

Lecture-4

Expression of algorithms

- Pseudocode
 - Going from algorithm to code
- Flow charts

Going from algorithm to code

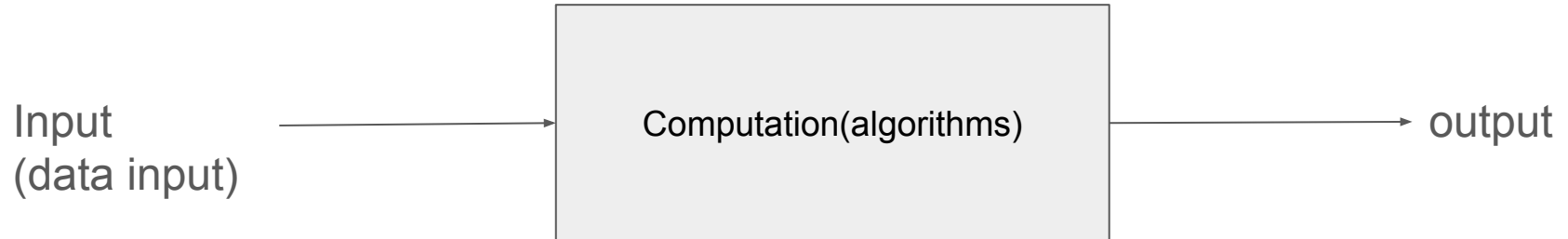
- Scratch, c, python examples

Last week: CPU

- ALU,
- CU
 - Instruction set (in ASM, MOV, DIV, ADD, etc)
-

Last week: Program

- Written set of instructions
 - Takes input
 - Applies a set of instructions
 - And output
- Computations are based on some algorithms



Last week: algorithm

Set of steps to solve a problem

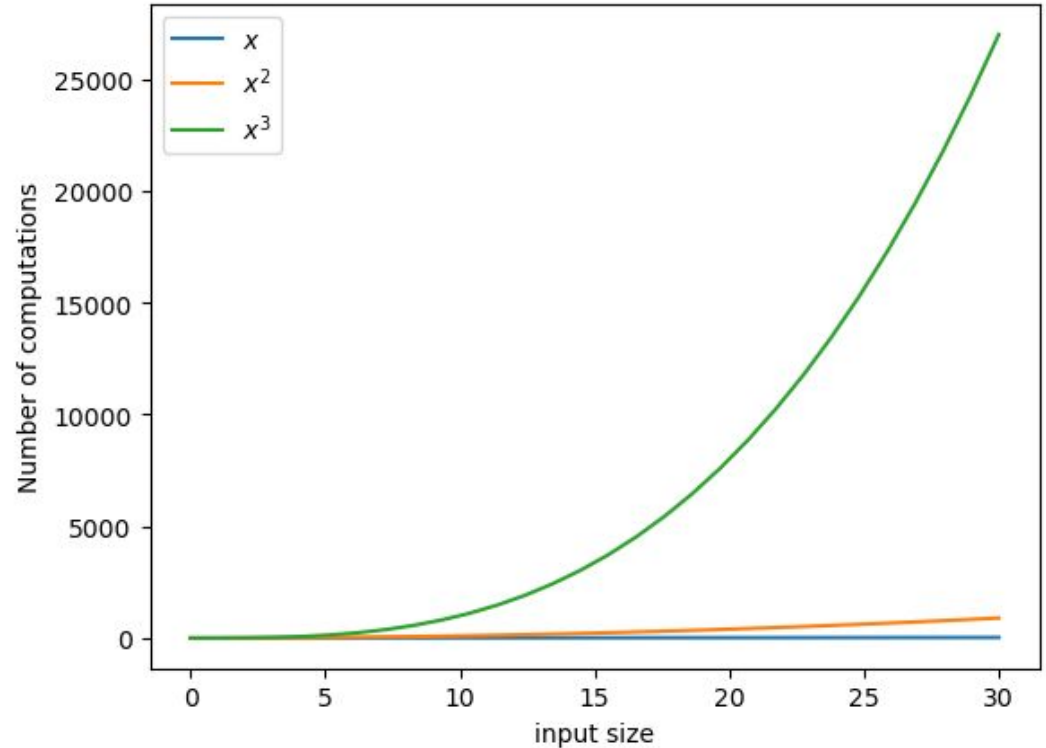
- Steps are specific
- Non-ambiguous

Last week: Number of computations

Number of arithmetic and logic operations

Number of steps

Number of repetitions

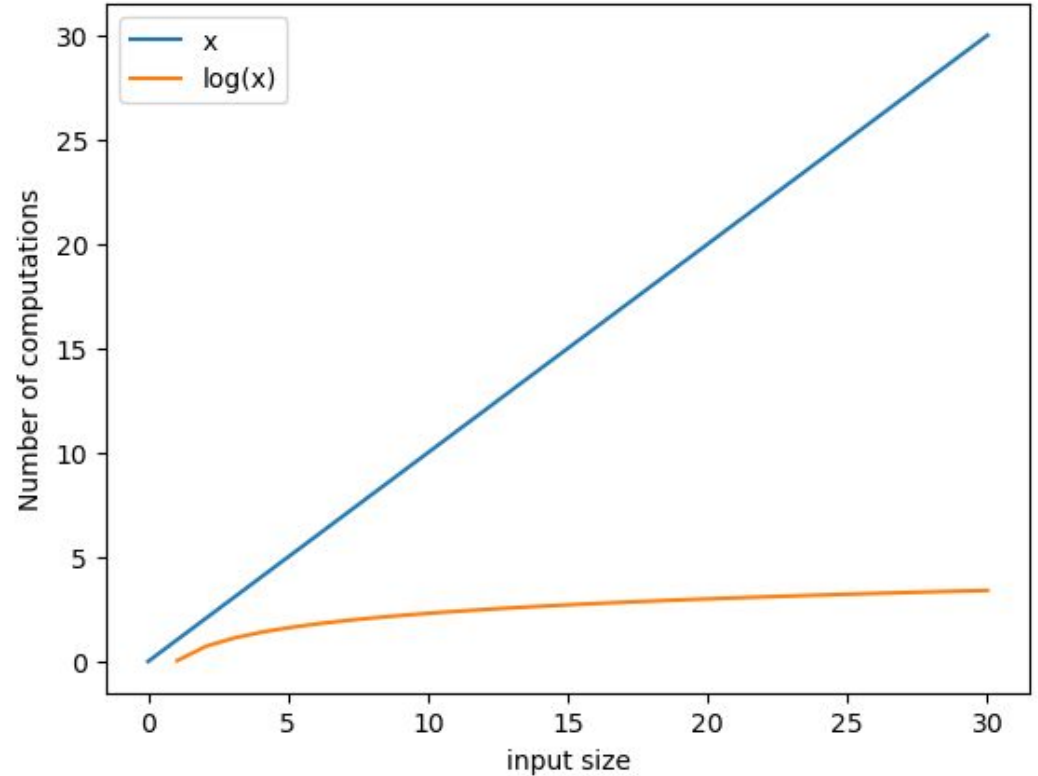


Last week: Number of computations

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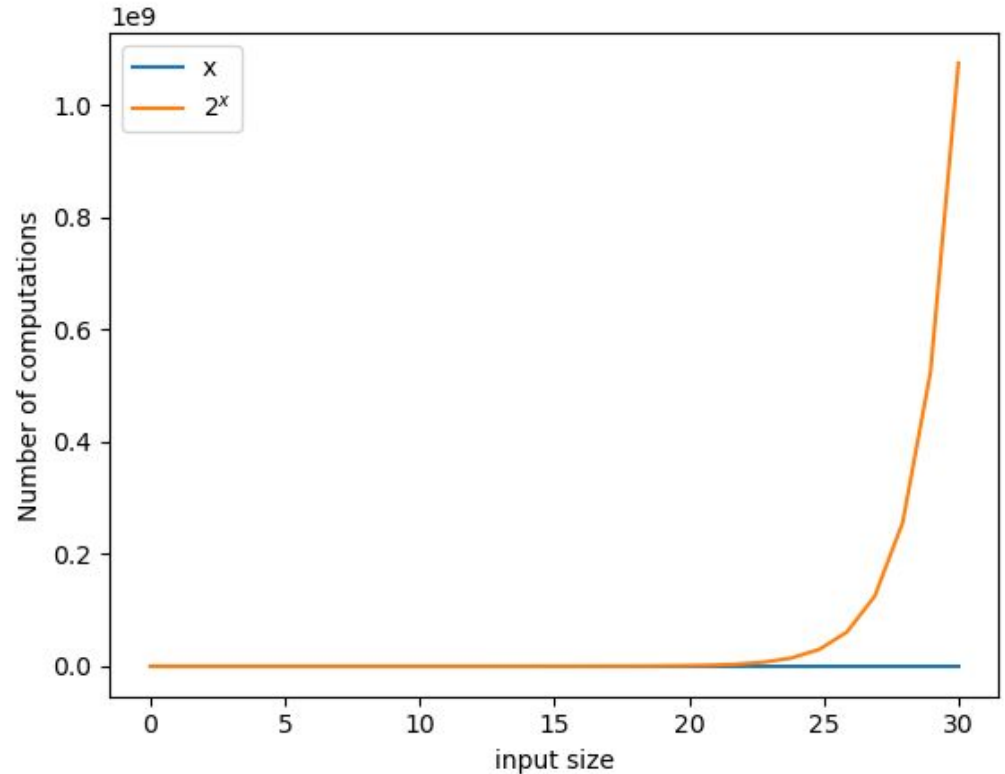


Last week: Number of computations

Number of arithmetic and logic operations

Number of steps

Number of repetitions



Example: searching a person in campus

Write an algorithm for finding/searching a person

- Random searching
 - Randomly choose a person and randomly move another direction and choose another person, do this until you find the person.

How to express this in a more elegant way?

- We should be able to easily write code by following the steps

Pseudocode:

Description of an algorithm in a code like structure using plain math and text.

- Neither code nor english

Example: searching a person in campus

- Random searching
 - Input:
 - **x**: the name of the person being searched
 - Repeat the following steps
 - Randomly choose a location
 - Randomly choose a person in that location
 - If it is **x**
 - Done!

Random searching-2

- Input:
 - **x**: the name of the person being searched
- Repeat the following steps
 - Randomly choose a location, **L**
 - Randomly choose a person **y** in **L**
 - **If $x == y$**
 - Done!
 - **Else**
 - Not done!

Example: searching a person in campus

Random searching-2

- Input:
 - **x**: the name of the person being searched
 - While not done
 - `L = random_location()`
 - `y = random_person(L)`
 - **If compare(x, y)**
 - Done!
 - **Else**
 - Not done!
- `random_location()`
 - Input
 - Output
 - L: A random location
 - Algorithm steps...
 - `random_person(L)`
 - Input
 - L: a location
 - Output
 - y: a random person in location L
 - ...

```
1 Pick up phone book
2 Open to middle of phone book
3 Look at page
4 If Smith is on page
5     Call Mike
6 Else if Smith is earlier in book
7     Open to middle of left half of book
8     Go back to line 3
9 Else if Smith is later in book
10    Open to middle of right half of book
11    Go back to line 3
12 Else
13    Quit
```

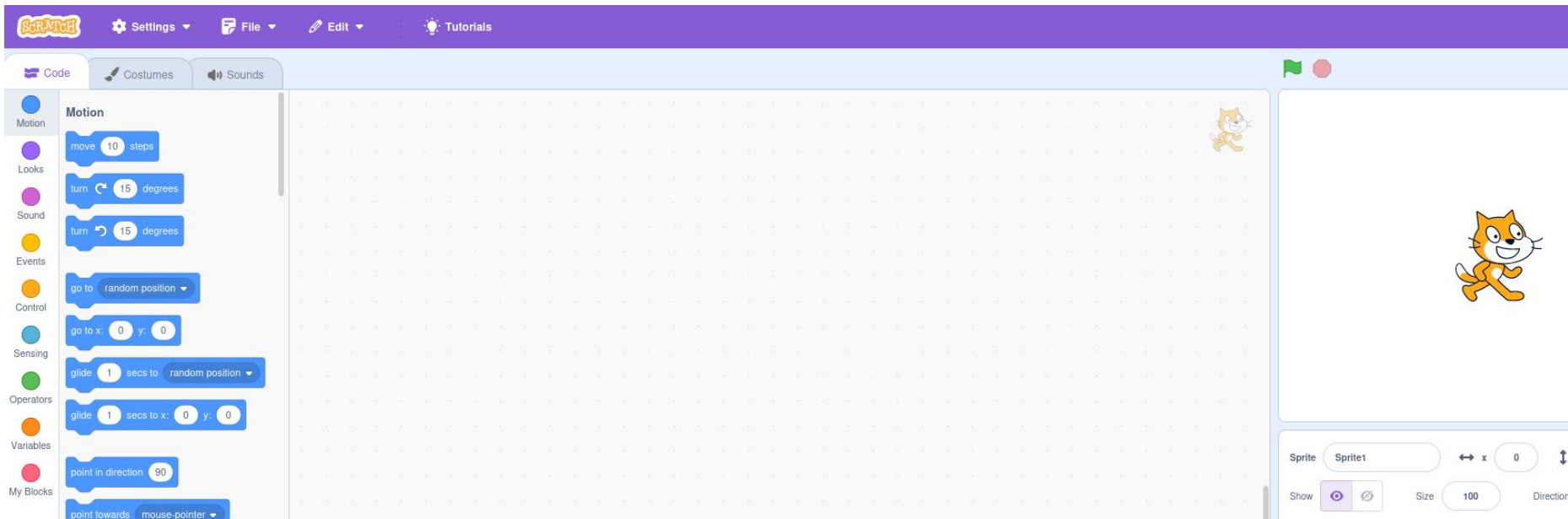
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```


- functions
- conditions
- Boolean expressions
- loops



Scratch

<https://scratch.mit.edu>

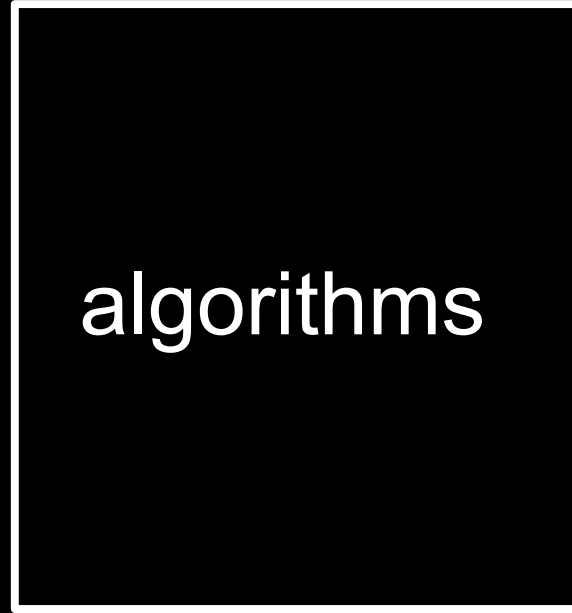
a coding language with a simple visual interface

A purple Scratch 'say' block with a notch on the left and a bump on the right. It contains the text 'say' and 'hello, world' in a white rounded rectangle.

say

hello, world

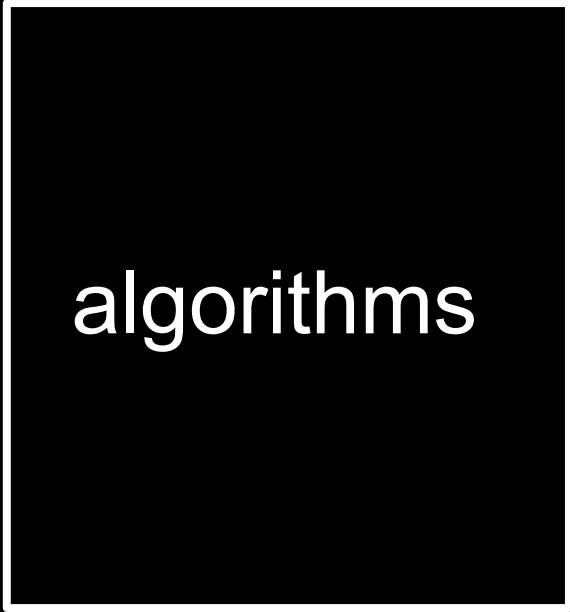
input →



algorithms

→ output

hello, world



algorithms



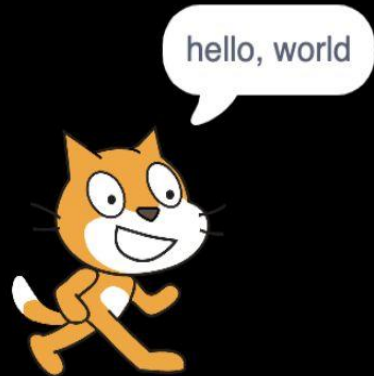
output

hello, world



→ output

hello, world



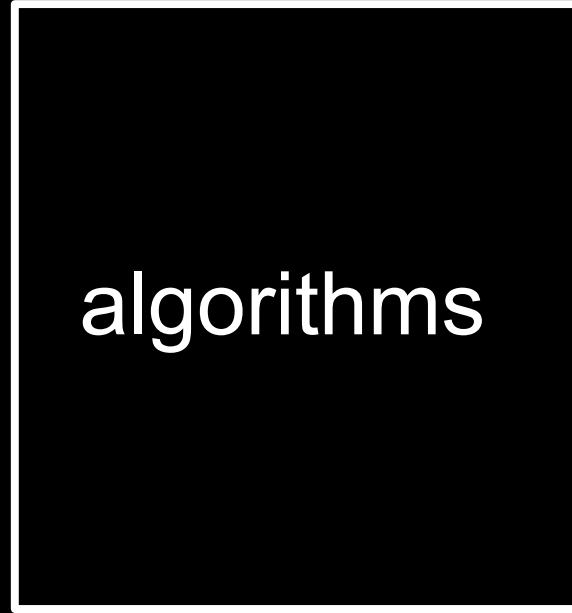
A blue Scratch 'ask' block with a notch on the left and a bump on the right. It contains a white speech bubble with the text 'What's your name?' and the words 'and wait' to its right.

ask

What's your name?

and wait

input →



algorithms

→ output

What's your name?

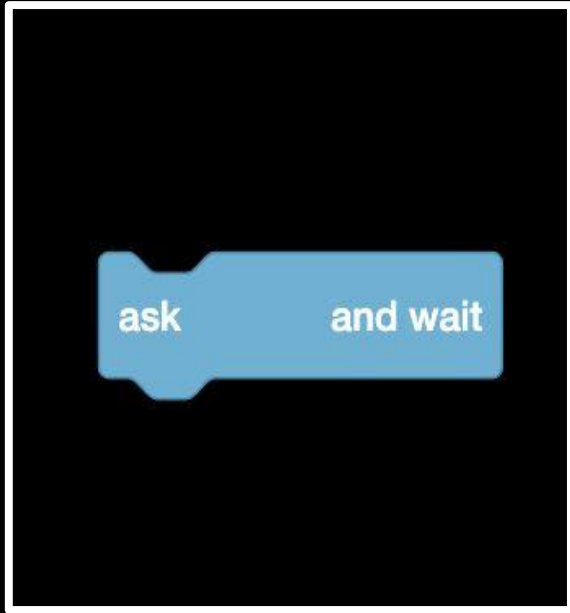


algorithms



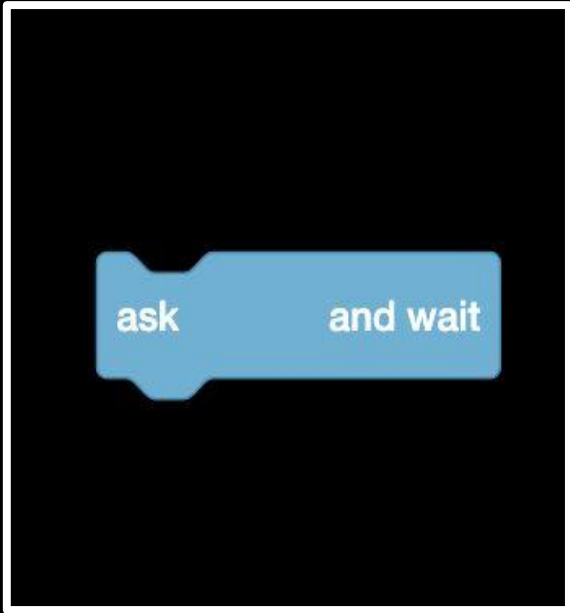
output

What's your name?



→ output

What's your name?



answer



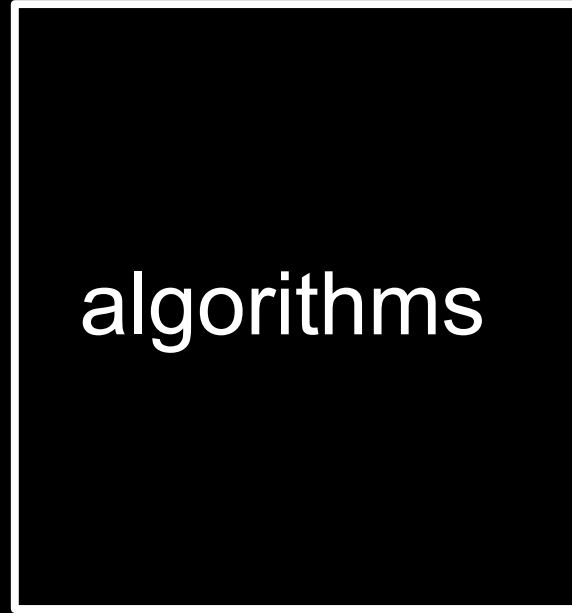
say

join

hello,

answer

input →

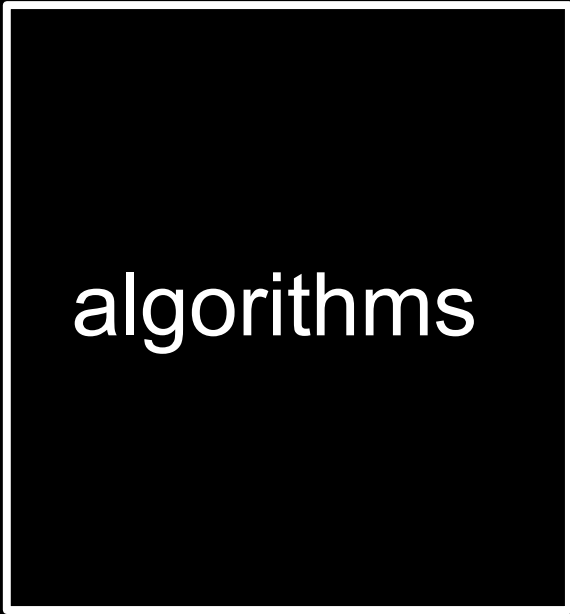


algorithms

→ output

hello,

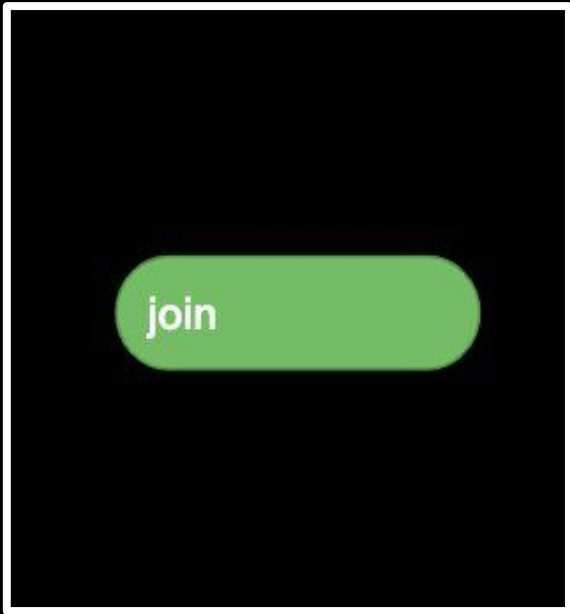
answer



output

hello,

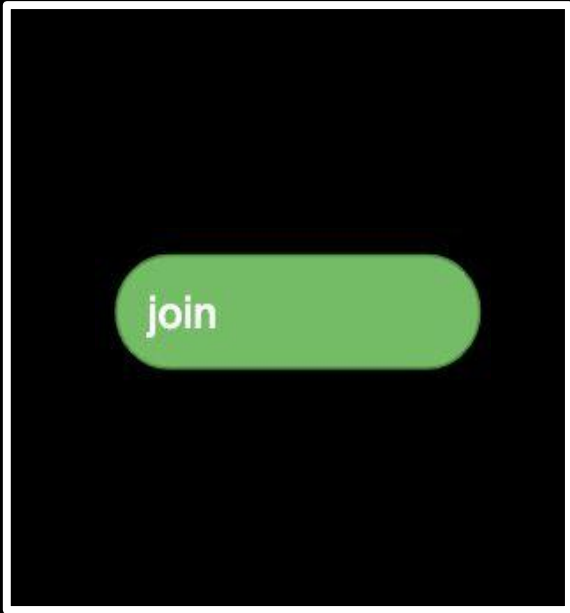
answer



→ output

hello,

answer



hello, David



hello, David



hello, David



hello, David





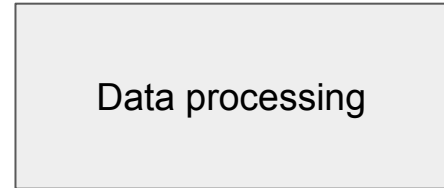
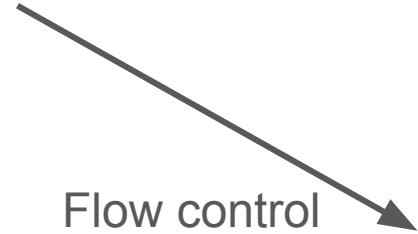
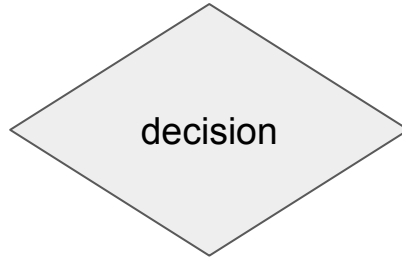
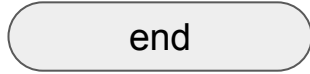
hello, David



Example: compute hourly payment

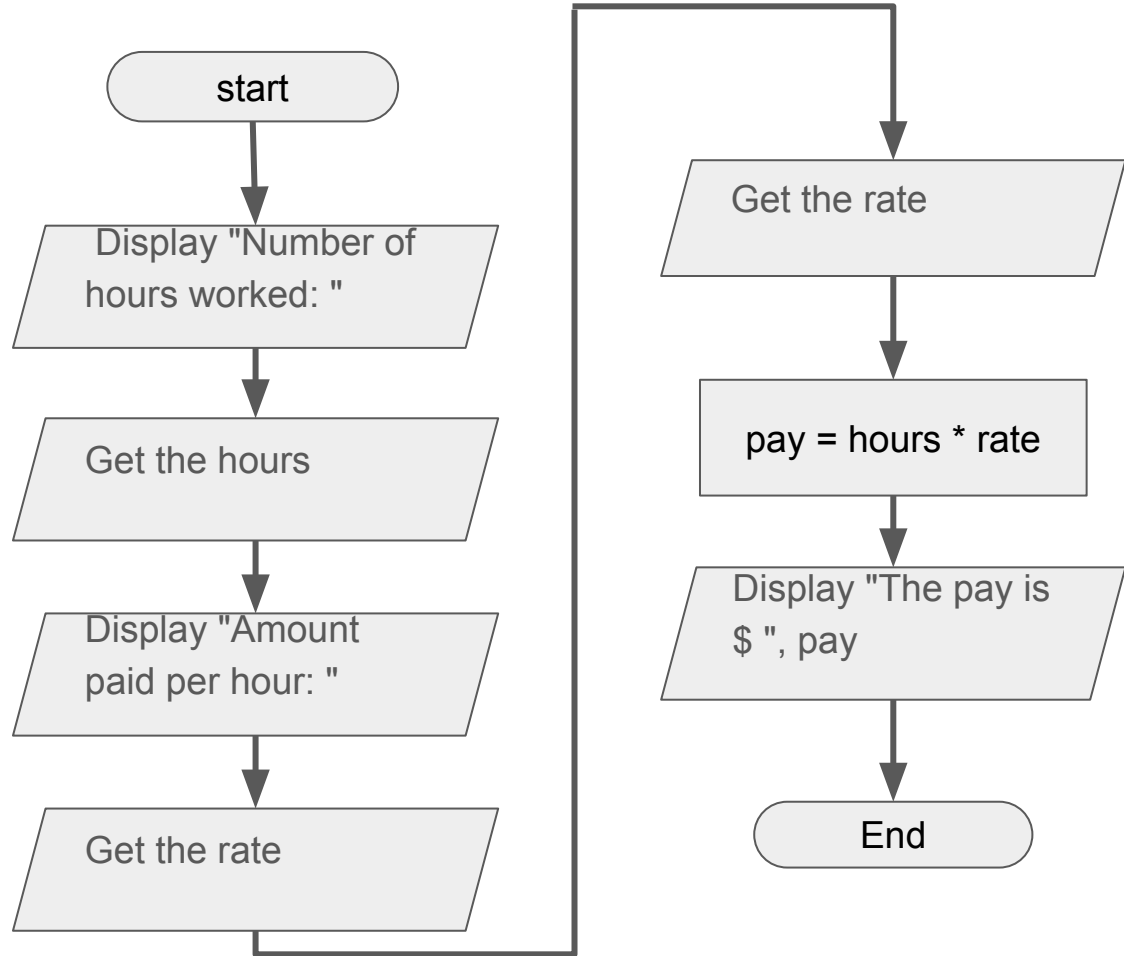
1. Display "Number of hours worked: "
2. Get the hours
3. Display "Amount paid per hour: "
4. Get the rate
5. Compute $\text{pay} = \text{hours} * \text{rate}$
6. Display "The pay is \$" , pay

Flowchart Symbols



Example: compute hourly payment

1. Display "Number of hours worked: "
2. Get the hours
3. Display "Amount paid per hour: "
4. Get the rate
5. Compute $\text{pay} = \text{hours} * \text{rate}$
6. Display "The pay is \$" , pay



Write scratch code



C and Python code

```
/*C code*/
#include <stdio.h>
int main(){
    float hours, rate, pay;
    printf("Number of hours worked:
");
    scanf("%f", &hours);
    printf("Amount paid per hour: ")
    scanf("%f", &rate);
    pay = hours * rate;
    printf("The pay is $%f", pay);
}
```

```
#python code
print("Number of hours worked: ")
hours = float(input('the hours'))
print("Amount paid per hour: ")
rate = float(input('the rate'))
pay = hours * rate
print("The pay is $" , pay)
```

Example: An app to monitor pulse rate of a patient

Pulse rate, also known as your heart rate, is the number of times the heart beats per minute.

A normal resting heart rate should be between 60 to 100 beats per minute, but it can vary from minute to minute.

Design an algorithm that monitor a heart rate of patient and contacts the healthcare professional when it is abnormal.

Example: An app to monitor pulse rate of a patient

Monitor the pulse rate of a patient

- Let's assume every 5 seconds.

If the pulse rate is **between 60 and 100** then display “Normal”.

If the rate is below 60, then display “Low”.

If the rate is above 100 then display “High”.

Pseudocode: Algorithm on Text

- Input
 - Pulse rate
- Output
 - Normal
 - Low
 - High

Repeat forever

get pulse rate;

if the pulse rate is between 60 and 100 then

Display “Normal”;

else

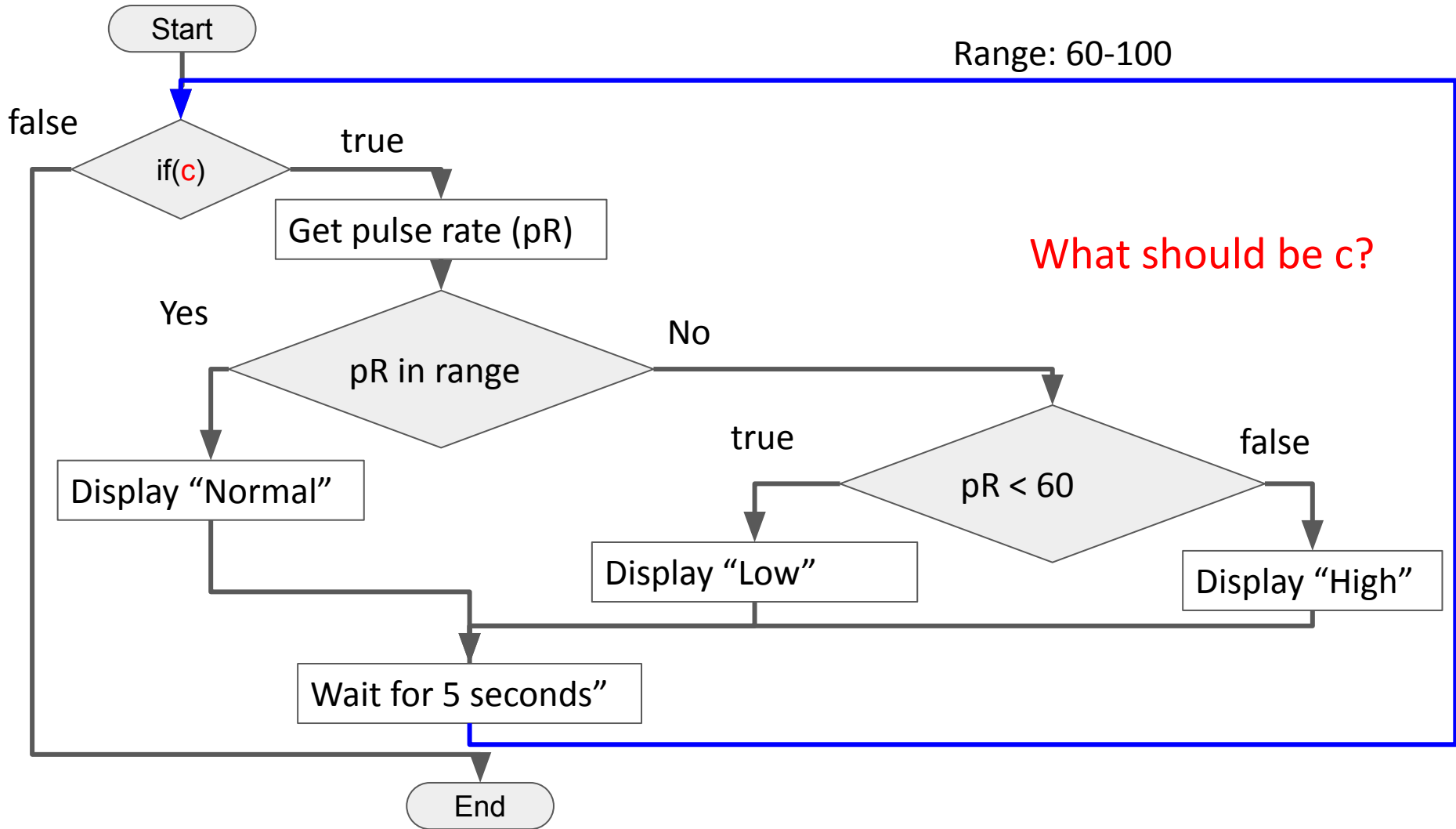
if the pulse rate is <60 then

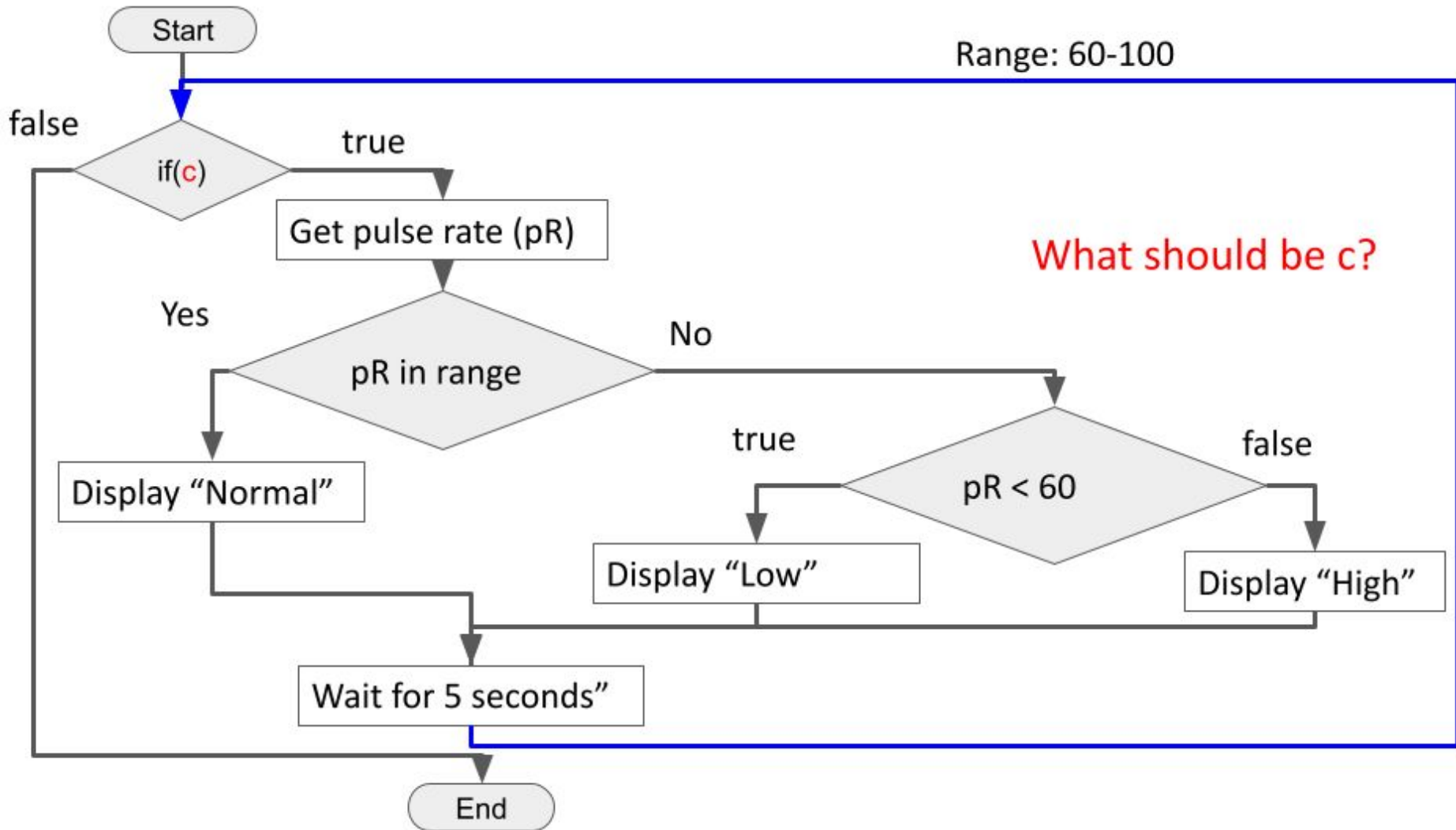
Display “Low”;

else

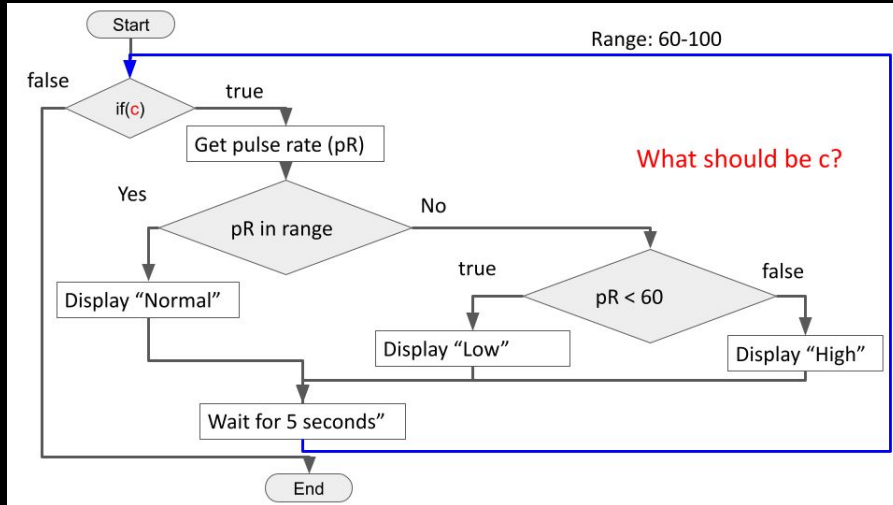
Display “High”;

Wait for 5 seconds;

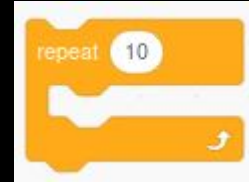
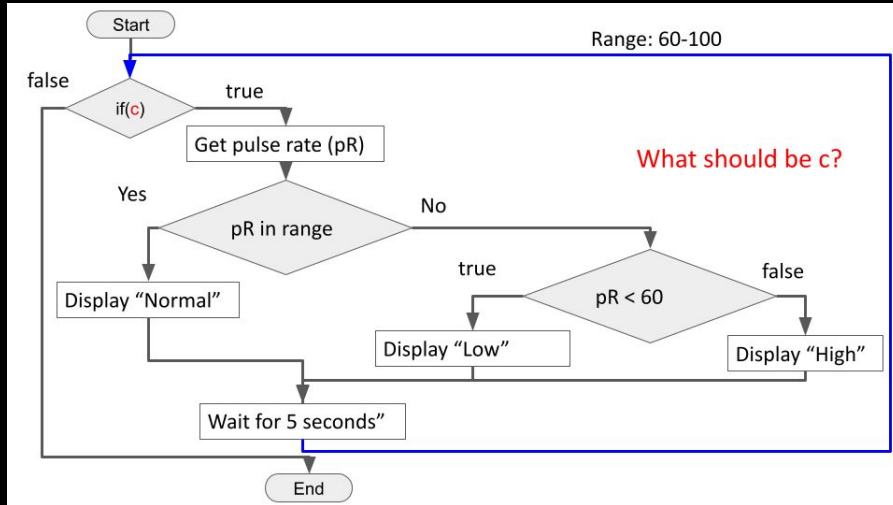




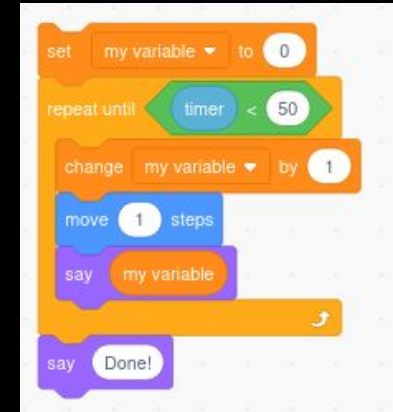
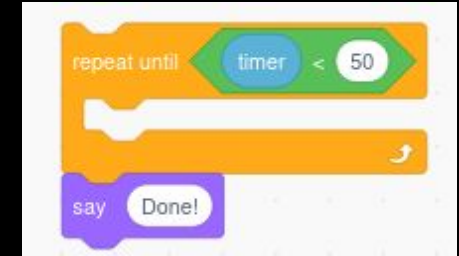
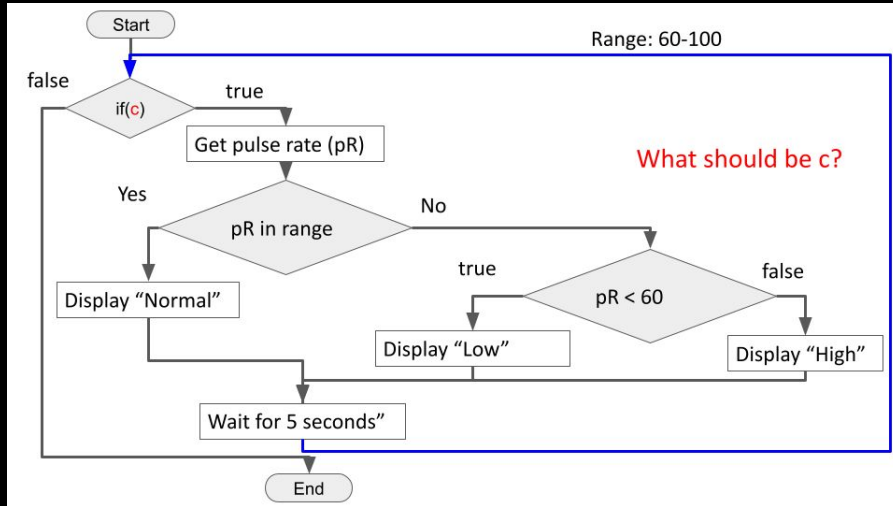
Scratch implementation



Scratch implementation



Scratch implementation



*/*C implementation*/*

```
#include <stdio.h>

int main(){
    float pR;
    while(c):
        scanf("%f", &pR);
        if(pR >= 60 && pR <= 100){
            /*normal*/
            printf("normal");
        }
        else { /*not normal*/
            if(pR < 60){
                printf("low");
            }
            else{
                printf("high");
            }
        }
        sleep(1);
    }
}
```

#Python implementation

```
import time

c = True

while(c):

    pR = float(input("pR: "))
    if (pR >= 60 and pR <= 100):#normal
        print("normal")
    else: #not normal
        if(pR < 60):
            print("low");
        else:
            print("high");

    time.sleep(1)
```

Next week

How to run code on computers

How to manage multiple programs

- Computer operating systems
 - Unix, Linux, MacOS, Windows, iOS, Android
 - Linux installation
 - Linux terminal commands
 - ...