

Review

Program Design

- IPO
 - Input-process-output design
 - Separate each component from each other

1) Identify the input

2) Identify the output

Program Syntax

- Sequential
 - Work in order
 - Step-by-step execution
- Decision
 - Choose between alternatives based on a condition.
- Repetition
 - Repeat a set of statement based on a condition.
 - We use this when the solution involves with range.

Everything seems easy, right?

How to design a program

1) Analyze the problem

- Understand the problem description
- Search on the internet, read book, or ask some one.

2) Trial-and-Error Method

1. Start from a small problem where you can clearly see the structure of the problem
2. Develop a solution based on what you know
3. Apply the solution

3) Extend the solution to a bigger problem

4) If 3) does not solve the problem, go back to 2)/

Case study

Receive a non-negative integer and calculate the factorial.

Analyze

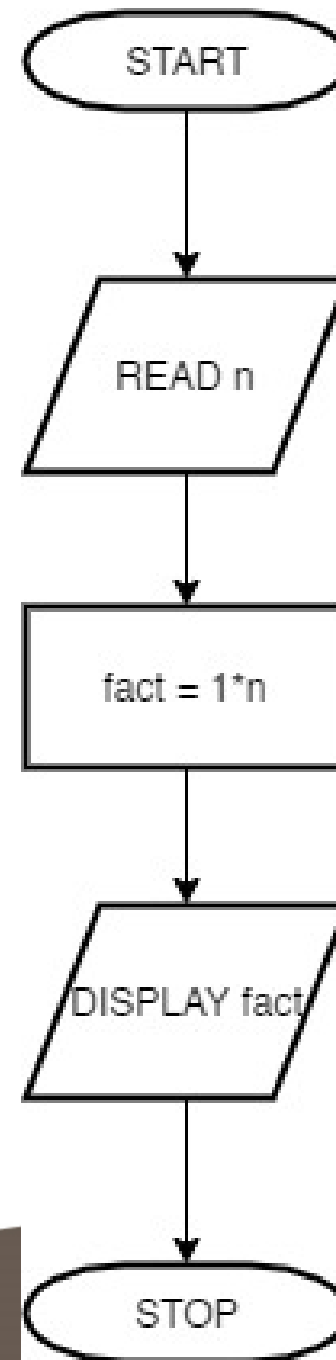
- A factorial of a number is the multiplication of all number from 1 of the to the number.

Everyone knows about this !!!!!

Solution #0 - Flow chart

- Multiply the 1 and the number.

$$n! = 1 \times n$$

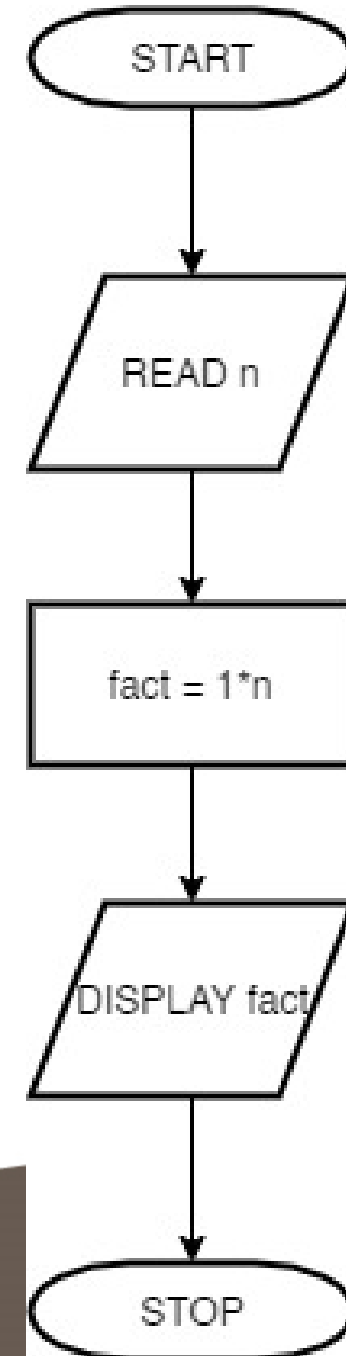


num : 2; We know that $2! = 2$

- Apply the solution to 2

$$\begin{aligned}n! &= 1 \times n \\ &= 1 \times 2 \\ &= 2\end{aligned}$$

Wow, it is correct!!!



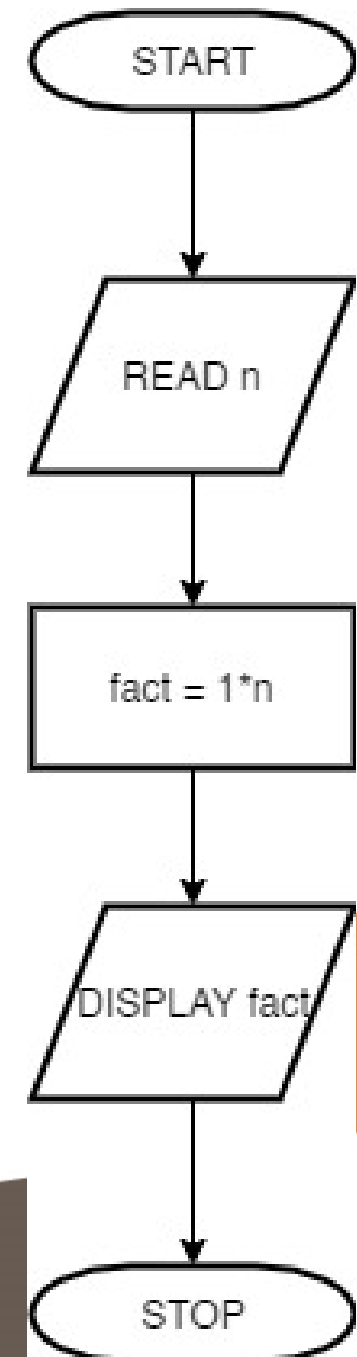
num : 7; We know that $7! = 5040$

- Apply the solution to 2

$$\begin{aligned}n! &= 1 \times n \\ &= 1 \times 7 \\ &= 7\end{aligned}$$

It is wrong !!!
This solution is failed.

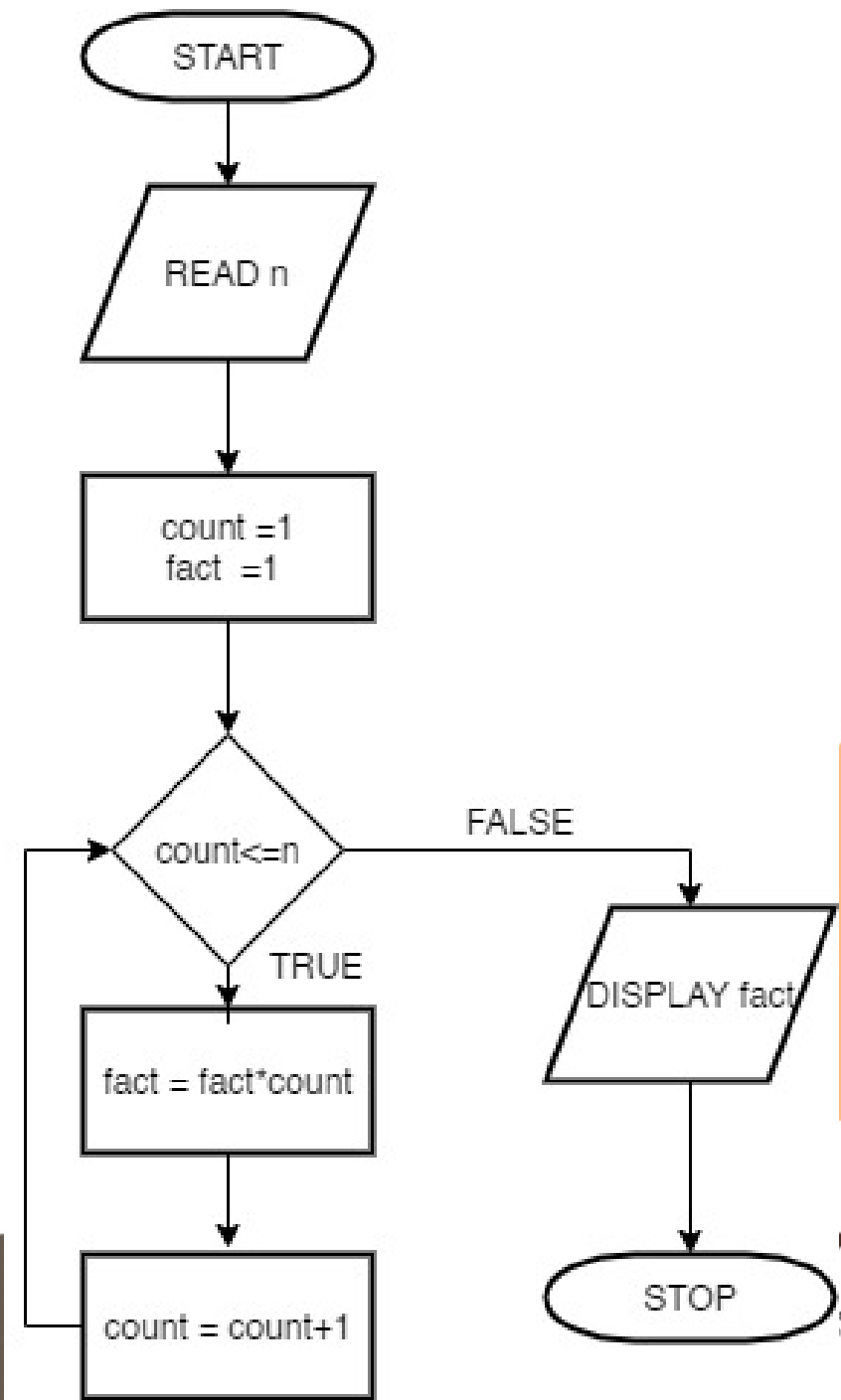
Hint: it has range. So, the repetition structure must be included.



Solution #1 - Flow chart

- Multiply the 1, 2, 3,... to the number.

$$n! = 1 \times 2 \times 3 \times \cdots \times n$$



A more complex problem

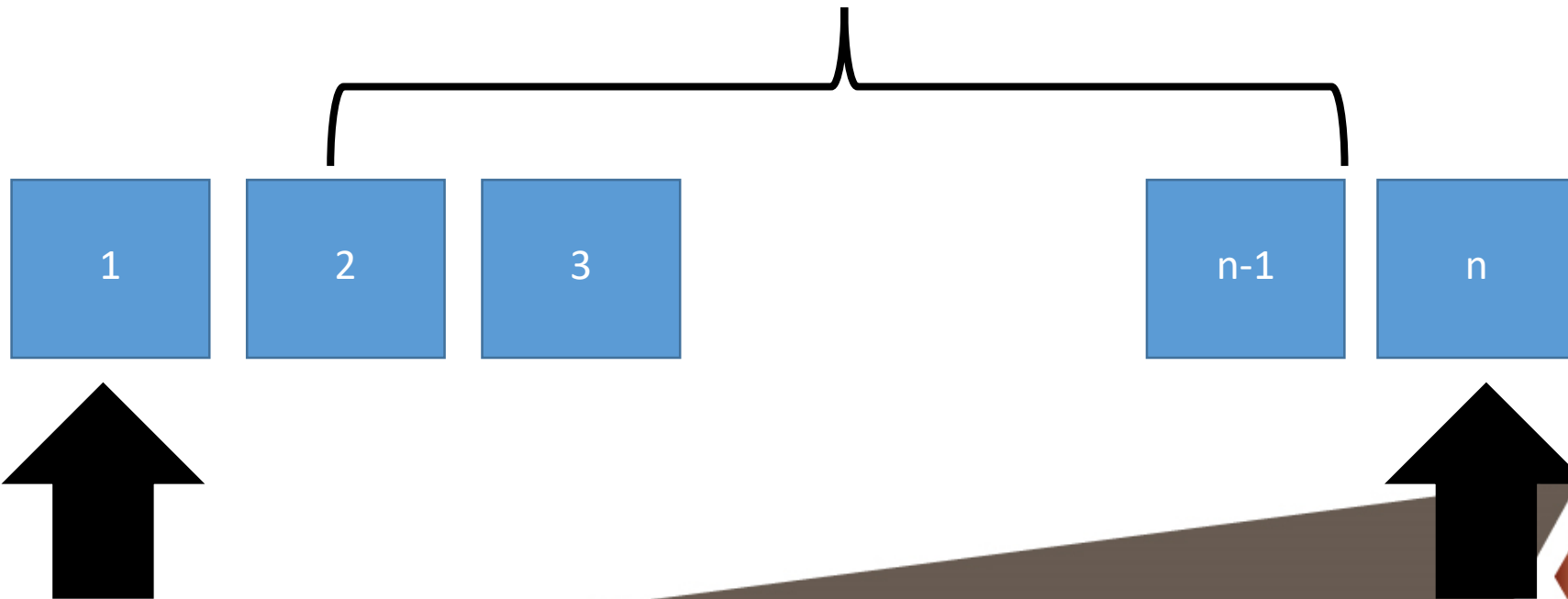
Case study

Receive a non-negative integer and identify if the number is prime number or not.

Analyze

- A prime number is divisible by the 1 and the number itself.

Nothing in this list can divide the number.



The prime number is divisible by 1.

The prime number is divisible by n.

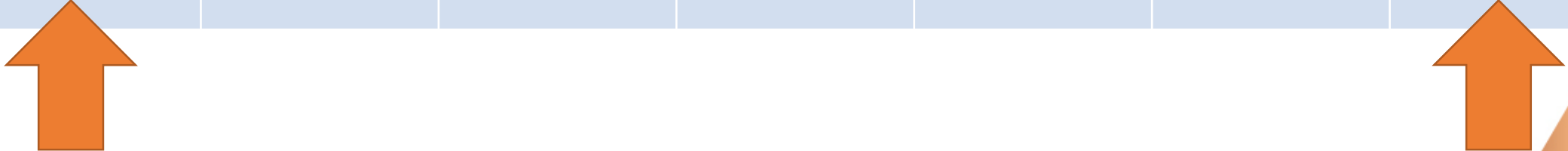
Solution #0 - Flow chart

- Check from the 1 to the number and count the dividable number. If the number of dividable number is 2, it is prime number.
- Range : Loop !!!!!!!!!!!
- Check if the number is divisible by a number, or not.
 - Decision structure !!!!!!!!!!!

Flowchart

num : 7

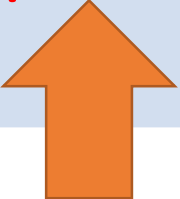

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Can divide 7.	Cannot divide 7.	Cannot divide 7.	Cannot divide 7.	Cannot divide 7.	Cannot divide 7.	Can divide 7.



There are 2 numbers that can divide 7.

7 is prime number!!!

num : 8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Can divide 8. 	Can divide 8.	Cannot divide 8.	Can divide 8.	Cannot divide 8.	Cannot divide 8.	Cannot divide 8.	Can divide 8. 

There are 4 numbers that can divide 8.

8 is not a prime number!!!

Solution #1 - Flow chart

- Check from the 2 to the number-1 and count the dividable number. If the number of dividable number is 0, it is prime number.
- Range : Loop !!!!!!!!!!!
- Check if the number is divisible by a number, or not.
 - Decision structure !!!!!!!!!!!

num : 7

2	3	4	5	6
Cannot divide 7.	Cannot divide 7.	Cannot divide 7.	Cannot divide 7.	Cannot divide 7.

There are 0 numbers that can divide 7.

7 is prime number!!!

num : 8

2	3	4	5	6	7
Can divide 8.	Cannot divide 8.	Can divide 8.	Cannot divide 8.	Cannot divide 8.	Cannot divide 8.

There are 2 numbers that can divide 8.

8 is not a prime number!!!

Case study

- A special variable stores many value in a single variable.

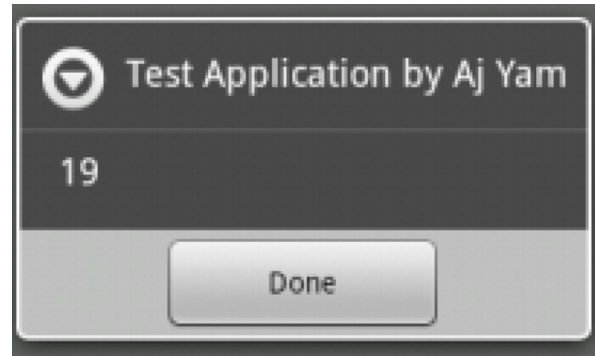
Value	11	19	14	12	11	...	100
Variable	a[0]	a[1]	a[2]	a[3]	a[4]	...	a[n]



Example

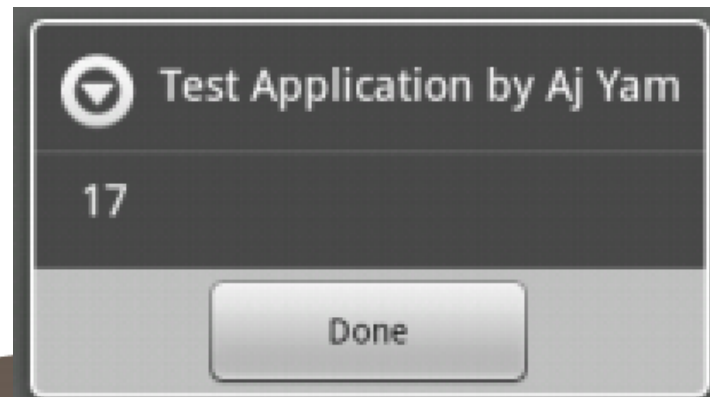
Value	11	19	14	12	17	...	100
Variable	a[0]	a[1]	a[2]	a[3]	a[4]	...	a[n]

DISPLAY a[2]



$i = 4$

DISPLAY a[i]



Case study

Find the maximum number from the following list.

Value	11	14	100	12	11
Variable	a[0]	a[1]	a[2]	a[3]	a[4]

Analyze

- 1) Set the max variable to the first number
- 2) Check each element of the variable. (Range !!!)
 - 2.1) If the current element is larger than max variable, set the max to the variable.

Case Study

3 classrooms has a list of test results (1 = pass, 2 = fail) of the whole class. Write a program that analyzes the results. If more than 80 percent of the class, that class will receive a reward. Develop a program for the task.

Student 1 : 1

Student 2 : 1

Student 3 : 1

Student 4 : 1

Student 5 : 1

Student 6 : 1

Class 1

Student 1 : 1

Student 2 : 0

Student 3 : 1

Student 4 : 0

Student 5 : 1

Student 6 : 0

Class 2

Student 1 : 0

Student 2 : 1

Student 3 : 0

Student 4 : 1

Student 5 : 0

Student 6 : 1

Class 3

Student 1 : 1

Student 2 : 1

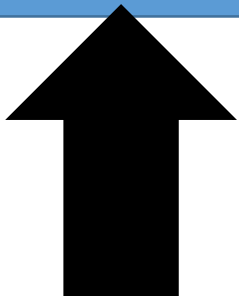
Student 3 : 1

Student 4 : 1

Student 5 : 1

Student 6 : 1

Class 1



Student 1 : 1

Student 2 : 0

Student 3 : 1

Student 4 : 0

Student 5 : 1

Student 6 : 0

Class 2

Student 1 : 0

Student 2 : 1

Student 3 : 0

Student 4 : 1

Student 5 : 0

Student 6 : 1

Class 3



Student 1 : 1

Student 2 : 1

Student 3 : 1

Student 4 : 1

Student 5 : 1

Student 6 : 1

Class 1

Student 1 : 1

Student 2 : 0

Student 3 : 1

Student 4 : 0

Student 5 : 1

Student 6 : 0

Class 2

Student 1 : 0

Student 2 : 1

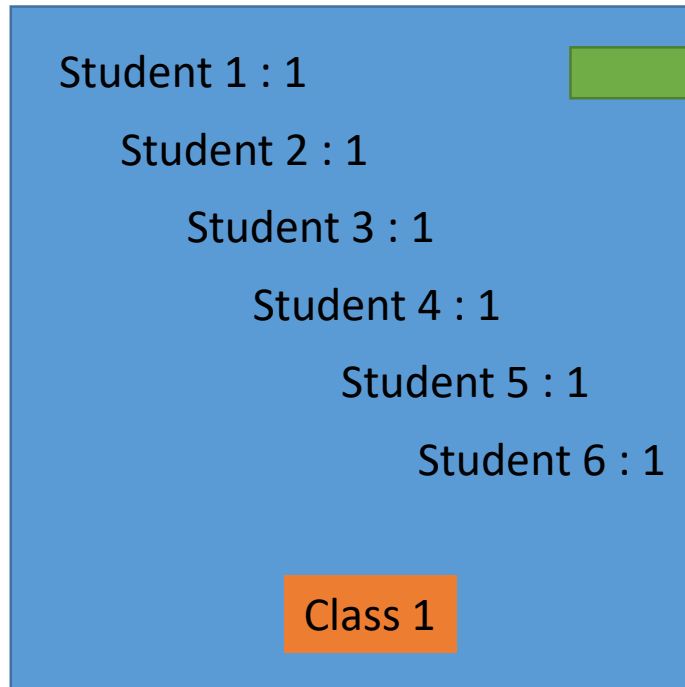
Student 3 : 0

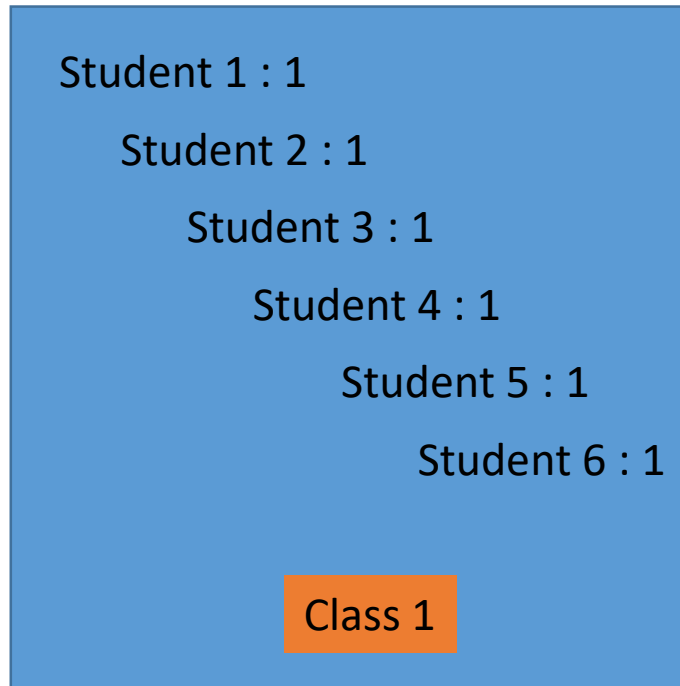
Student 4 : 1

Student 5 : 0

Student 6 : 1

Class 3





Analyze

- Black-arrowed loop
- Green-arrowed loop
 - Inside the black-arrowed loop

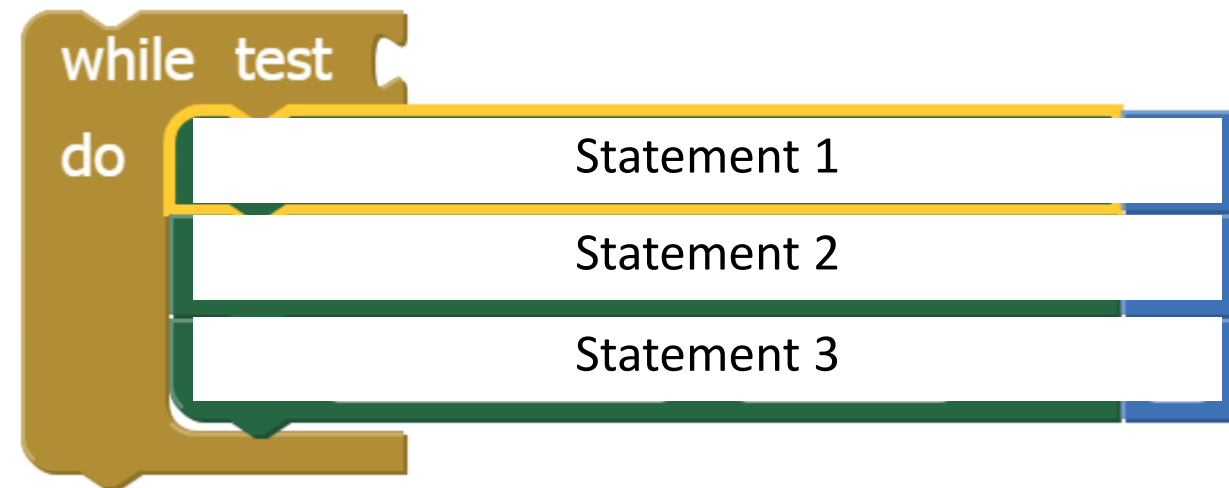
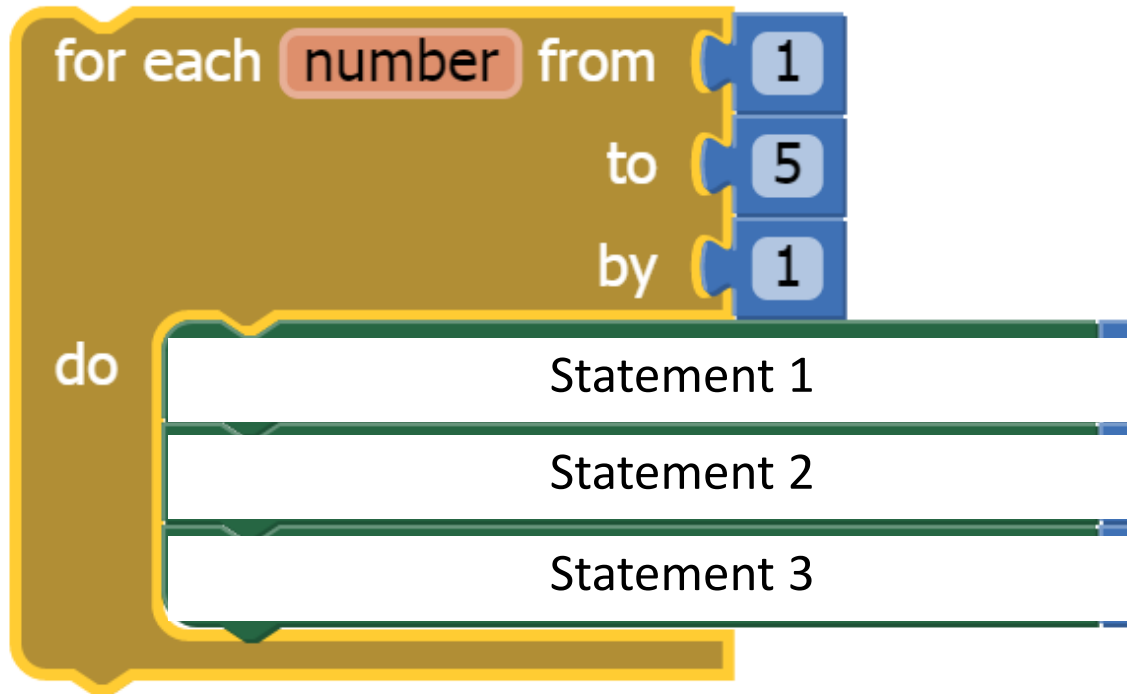
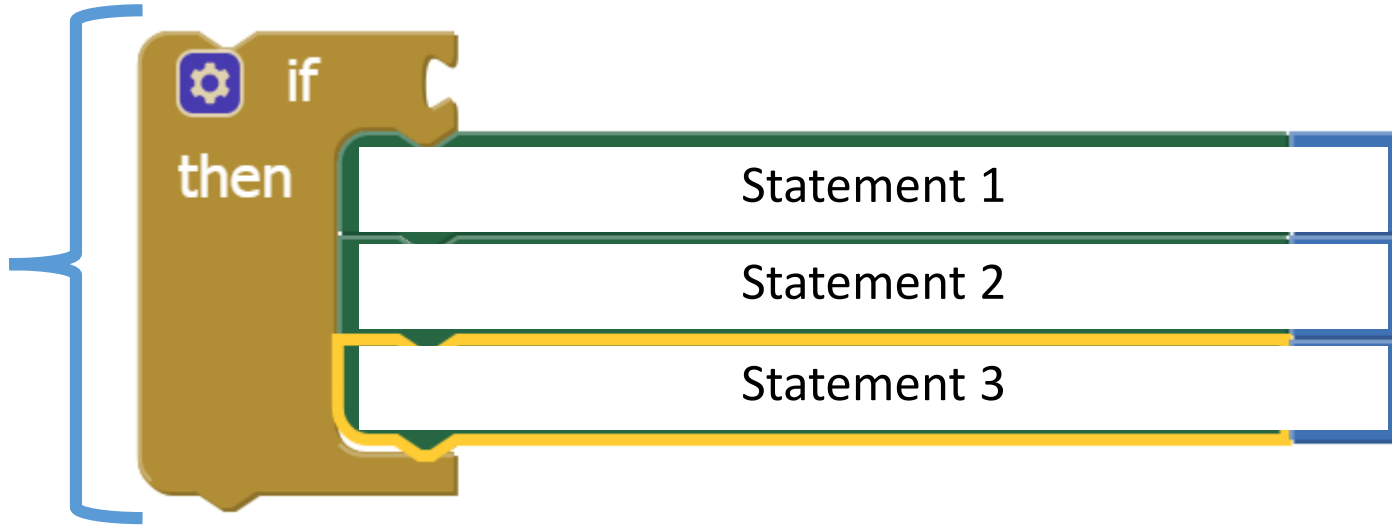
Draw a flowchart

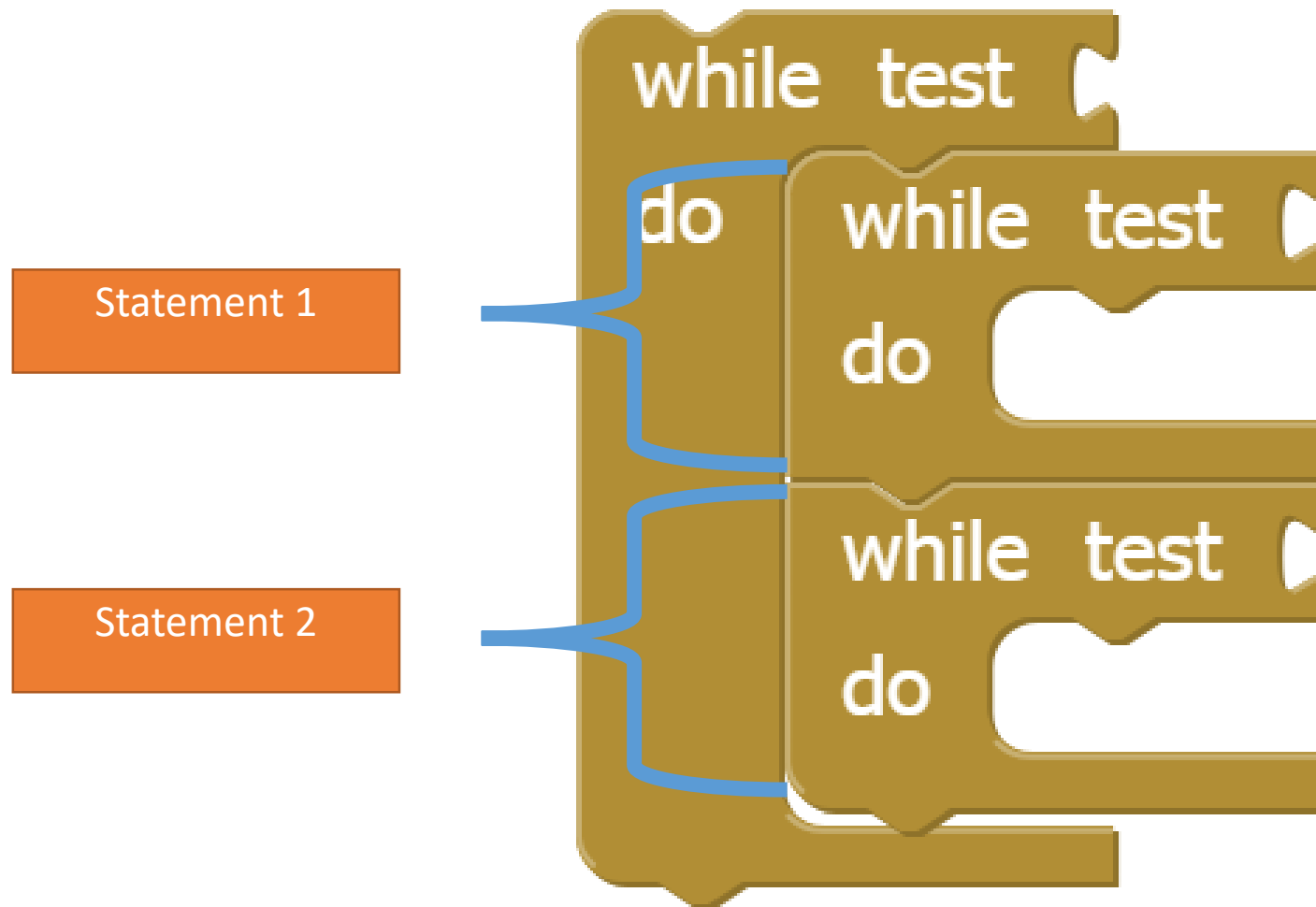
Nested Structure

Nested Structure

- The nested structure is a concept in programming language that allows a control structure to be embedded in other structure.
- The selection structure and the repetition structure are considered to be a single statement.
- Remark: The token of processing will only move to the next statement when the current statement is complete.

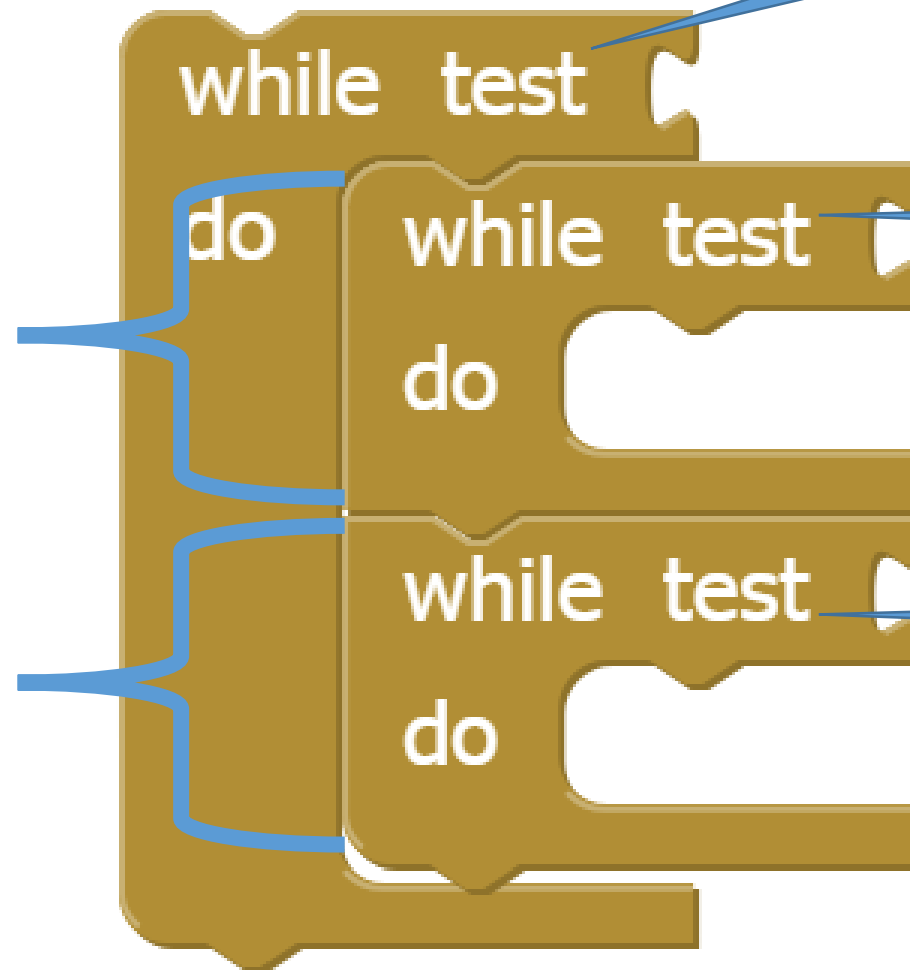
Statement





One round of outer loop is a completion of the inner loop.

Statement 1

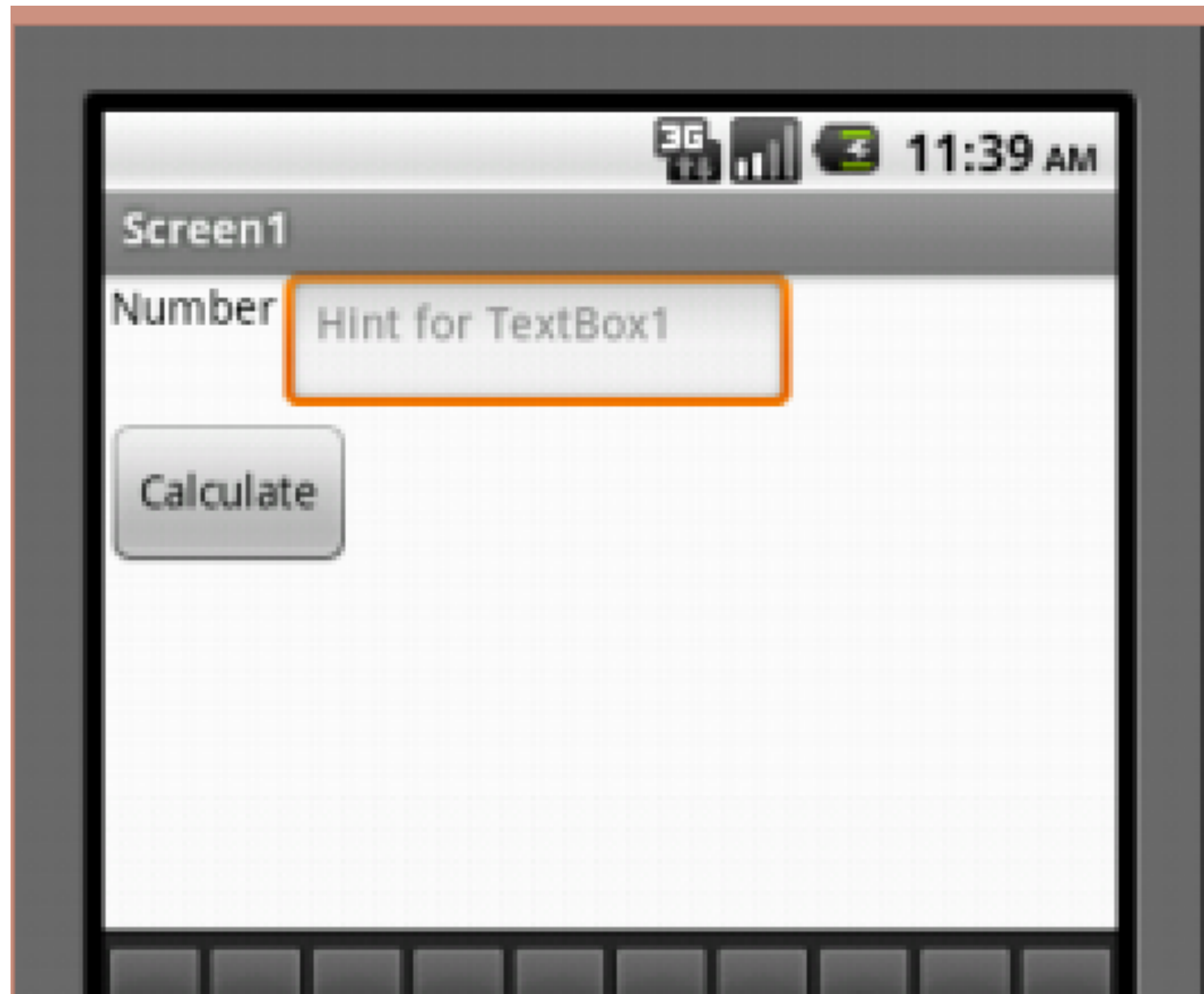


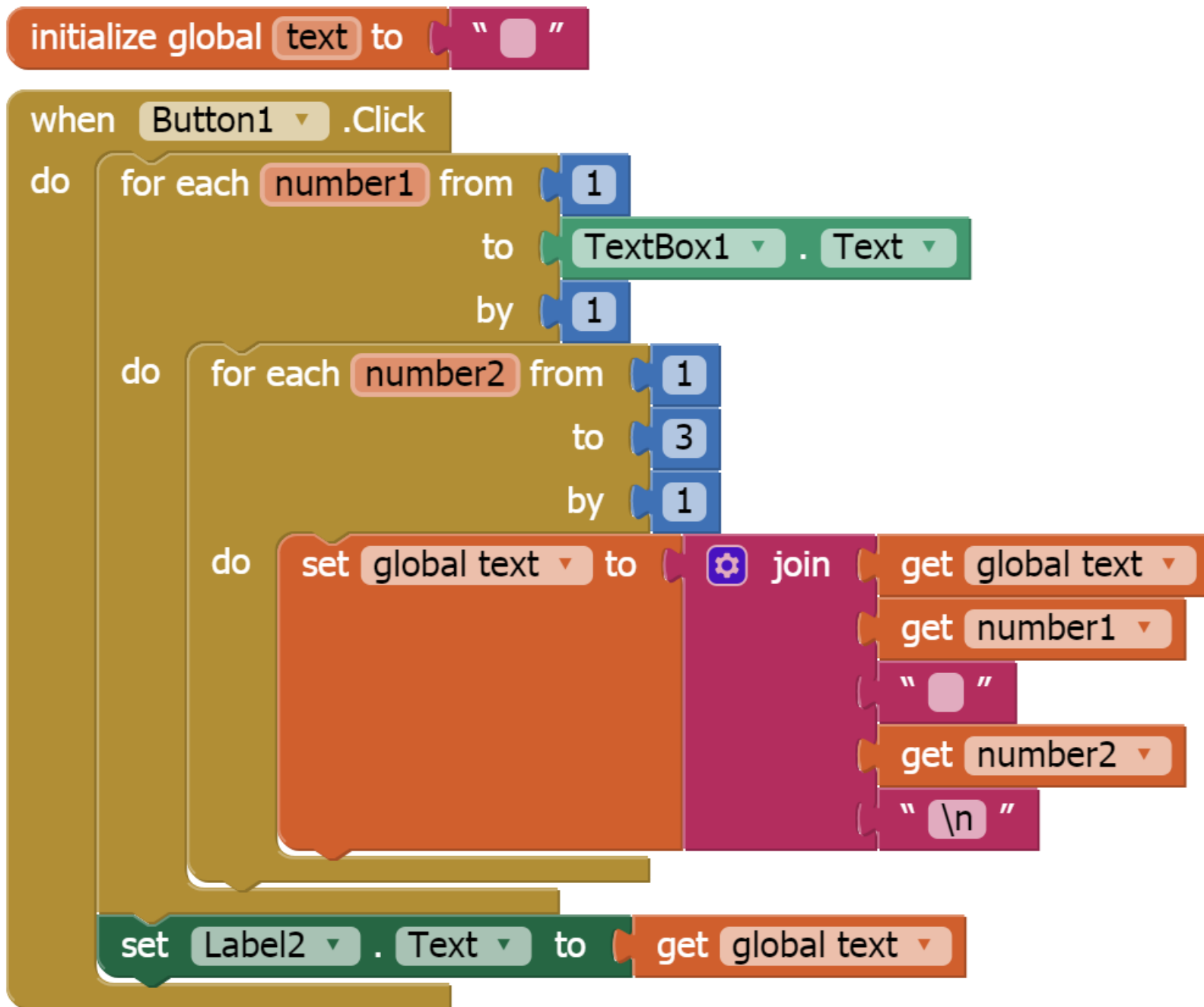
One round

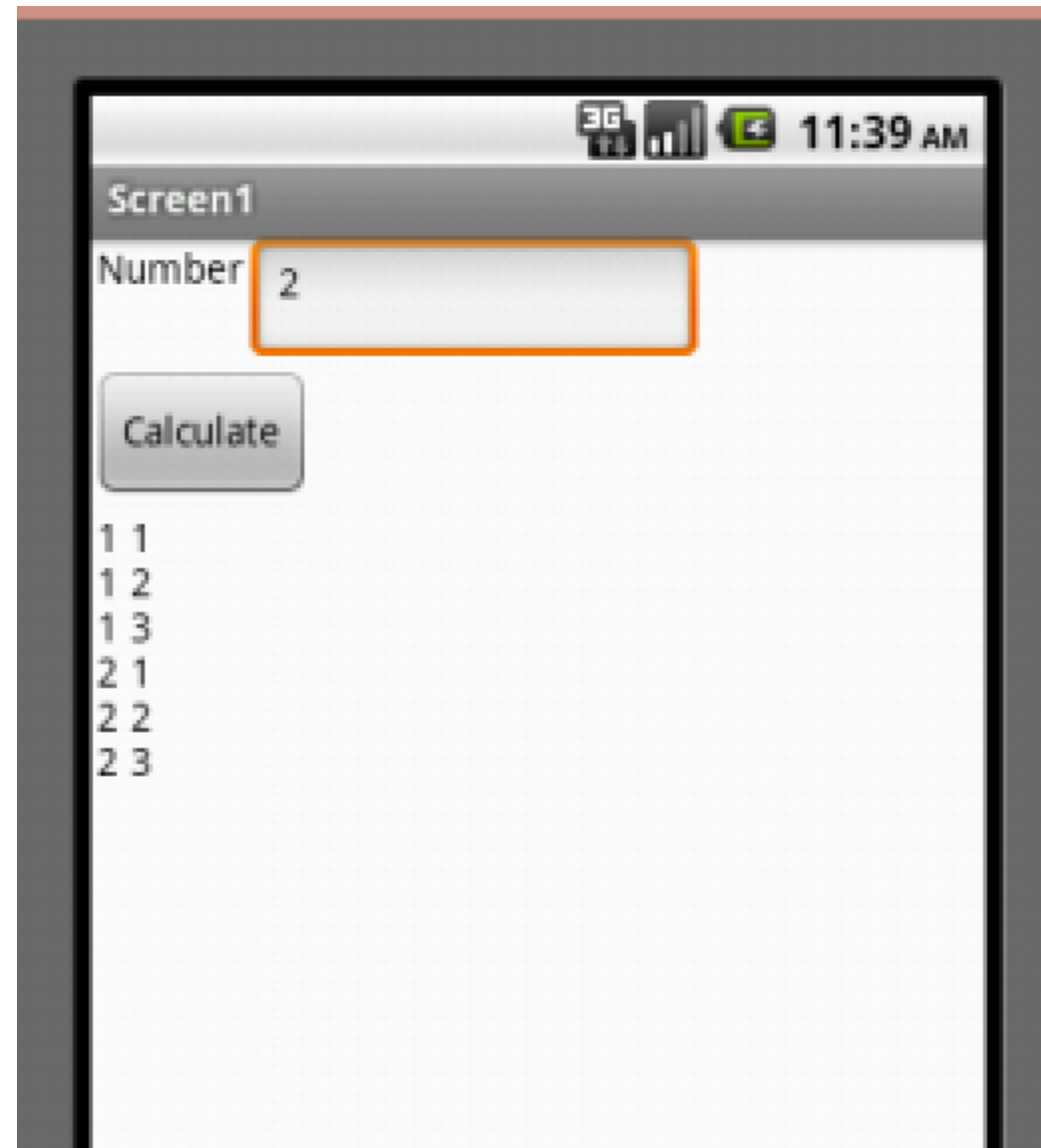
Complete the loop

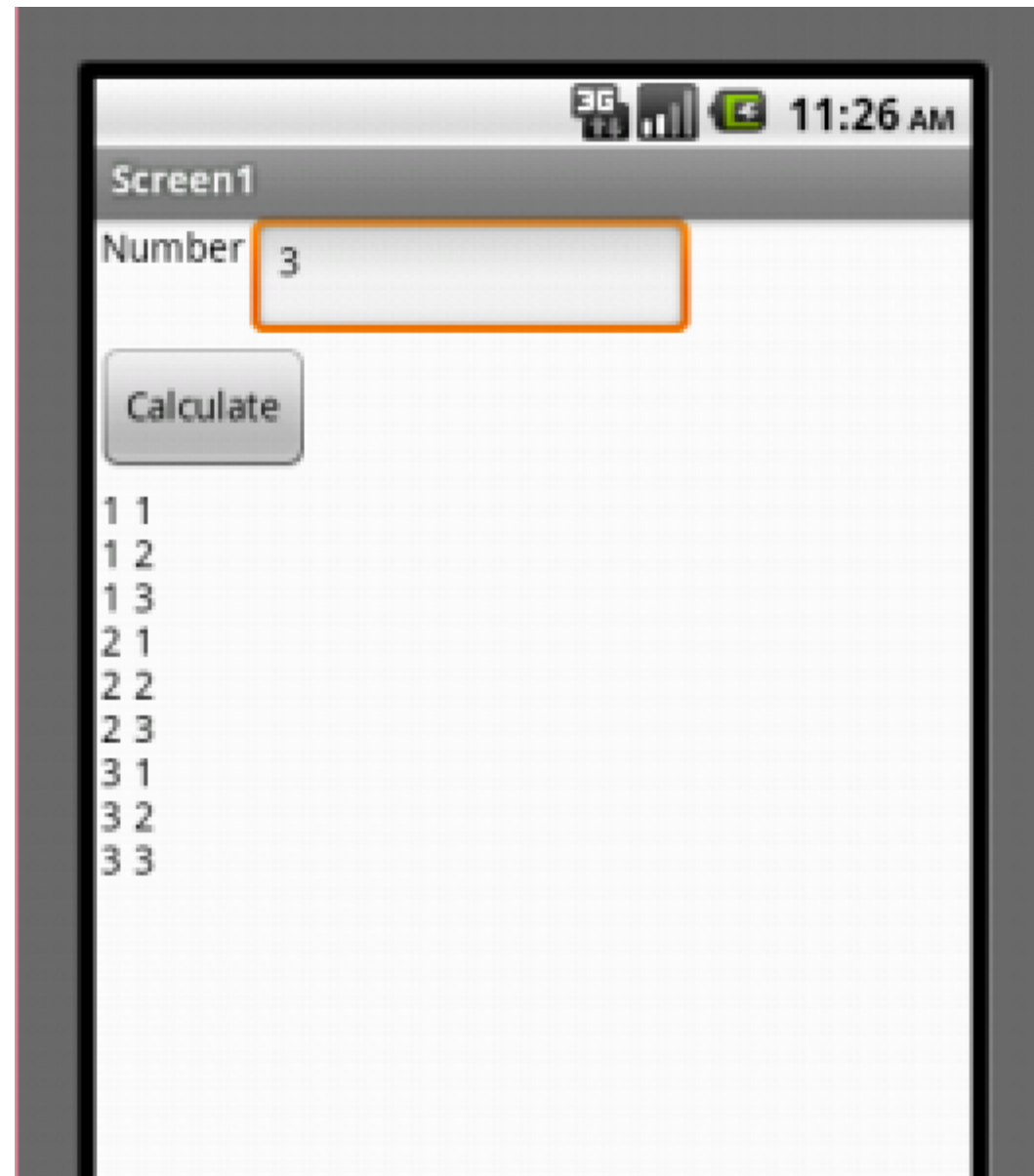
Complete the loop

Example









Screen1

Number

4

Calculate

1 1
1 2
1 3
2 1
2 2
2 3
3 1
3 2
3 3
1 1
1 2
1 3
2 1
2 2
2 3
3 1
3 2
3 3
4 1
4 2
4 3