

第十二周软导作业

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一. 阅读 Pseudocode Standard

1. 用伪代码描述将十进制转换成 16 进制的方法
2. C 语言实现（先用注释写好算法，然后翻译）
3. 使用 -1, 0, 1, 15, 26, 3265 最为输入测试你的程序

ANSWER:

- 1. FUNCTION A (num)
 - a = num % 16
- IF number / 16 != 0 THEN
 - A(num/16)
- CASE num % 16 OF
 - condition 10~15:PRINTF: A, B, C, D, E, F
- OTHERS:
 - PRINT:a

2.代码如下

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int num, transport, out;
    char a[16] = { '0', '1', '2', '3', '4', '5', '6', '7', '8', '9', 'A', 'B', 'C', 'D', 'E', 'F' };
    int counter=0, b[100];
    scanf_s("%d", &num);
    while (num > 0)
    {
        transport = num % 16;
        b[counter] = transport;
        num = num / 16;
        counter = counter + 1;
    }
}
```

```

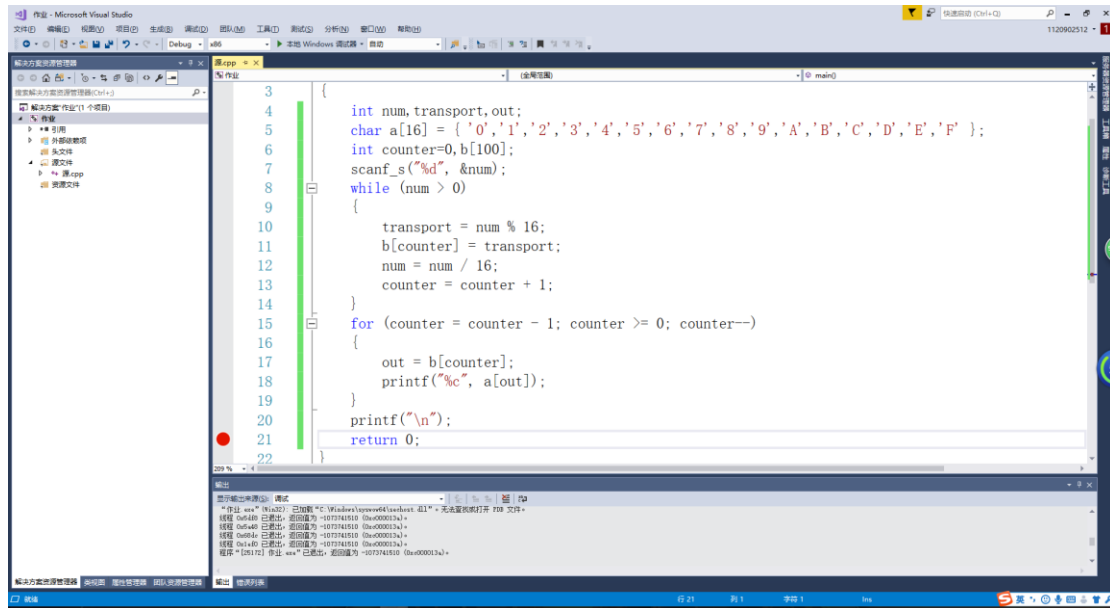
}

for (counter = counter - 1; counter >= 0; counter--)
{
    out = b[counter];
    printf("%c", a[out]);
}

printf("\n");

return 0;

```

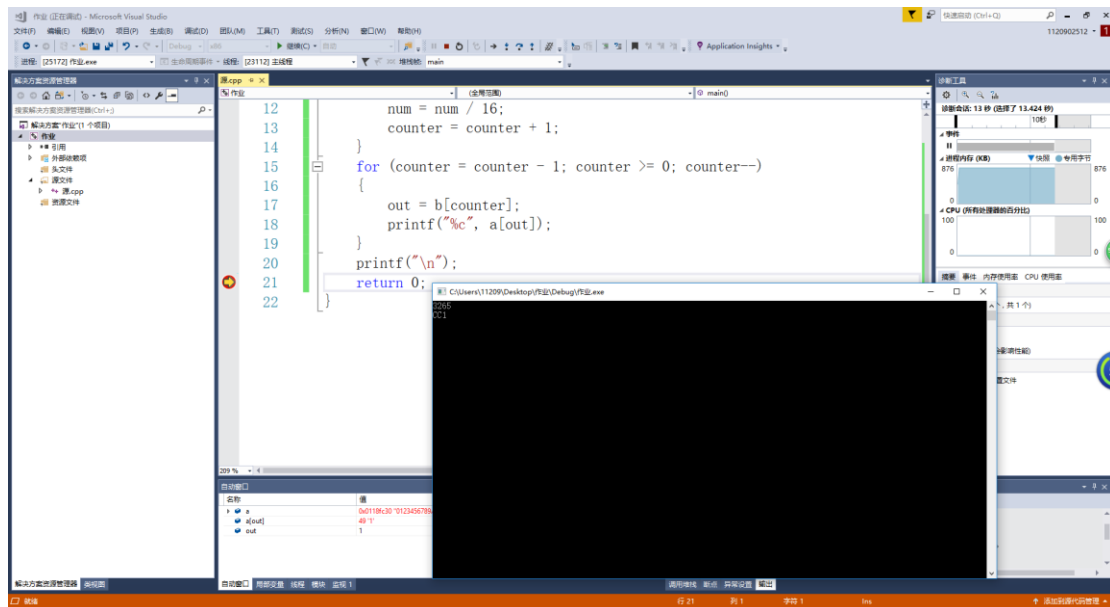


```

}

```

3.经测试，代码正确



二. 名词解释与对比

1. Top-down design
2. Work breakdown structure (WBS)
3. 简述管理学 WBS 与 信息学 Top-down 设计 的异同

ANSWER

1. A **top-down** approach (also known as *stepwise design* and in some cases used as a synonym of *decomposition*) is essentially the breaking down of a system to gain insight into its compositional sub-systems in a reverse engineering fashion. In a top-down approach an overview of the system is formulated, specifying, but not detailing, any first-level subsystems. Each subsystem is then refined in yet greater detail, sometimes in many additional subsystem levels, until the entire specification is reduced to base elements. A top-down model is often specified with the assistance of "black boxes", which makes it easier to manipulate. However, black boxes may fail to clarify elementary mechanisms or be detailed enough to realistically validate the model. Top down approach starts with the big picture. It breaks down from there into smaller segments.

2. A **work-breakdown structure (WBS)**, also referred to as "Contract Work Breakdown Structure " or "CWBS,"^[1] in **project management** and **systems engineering**, is a **deliverable**-oriented breakdown of a project into smaller components. A work breakdown structure is a key project deliverable that organizes the team's **work** into manageable sections. The **Project Management Body of Knowledge (PMBOK 5)** defines the work breakdown structure as a "A hierarchical decomposition of the total **scope** of work to be carried out by the **project team** to accomplish the project objectives and create the required deliverables."

A work-breakdown structure element may be a **product**, **data**, **service**, or any combination thereof. A WBS also provides the necessary framework for detailed cost estimating and control along with providing guidance for **schedule** development and control.

3.WBS 与 top-down approach 的异同

同: 两者均可适用于较为大型的工程, 作用效果都很显著, 都可以极大地提升工作效率, 减少工作混乱度, 能分解复杂的工程, 框架化复杂的较大型工程, 进而能够让复杂工程高效有序地进行, 其本质为标准化;

异: WBS 方式分解工程后, 每个分解因子都是均等的, 追求的是规范化和标准化。而对于 **top-down approach**, 其追求的是一种精确的思维定性, 其本质为分解而寻找枢纽;

三. 仔细观察您洗衣机的运作过程, 运用 Top-down 设计方法和 Pseudocode 描述洗衣机控制程序。假设洗衣机可执行的基本操作如下:

```
water in switch(open close) // open
```

打开上水开关, *close* 关闭

wateroutswitch(openclose) // open 打开排水开

关, *close* 关闭

getwatervolume() //返回洗衣机内部水的高度

***motorrun(direction) *** // 电机转动。 *left* 左

转, *right* 右转, *stop* 停

timecounter() // 返回当前时间计数, 以秒为单位

halt(returncode) * //停机, *success* 成功

failure 失败

1. 请使用伪代码分解“正常洗衣”程序的大步骤。包括注水、浸泡等
2. 进一步用基本操作、控制语句（IF、FOR、WHILE 等）、变量与表达式，写出每个步骤的伪代码
3. 根据你的实践，请分析“正常洗衣”与“快速洗衣”在用户目标和程序上的异同。你认为是否存在改进（创新）空间，简单说明你的改进意见？
4. 通过步骤 3），提取一些共性功能模块（函数），简化“正常洗衣”程序，使程序变得更利于人类理解和修改维护。例如：

wait(time) //等待指定的时间；

注水(*volume,timeout*) //在指定时间内完成注水，否则停机；

排水(*timeout*)。 等子程序

ANSWER:

1.

- 1) 选择洗衣模式：对应水位，注水时间
- 2) 注水， 水位计计水位
- 3) 浸泡， 计时器计时
- 4) 电机转动，左 3 次，右 3 次
- 5) 排水， 水位计计水位
- 6) 电机转动（脱水）
- 7) 结束

2.

- READ 用户选择模式
- REPEAT

- 注水
- UNTILL 水位=注水要求
- REPEAT
- 浸泡
- UNTILL 时间 = 时间要求
- WHILE (电机启动时间>0)
- REPEAT
- 电机左转 3 次
 - 电机右转 3 次
 - 时间-1 单位
- ENDWHILE
- WHILE (水位! =0)
- 排水
- ENDWHILE
- FOR (脱水时间>0)
- 电机转动
- ENDFOR
- 关闭电源

3. 同：都是要把衣服洗干净；

异：洗衣服的强度和时间不同；

改进建议：将正常洗衣和快速洗衣之间设置旋钮或者能连续调节的装置，随装置向快速洗衣靠近，洗衣强度增加，洗衣时间减少；

4. 正常洗衣改为 3~4 个功能性调节模式，能自由组合洗衣功率等功能模块；

