



## **ASSIGNMENT 1 FRONT SHEET**

Qualification	BTEC Level 5 HND Diploma in Computing						
Unit number and title	Unit 1: Programming						
Submission date		Date Received 1st submission					
Re-submission Date		Date Received 2nd submission					
Student Name		Student ID					
Class		Assessor name					
Student declaration							
I certify that the assignment submission is entirely my own work and I fully understand the consequences of plagiarism. I understand that making a false declaration is a form of malpractice.							
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#### **Grading grid**

P1	M1	D1		





☐ Summative Feedback:		☐ Resubmission Feedback:		
Grade:	Assessor Signature:		Date:	
Lecturer Signature:				

#### **ASSIGNMENT 1**

## **ACKNOWLEDMENT**

After nearly year learning at University of Greenwich(Viet Nam), I've been accumulate a bit knowledge and then I can improve my self-learning.

First of all, I so grateful for lectures here and I'll continue make effort to gain a good job in the future to have a stable life.

# **FIGURES**

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## **Chapter 1: PROBLEM STATEMENT**

#### 1.1 SCENARIO

\_ I had applied for a blog to share my programming experiences for viewers. They asked me to demonstrate my problem solving and basic skills. I decided to choose using algorithm to build my program and I'll solve it by myself. To do this clearly for admin's blog, I'll prepare document to outline some basic definitions and process.

#### 1.2 REPORT OBJECTIVES

- \_ This report aims to show some basic definitions about algorithm of programming and samples with pictures then explaining about process what I've made.
- \_ This report is used basic c# language programming with Console Application to make a system to sort an array numbers.
- \_ Using this system user can input numbers of array then computer will sort follow ascending and display on user screen.

#### 1.3 REPORT OUTLINE

- This report consists of 2 chapters and few references. Chapters of this thesis are organized as bellow:
- + Chapter 1: Reviewing about the report, answering briefly about problems which I'll solve and report objectives to have a look detail about solving problems.
  - + Chapter 2: Reviewing about Algorithm.
  - + Chapter 3: Explain to solution for process.

## **Chapter 2: ALGORITHM**

## 2.1 What is an Algorithm

- \_ Algorithm is a solution to solve problems.
- \_ Algorithms are sets of step-by-step instructions for the computer to follow. They are at the heart of all computer programs. (Anon., n.d.) For example, when you want to make noodles, you must follow these steps:
  - + Input Ingredients and quantities
  - + The process recipe or method
  - + output what the finished noodles will be



Figure 1: Sample for algorithm.

## 2.2 Algorithm Properties

- \_ Accuracy: It's an essential thing. It can help programmer have a first look overview to build application.
- Clarity: Code are sorted cleanly and clearly to make smooth and flexible manipulation.
- \_ Possibility: it means possibility of each algorithm can be used not only for one problem but also many problems.
- \_ Objectivity: This Properties mean that you make a good decision when you have stuck with something happened which you don't want to appear.
- \_ Endly: it's familiar with the result of your program.

# **Chapter 3: SOLUTION FOR PROCESS**

## 3.1 FLOWCHART

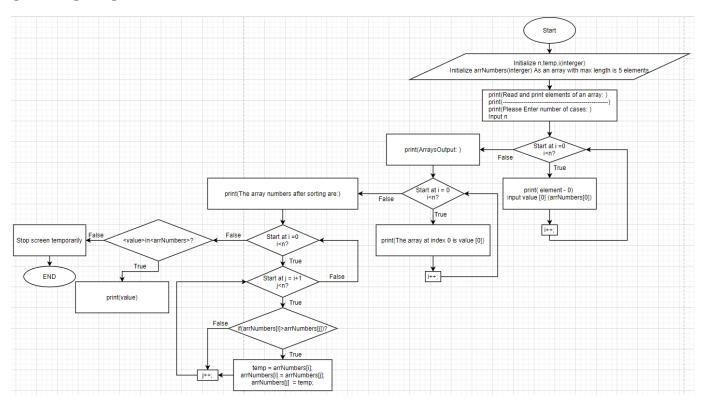


Figure 2: Flowchart Diagram.

## 3.2 PSEUDO CODE

**START** 

PROGRAM SortAnArrayNumbers

INIT n,temp,i,arrNumbers

READ INPUT into n

FOR 0 through n - 1

PRINT element - 0

READ INPUT arrNumbers[0]

```
ENDFOR
PRINT ArraysOutput
FOR 0 through n - 1
      PRINT The array at index 0 is arrNumbers[0]
ENDFOR
PRINT The array numbers after sorting are:
FOR 0 through n - 1
 FOR 1 through n -1
      IF(arrNumbers[0]>arrNumbers[1])
             temp = arrNumbers[i];
             arrNumbers[i] = arrNumbers[j];
             arrNumbers[j] = temp;
      ENDIF
  ENDFOR
ENDFOR
FOREACH <value> in <arrNumbers>
      PRINT value
ENDFOREACH
END
```

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## 3.3 Implementation

- \_ step 1, I'll declare variables.
  - + n to input number of cases.
  - + temp to make a temporary memory to store value during swapping values.
  - + arrNumbers is a place stored values in an array and I declare it with max length is 5 index.

```
int n;
int temp;
int[] arrNumbers = new int[5];
```

Figure 3: Declare variables.

\_ step 2, I'll print some message and read input from key board

```
Console.Write("Read and print elements of an array: \n");
Console.Write("\n----\n");
Console.Write("Please Enter number of cases: ");
n = int.Parse(Console.ReadLine());
```

Figure 4: Code to read n.

+ Result for step 2: computer will print the message and ask you to enter number cases of array.

Figure 5: Result for step 2, computer ask to input number cases of array.

\_ step 3: After enter number cases of array, I write code to run for loop from i=0 to i = n-1 with purpose to Enter value for each index from 0 to (n-1).

```
for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
{
      Console.WriteLine("element - {0}", i);
      arrNumbers[i] = Int32.Parse(Console.ReadLine());
}</pre>
```

Figure 6: Code for inputing value for each index in array.

+ Result for step 3: Computer will allow you input each value into index. They will be stored into temporary memory.

```
Read and print elements of an array:

Please Enter number of cases: 5
element - 0

element - 1

element - 2

element - 3

element - 4

7
```

Figure 7: Result for step 3, Input value for each index.

\_ Step 4: This one, I'll write another for loop to run from i = 0 to I = n - 1 to print values from index 0 to index n - 1 which I had input in step 3.

```
Console.Write("\nArraysOutput: \n");
for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
{
    Console.WriteLine("The array index at {0} is:{1} ", i, arrNumbers[i]);
}</pre>
```

Figure 8: Code for printing each value which I had input.

+ Result for step 4: Computer will print value of each index which you had input in step 3.

Microsoft Visual Studio Debug Console

Figure 9: Result for step 4, print value of each index.

\_ Step 5: I'll write two for loops. The first one for checking the first position of an array and iterates the length(n) of the array. The second loop starts with second position is i+1 position and iterates the length(n) of the array. In the second loop I write an if statement to check conditions between two values of the first position and the second position if conditions true do the task inside if statement. Foreach loop with purpose to print values after sorting in the array.

```
Console.WriteLine("\nThe array numbers after sorting are: ");

for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
{
    for (int j = i + 1; j < n; j++)
        {
        if (arrNumbers[i] > arrNumbers[j])
        {
            temp = arrNumbers[i];
            arrNumbers[i] = arrNumbers[j];
            arrNumbers[j] = temp;
        }
    }
}
foreach (int value in arrNumbers)
{
    Console.Write(value + " ");
}
Console.ReadKey();
```

Figure 10: Code for sorting array numbers.

+ Result for step 5: after print values, computer will execute to sort numbers in the array follow to ascending way.

```
Microsoft Visual Studio Debug Console
                                                                                                                ×
Read and print elements of an array:
Please Enter number of cases: 5
element - 0
element - 1
element - 2
element - 3
element - 4
ArraysOutput:
The array index at 0 is:3
The array index at 1 is:5
The array index at 2 is:9
The array index at 3 is:8
The array index at 4 is:7
The array numbers after sorting are:
3 5 7 8 9
C:\Users\thanm\Documents\1618(Programming)\ASM1\ConsoleApp1\ConsoleApp1\bin\Debug\netcoreapp3.1\ConsoleApp1.exe (process
3588) exited with code 0.
To automatically close the console when debugging stops, enable Tools->Options->Debugging->Automatically close the conso
le when debugging stops.
Press any key to close this window . . .
```

Figure 11: Result for step 5, print values after sorting.

#### 3.4 Test Case

TEST	TEST CASE	PREREQUISITE	TEST STEP	INPUT	EXPECTED	ACTUAL	STATUS:
CASE ID	OBJECTIVE			DATA	OUTPUT	OUTPUT	PASS/FAIL
TEST	INPUT n as	0 < n <= 5	1. Enter n	1.4	3	3	PASS
CASE 1	an integer		2. Enter	2. 3	4	4	
			values for	5	5	5	
			each	4	6	6	
			index	6			
			3. Enter				
TEST	INPUT n as	0 < n <= 5	1. Enter n	1. 6	2	ERROR	PASS
CASE 2	an integer		2. Enter	2. 3	3		
			values for	5	5		
			each	9	7		
			index	8	8		
			3. Enter	7	9		
				2			

TEST	INPUT n as	0 < n <= 5	1. Enter n	1.5	А	Α	FAIL
CASE 3	a char		2. Enter	2. B	В	В	
			values for	С	С	С	
			each	D	D	D	
			index	Α	E	E	
			3. Enter	E			
TEST	INPUT n as	0 < n <= 5	1. Enter n	1.4	Α	ERROR	PASS
CASE 4	a char		2. Enter	2. B	В		
			values for	С	С		
			each	D	D		
			index	Α			
			3. Enter				
TEST	INPUT n as	0 < n <= 5	1. Enter n	1. 6	2	2	FAIL
CASE 5	an integer		2. Enter	2. 3	3	3	
			values for	5	5	5	
			each	9	7	7	
			index	8	8	8	
			3. Enter	7	9	9	
				2			

Figure 12: Test Case.

## **REFERENCES**

https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z22wwmn/revision/1