**IG Computer Science** 

# Unit 1: Problem Solving

**Part 4: Subprocesses** 

Topic 2: Creating Algorithms



#### **Lecture Contents**

- Quick Review of Algorithms and Flowcharts
- Flowchart Symbol: Subprocess
- Pseudocode: Procedures and Functions
- Reading:
  - review pages 3 to 14
  - Appendix 2: Flowchart Symbols, page 293
  - Appendix 3: SUBPROGRAMS, page 297

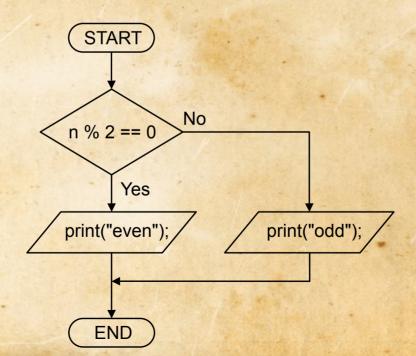
# Algorithm - Definition

- Algorithm: an *unambiguous sequence* of steps to solve a problem or perform a task.
  - Unambiguous: clear and precise with no room for misinterpretation
  - **Sequence**: and ordered set
- The result of following a *successful* algorithm should always be the same (*consistency*)

(given the same input)

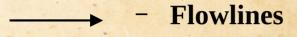
#### **Flowcharts**

- Flowcharts are a diagrammatic way to show an algorithm.
- The visual aspect may aid in understanding



## Flowchart Symbols

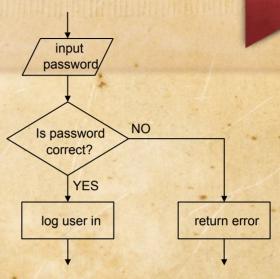
You should be familiar with the following symbols:



- Maximum one output from any block
- Terminal (start/end)
  - Start only output, end only input
  - Diagram might not have an end
  - Processes
    - Action (verb)
  - Input / Output
    - Ensure it does not look like a rectangle!
  - Decision
    - Always two outputs

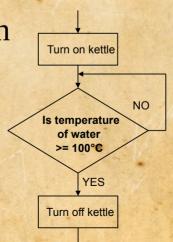
# Flowchart Symbol – Decision

• A *selection* has two two alternative paths



• A *selection* that makes a loop is called an *iteration*.

- As a verb, we *iterate*.

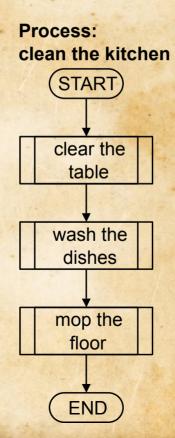




- Predefined Process
  - A subprocess (also: subroutine, or in programming a function or method)
  - The details (steps) of the *subprocess* are shown in a different flowchart
    - the hiding of details is called abstraction.

• For example... if we write an algorithm to clean the kitchen...

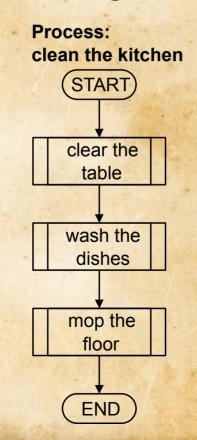
- For example... if we write an algorithm to clean the kitchen...
  - To start, we might *abstract* (hide the details of) the steps in cleaning the kitchen





- For example... if we write an algorithm to clean the kitchen...
  - To start, we might abstract (hide the details of) the steps in cleaning the kitchen
  - Then we can decompose

     (break down)
     those steps in a separate
     flowchart



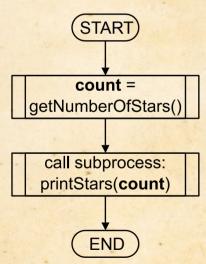
Subprocess: clear the table START move dish from table. place next to sink there any YES dish on the table? NO wipe the table with a clean, damp cloth

• A program that prompts the user to enter a number of stars, then prints the number of stars the user requests.

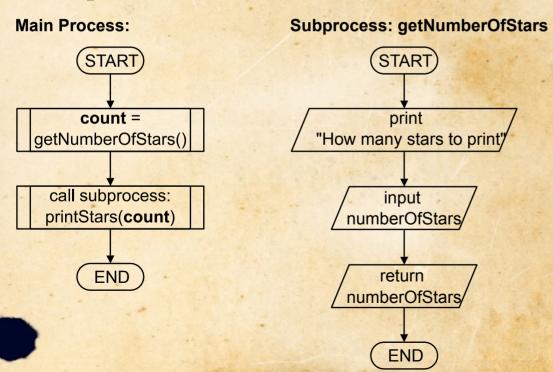
• A program that prompts the user to enter a number of stars, then prints the number of stars the user requests.

**Main Process:** 

Subprocess: getNumberOfStars

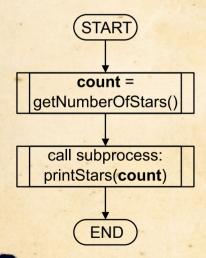


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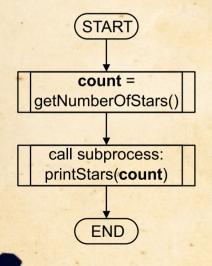
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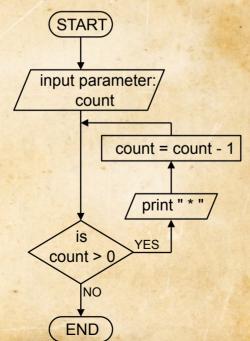
**Main Process:** 



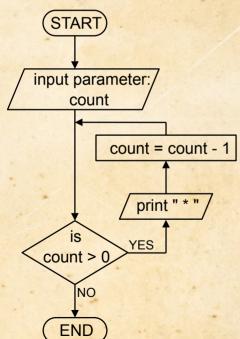
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#### **Main Process:**

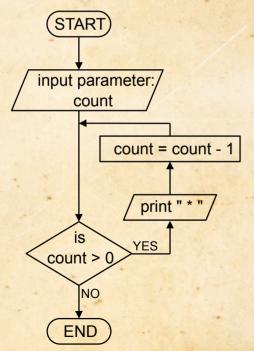




• A *procedure* can take input *parameters*, but does <u>not</u> return a value



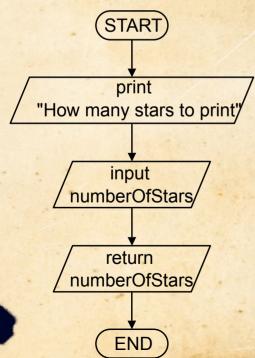
• A *procedure* can take input *parameters*, but does <u>not</u> return a value



```
PROCEDURE printStars ( count )
BEGIN PROCEDURE
WHILE (count > 0) DO
SEND "*" TO DISPLAY
SET count TO count - 1
END WHILE
END PROCEDURE
```

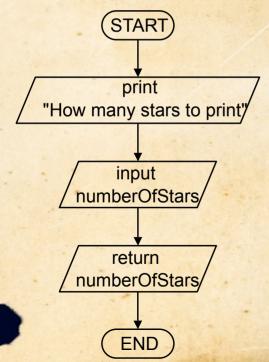
• A *function* can take input *parameters*, <u>and</u> returns a value

Subprocess: getNumberOfStars



• A function can take input parameters, and returns a value

Subprocess: getNumberOfStars

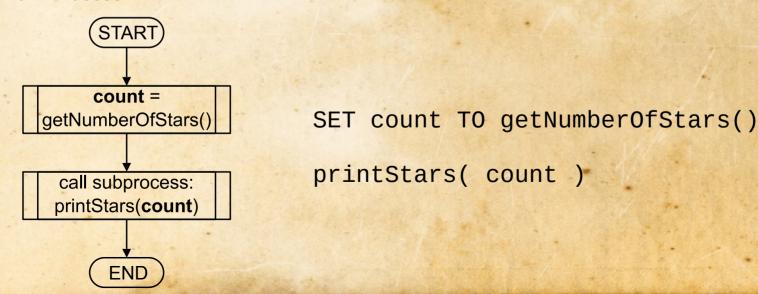


FUNCTION getNumberOfStars()
BEGIN FUNCTION
SEND "How many stars to print" TO DISPLAY
RECEIVE numberOfStars FROM KEYBOARD
RETURN numberOfStars
END FUNCTION

#### Pseudocode – Calling Functions and Procedures

- Here is the pseudocode for the main flowchart:
  - When we want to run the code in a *function* or *procedure*, we say we *call* the *function*, or *call* the *procedure*

#### **Main Process:**



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