Last Class We Covered

• Syllabus
  – Grading scheme, expectations, etc.
  – Academic Integrity Policy

• Computer System Components

• Binary numbers
  – Converting between binary and decimal

• Algorithmic thinking
  – Making sandwiches for aliens
Any Questions from Last Time?
Today’s Objectives

• To practice thinking algorithmically
• To understand and be able to implement proper program development
• To start learning about control structures
• To be able to express an algorithm using a flow chart
What is an Algorithm?

• Steps used to solve a problem

• Problem must be
  – Well defined
  – Fully understood by the programmer

• Steps must be
  – Ordered
  – Unambiguous
  – Complete
Developing an Algorithm
Program Development

1. Understand the problem

2. Represent your solution (your algorithm)
   – Pseudocode
   – Flowchart

3. Implement the algorithm in a program

4. Test and debug your program
Step 1: Understanding the Problem

• Input
  – What information or data are you given?

• Process
  – What must you do with the information/data?
    – This is your algorithm!

• Output
  – What are your deliverables?
“Weekly Pay” Example

• Create a program to calculate the weekly pay of an hourly employee
  – What is the input, process, and output?

• Input: pay rate and number of hours
• Process: multiply pay rate by number of hours
• Output: weekly pay
Step 2: Represent the Algorithm

• Can be done with flowchart or pseudocode

  • Flowchart
    – Symbols convey different types of actions

  • Pseudocode
    – A cross between code and plain English

• One may be easier for you – use that one
Step 2A: Pseudocode

- Start with a plain English description, then...

1. Variables: hours, rate, pay
2. Display “Number of hours worked: ”
3. Get hours
4. Display “Amount paid per hour: ”
5. Get rate
6. pay = hours * rate
7. Display “The pay is $” , pay
Flowchart Symbols

- **Start**: Start Symbol
- **End**: End Symbol
- **Input/Output**: Symbol for input and output
- **Decision Symbol**: Symbol for decision-making
- **Data Processing Symbol**: Symbol for data processing
- **Flow Control Arrows**: Arrows for flow control

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Step 2B: Flowchart

Start

Display “Number of hours worked: ”

Get hours

Display “Amount paid per hour: ”

Get rate

pay = hours * rate

Display “The pay is $”, pay

End
Steps 3 and 4: Implementation and Testing/Debugging

• We’ll cover implementation in detail next class

• Testing and debugging your program involves identifying errors and fixing them
  – We’ll talk about this later today
Algorithms and Language

• Notice that developing the algorithm didn’t involve any Python at all
  – Only pseudocode or a flowchart was needed
  – An algorithm can be coded in any language

• All languages have 3 important control structures we can use in our algorithms
Control Structures
Control Structures

• Structures that control how the program “flows” or operates, and in which order
  • Sequence
  • Decision Making
  • Looping
Sequence

• One step after another, with no branches

• Already wrote one for “Weekly Pay” problem

• What are some real life examples?
  – Dialing a phone number
  – Purchasing and paying for groceries
Decision Making

• Selecting one choice from many based on a specific reason or condition
  – If something is true, do $A$ ... if it’s not, do $B$

• What are some real life examples?
  – Walking around campus (construction!)
  – Choosing where to eat for lunch
Decision Making: Pseudocode

• Answer the question “Is a number positive?”
  – Start with a plain English description

1. Variable: num
2. Display “Enter the number: ”
3. Get num
4. If num > 0
5. Display “It is positive”
6. Else
7. Display “It is negative”
Decision Making: Flowchart

Start

Display “Enter the number: ”

Get num

num > 0

TRUE

Display “It is positive”

FALSE

Display “It is negative”

End
Looping

• Doing something over and over again

• Combined with decision making
  – Otherwise we loop forever (an “infinite loop”)

• What are some real life examples?
  – Doing homework problem sets
  – Walking up steps
Looping: Pseudocode

• Write an algorithm that counts from 1-20
  – Start with a plain English description

1. Variable: num
2. num = 1
3. While num <= 20
4.   Display num
5.   num = num + 1
6. (End loop)
Looping: Flowchart

Start

num = 1

num \geq 20

TRUE

Display num

num = num + 1

FALSE

End

There's an error in this flowchart... do you see it?
Looping: Flowchart

Start

num = 1

num \geq 20

TRUE

Display num

num = num + 1

FALSE

End
Looping: Flowchart

Start

num = 1

num <= 20

TRUE

Display num

num = num + 1

FALSE

End
Debugging
A Bit of History on “Bugs”

- US Navy lab – September 9, 1947
- Grace Hopper and colleagues are working on the Harvard Mark II
  – Or trying to... it wasn’t working right

- They found a literal bug inside the machine
  – Taped the bug (a moth) into their log book
Errors ("Bugs")

• Two main classifications of errors
• Syntax errors
  – Prevent Python from understanding what to do
• Logical errors
  – Cause the program to run incorrectly, or to not do what you want
Syntax Errors

• “Syntax” is the set of rules followed by a computer programming language
  – Similar to grammar and spelling in English

• Examples of Python’s syntax rules:
  – Keywords must be spelled correctly
    True and False, not Ture or Flase or Truu
  – Quotes and parentheses must be closed:
    (“Open and close”)
Syntax Error Examples

• Find the errors in each line of code below:

1    print("Hello")
2    print("What"s up? ")
3    print("Aloha!")
4    print("Good Morning")
Syntax Error Examples

• Find the errors in each line of code below:

1. `print("Hello")`
2. `print("What\'s up? ")`
3. `print("Aloha!")`
4. `print("Good Morning")`

```
not actually a syntax error
```
Logical Errors

• Logical errors don’t bother Python at all... they only bother you!

• Examples of logical errors:
  – Using the wrong value for something
    ```python
callMe = "maybe NOT"
```
  – Doing steps in the wrong order
    • “Put jelly on bread. Open jelly jar.”
Exercise

• Write an algorithm that asks a user for their name, then responds with “Hello <NAME>”

• You can use a flowchart or pseudocode
Exercise #2

• Write an algorithm that asks a user for their grade, and tells them their letter grade.

A: 100-90
B: 90-80
C: 80-70
D: 70-60
F: 60-0
Announcements

• Your Lab 1 is an online lab this week!
  – Due by this Thursday (Sept 3rd) at 8:59:59 PM

• Homework 1 is also out
  – Due by next Tuesday (Sept 8th) at 8:59:59 PM

• Both of these assignments are on Blackboard