Pseudocode:

Set of English like statements used to help in solving the problem.

Examples of Words used in Pseudocodes:

- 1. Input: Input, Read, get.
- 2. **Processing:** Compute, Calculate, =
- 3. **Output:** Print, Output, Display.

Example 1: Write a pseudocode to find the area of the circle.

- 1. Begin
- 2. Input r
- 3. Area = 3.14 * r * r
- 4. Print Area
- 5. End

Example 2: Write a pseudocode to find the average of three numbers (A, B, C)

- 1. Begin
- 2. Input A,B,C
- 3. Sum=A+B+C
- 4. Avg=Sum/3
- 5. Print Avg
- 6. End.

Write an assignment statement to:

- a. Increment x by 3
- b. Divide c by 10
- c. Multiply z by 4
- d. Decrement m by 6

Flowchart:

A graphical method of showing the flow of information using a series of symbols and arrows.

Flowcharts Symbols:

Symbol	Functionality
\bigcirc	Begin/End
	Start/Stop
	Processing (=)
\Diamond	Decision (IF)
	Input / output
0	Connector
	Flowlines

Flowchart Constructs:

- 1. Sequence.
- 2. Selection.
- 3. Looping.

1. <u>Sequence:</u> performs one step at a time, and follow it by the next step and so forth.



nput A,B,C Sum=A+B+C Avg=Sum/3 Print Avg End .				
Sum=A+B+C Avg=Sum/3 Print Avg End .				
Avg=Sum/3 Print Avg End .				
Print Avg End .				
End .				
Find the output for the given Pseudocode?				
	ne output for t	ne output for the given	ne output for the given Pseudoco	ne output for the given Pseudocode?

2. Selection:

IF THEN

(Statement(s) will be executed if the condition is true)

IF condition **THEN** *Statement(s)*

IF.... THENELSE

The **IF statement** can be of the form **IF-THEN- ELSE**, the statement(s) after **EISE** structure will be executed if the condition is **FALSE**

IF condition **THEN** Statement(s) **ELSE** Statement(s)

Example 1:

- 1. Start
- 2. Input grade
- 3. IF grade >=50 THEN Print "Pass"
- 4. Stop
- Find the output for the following pseudocode. (given grade = 80 or grade=40)
- 2. Convert to the equivalent flowchart.



Output when grade=80:
Output when grade =40:

Example 2

- a. Find the output for the following Pseudocode
- b. Convert to the equivalent flowchart.
- 1. Start
- 2. Input grade
- 3. IF grade >= 50 THEN Print "Pass" else Print "FAIL"
- 4. Stop



Example 3:

Find the output for the following flowchart:





Example 4:

- 1. Convert the following flowcharts to the equivalent pseudocode.
- Find the output for the following flowchart assume that the inputs are : 10,3



Example 5:

- 1. Find the Output for the following flowchart.
- 2. Convert to the equivalent Pseudocode.



Looping: performs the action as long as the condition is True.

Example 6 : Find the output for the following pseudocode:

- 1. Begin
- 2. X=1
- 3. Print x
- 4. Increment x by 1
- 5. If x<=3 then goto 3
- 6. End

<u>Output</u>

Example 7 : Find the output for the following pseudocode:

- 1. Start
- 2. Sum=0,x=2
- 3. Sum=sum + x
- 4. Increment x by 2
- 5. If $x \le 4$ then goto 3
- 6. Print sum
- 7. Stop



Example 8: Find the output for the following pseudocode Assume the inputs are: 3,4,6,5

- 1. Begin
- 2. C=1
- 3. If c< 3 then input x else goto 7
- 4. If $x \mod 2 = 0$ then print x
- 5. c=c+1
- 6. goto 3
- 7. end

Example 9: Find the output for the following Flowchart given: 12, 5, 7, 9, 6





Example 10:

- a. Find the output given : N=3
- b. Find the output given : N=0
- c. Convert to the equivalent Pseudocode.





<u>Pseudocode</u>	