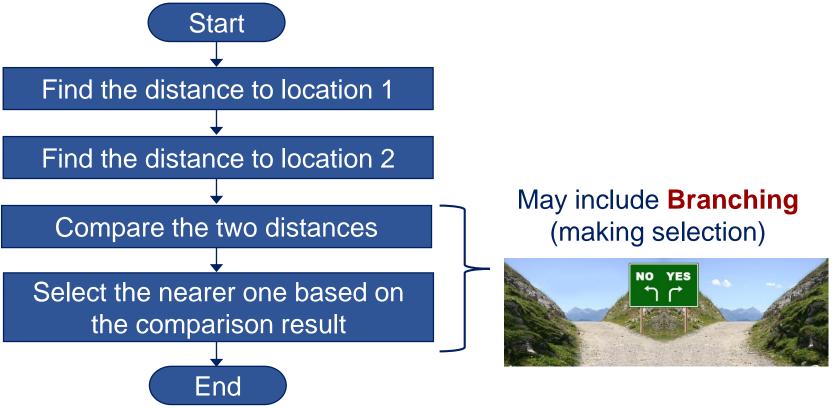
Flowchart: a representation of an algorithm using diagram for effective visualization

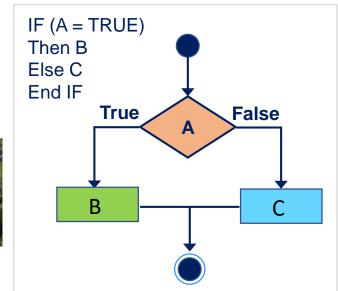


Name	Symbol	Use in Flowchart
Oval		Denotes the beginning or end of a program
Flow line		Denotes the direction of logic flow in a program
Parallelogram		Denotes either an input operation (e.g., INPUT or an output operation (e.g. PRINT)
Rectangle		Denotes a process to be carried our (e.g. an addition)
Diamond		Denotes a decision or branch to be made; the program should continue along one of two routes

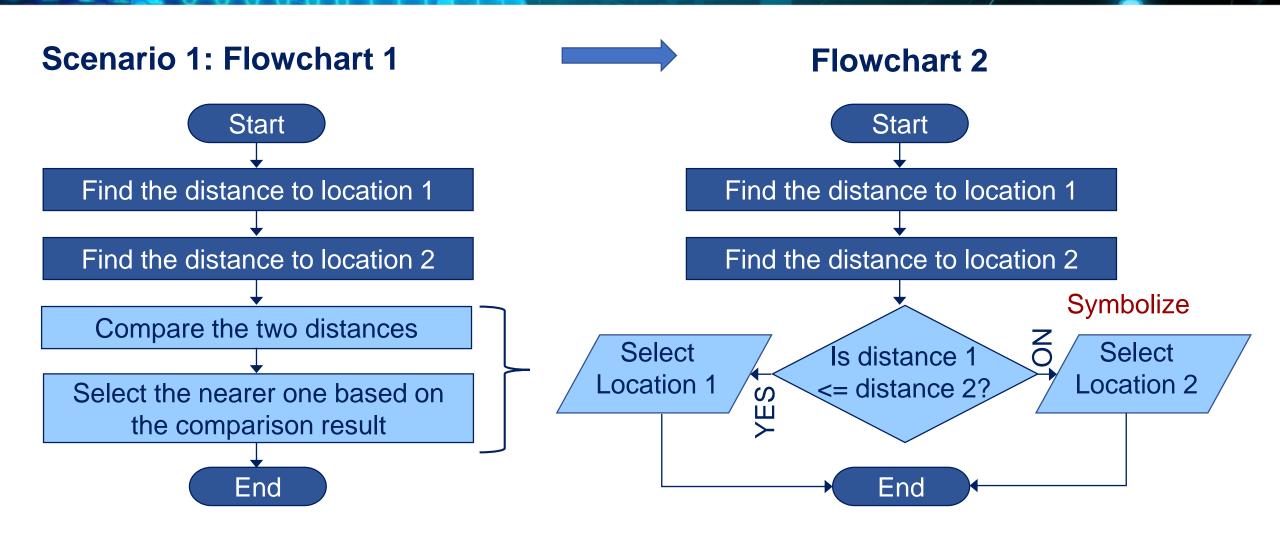


Scenario 1: Flowchart 1





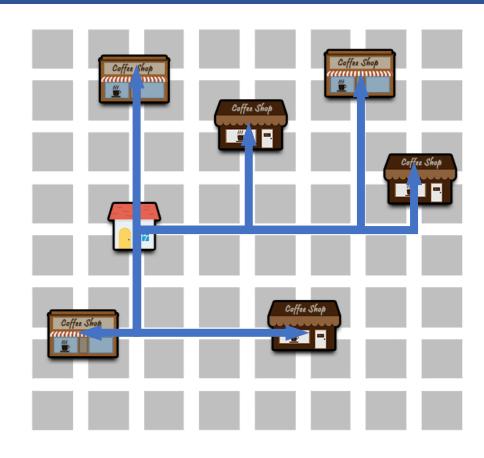








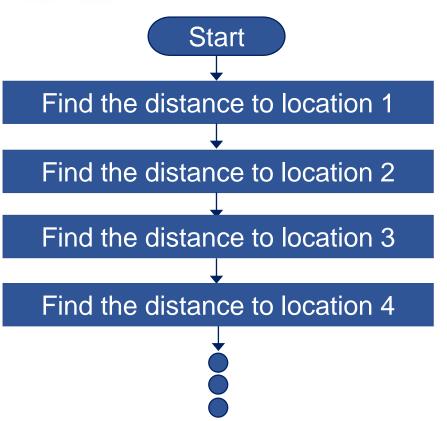
What if there were many coffee shops?





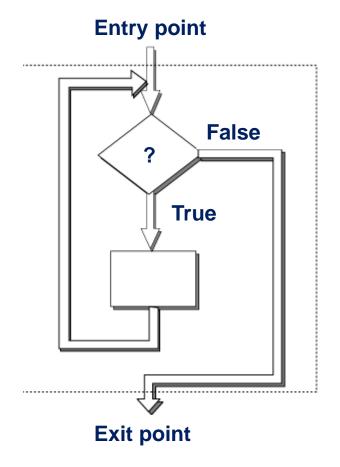


What if there were many coffee shops?



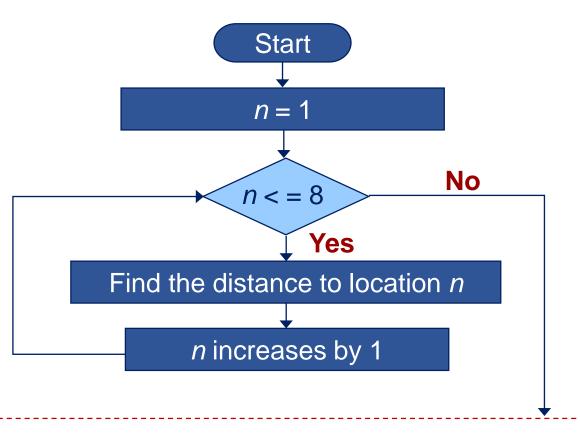


May include
Looping
(repeating
certain
operations)





May include
Looping
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operations)



Find nearest location

Data Structure (Ch. 4); Function (Ch. 5 & 6); Algorithm (Ch.7)

More on this later..

Pseudocode



Pseudocode: pronounced as /ˈs(j)uːdəʊˌkəʊd/ 📢 🗦

- IDEA: directly uses informal English to describe an algorithm step by step with one step per line
- Uses the structural conventions of a normal programming language
 - but is intended for human reading rather than machine reading

Pseudocode (Cont'd)





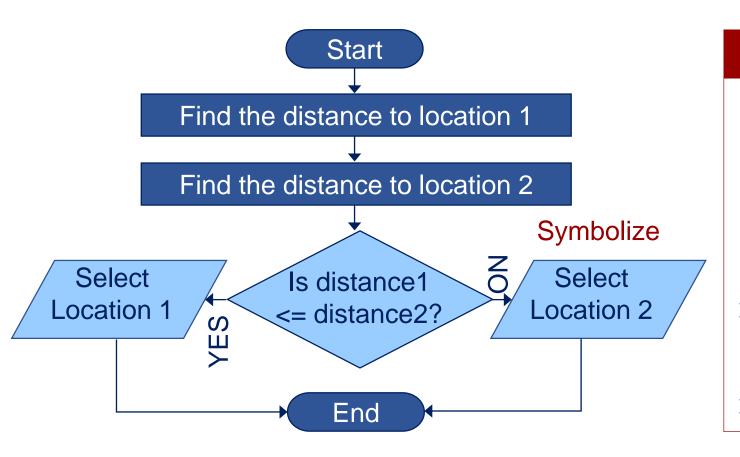
Guidelines

- Write one statement per line only
- Capitalize the keywords
- Indent to show hierarchy
- End multi-line structures
- Keep statements programming-language independent

Flowchart vs Pseudocode



Flowchart



Pseudocode

FIND the distance to location 1

FIND the distance to location 2

IF distance1 < = distance2</pre>

SELECT Location 1

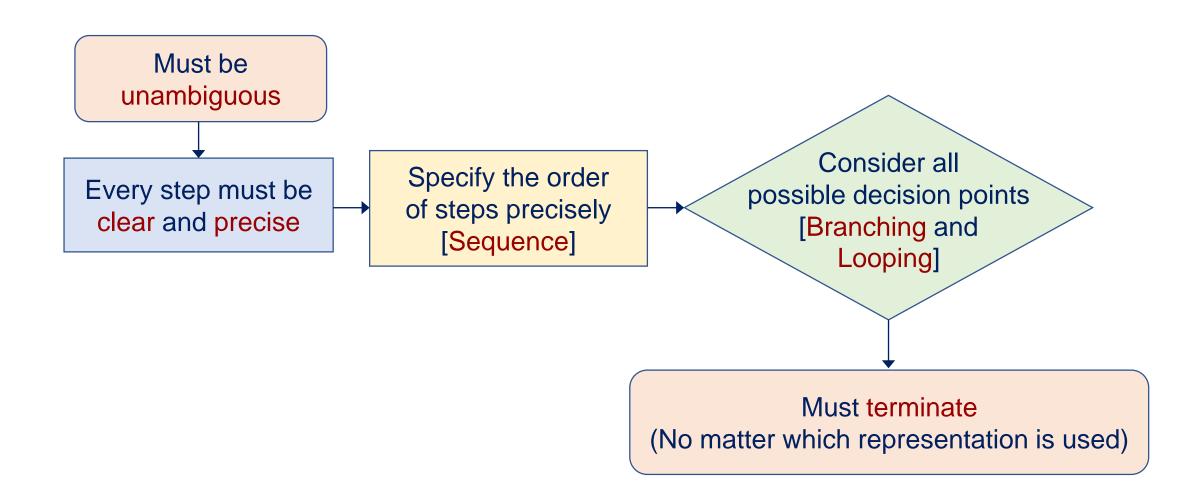
ELSE

SELECT Location 2

END IF

Summary: Expressing an Algorithm





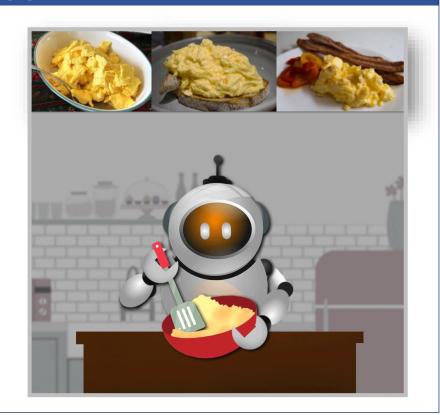
Scenario 2





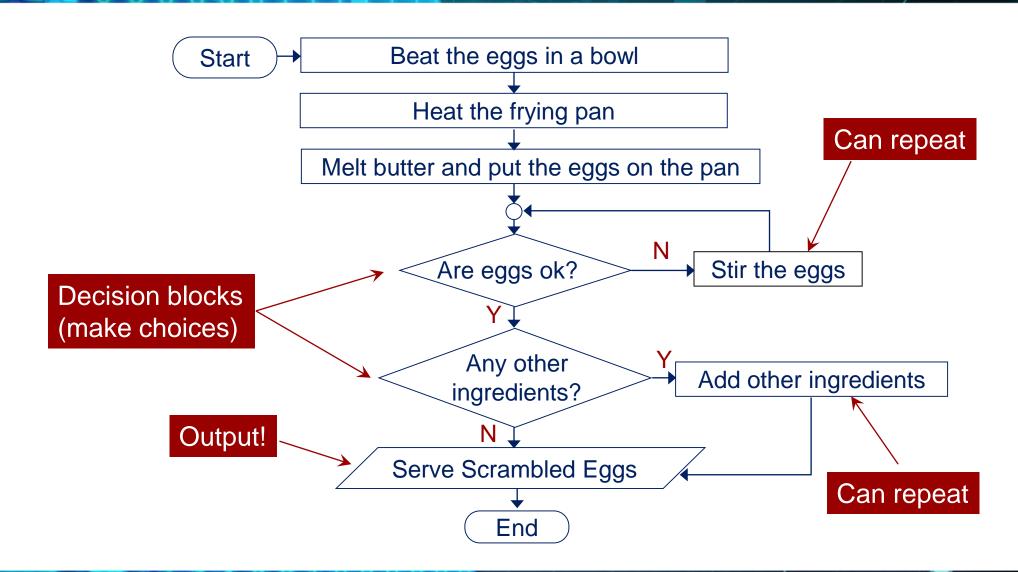
Making Scrambled Eggs

- Beat the eggs for 20 to 35 seconds in a bowl
- 2. Heat a frying pan over a medium-low heat
- 3. Melt some butter in the frying pan
- 4. Cook eggs on the pan and stir eggs while cooking
- 5. Add other ingredients
- 6. Serve the scrambled eggs



Scenario 2 (Making Scrambled Eggs): Flowchart





Scenario 2 (Making Scrambled Eggs): Pseudocode



```
BEAT the eggs for 20 to 35 seconds in a bowl
HEAT a frying pan over a medium-low heat
MELT some butter in the frying pan and PUT eggs on pan
WHILE eggs not okay
  STIR eggs while cooking
END WHILE
  any ingredients
  Add other ingredients
END IF
SERVE the scrambled eggs
```

Quick Check





Quick Check: Answer







References for Images



Placeholder

Knowledge Check Questions

