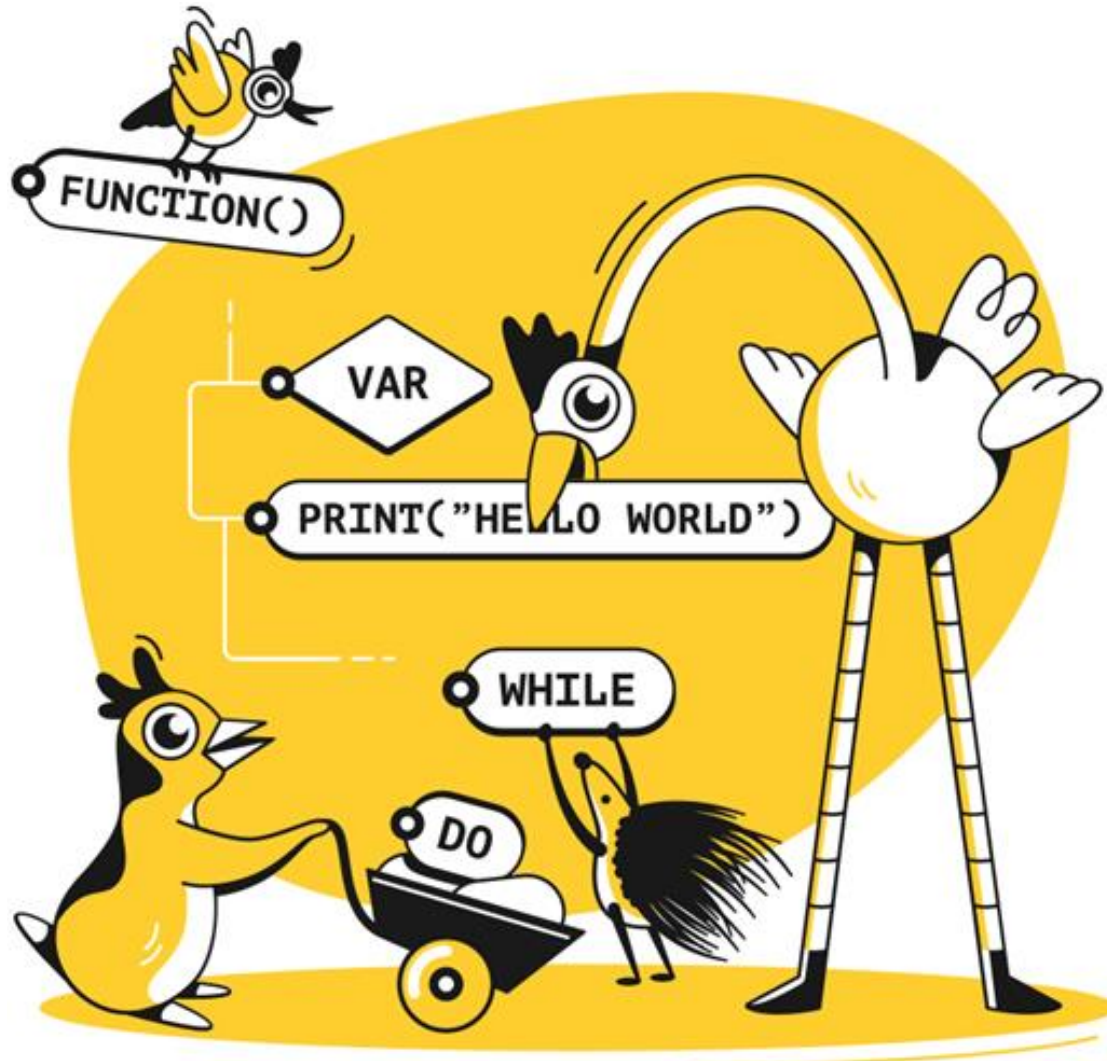
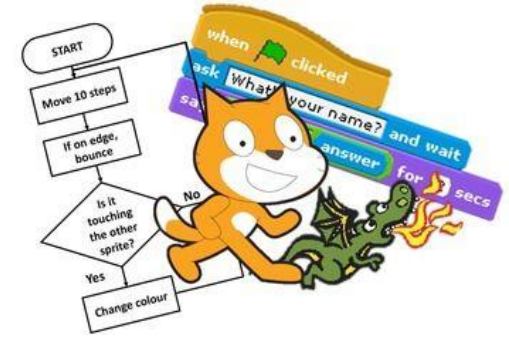




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flow charting recap



Unit 3-Programming

Grade 9
ICT

13th November 2020

Programming Logic using Algorithms



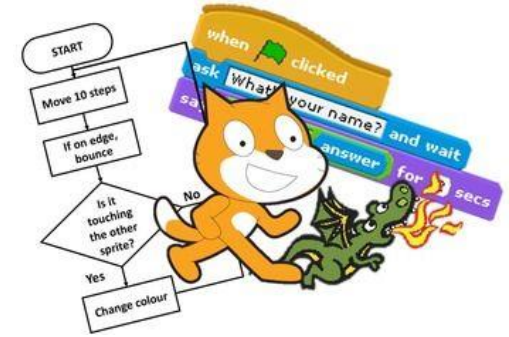
- An **algorithm** is a step by step procedure to solve logical and mathematical problems.
- A recipe is a good example of an algorithm because it says what must be done, step by step. It takes inputs (ingredients) and produces an output (the completed dish).
- The word 'algorithm' come from the name of a Persian mathematician called Al-Khwārizmī (780–850).
- An algorithm can be called a "list of steps". Algorithms can be written in ordinary language, and that may be all a person needs.
- In computing, an algorithm is a precise list of operations that could be understand by the a computer programmer.
- Algorithms are written in pseudocode or flow charts

Flowchart

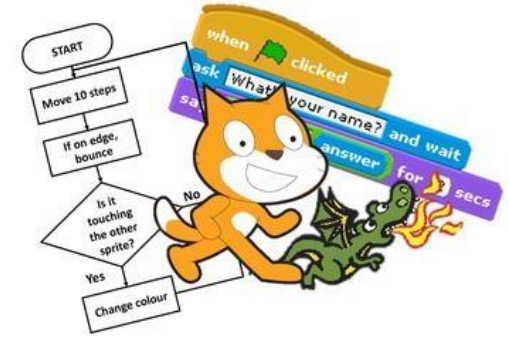
- A flow chart is a series of stages in time where the last stage is the product / result / goal.

Or in other words

- A planned stages of some task.
- The flow chart uses boxes, arrows and other elements such as diamonds, parallelograms etc.:
- Arrows show the order of the steps.



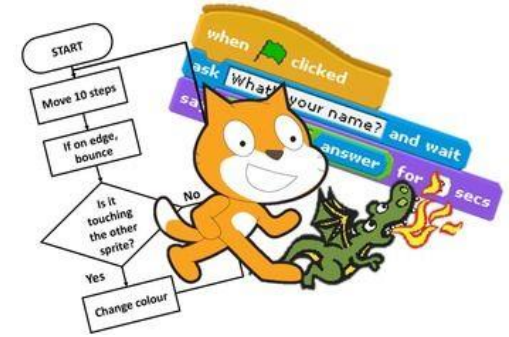
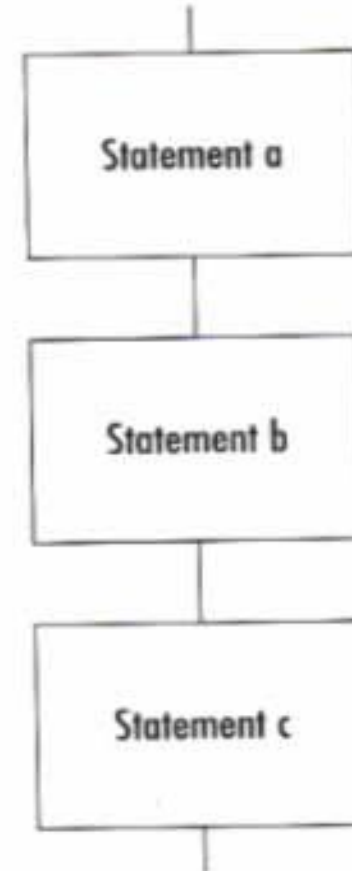
Control Structures



- Computer programs are made up of the three basic structures
- Sequence,
- Selection, and
- Repetition.

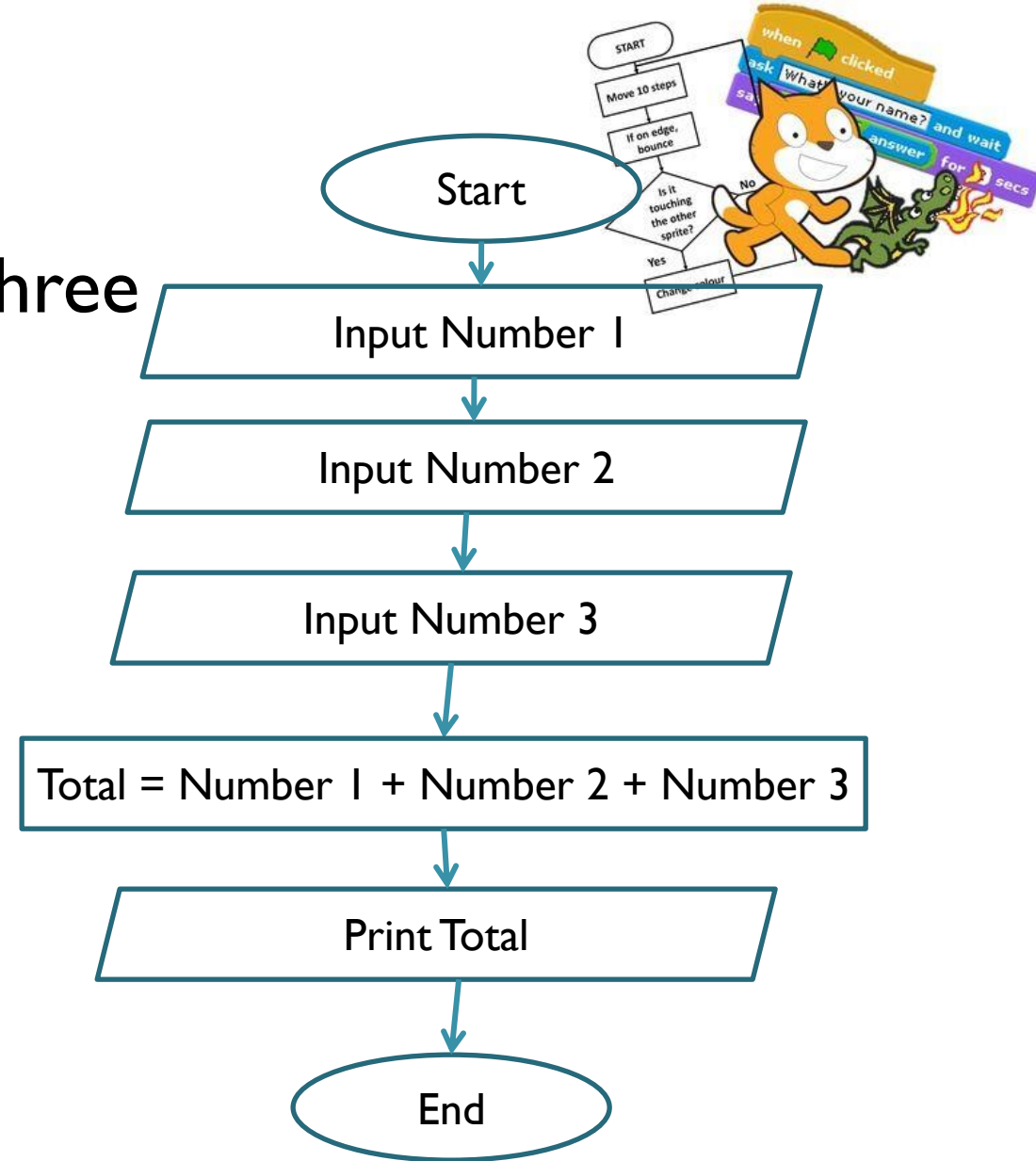
Sequence

- The sequence control structure is defined as the straight forward execution of one processing step after another. Here is the general form of a sequence.



Example 1

- A flow chart is required to read three numbers, add them together and print their total.

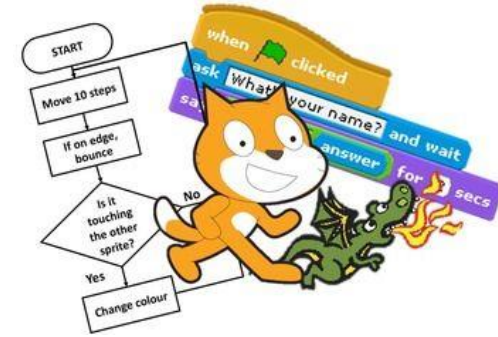




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Try this

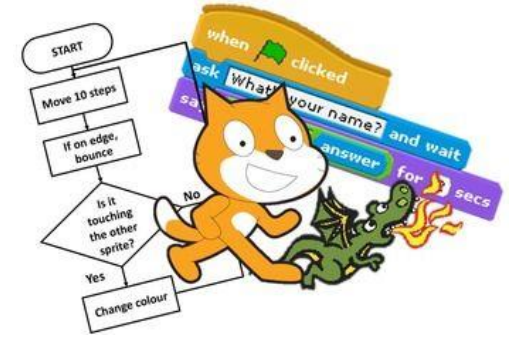
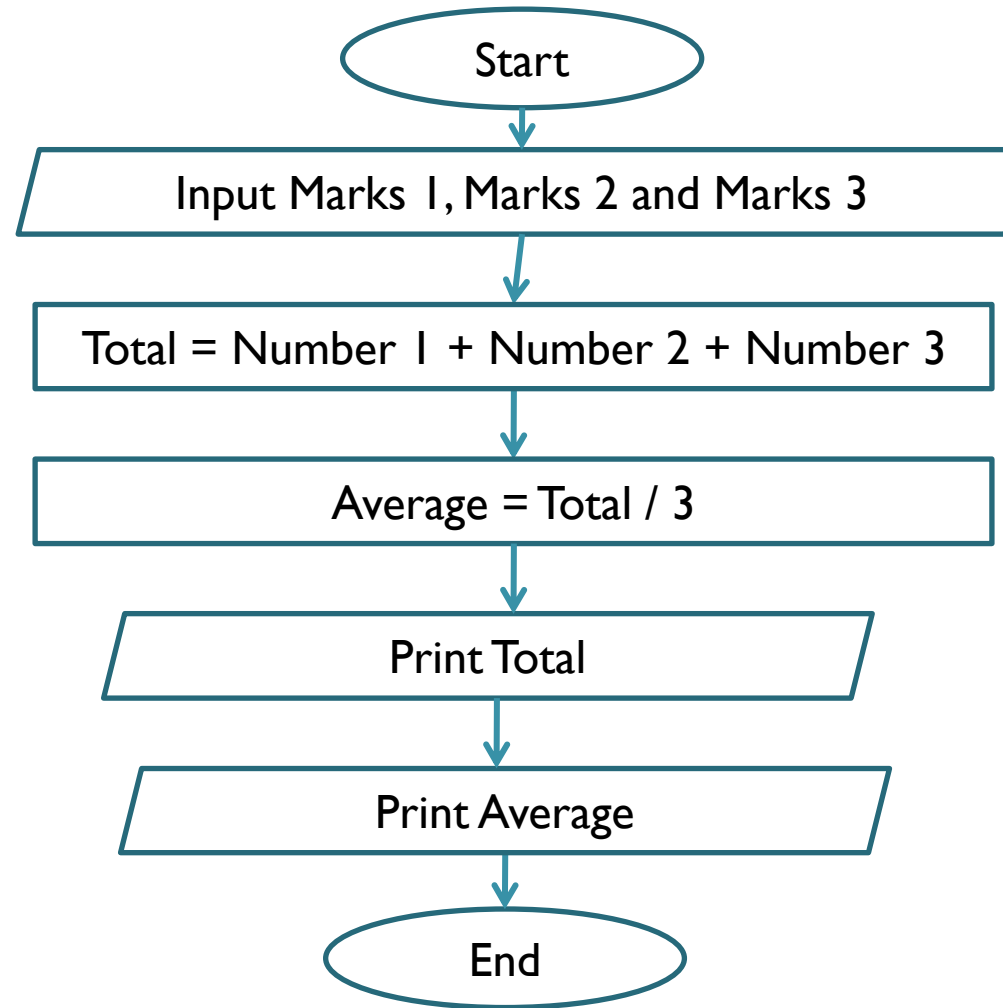
- Draw a flow chart to input three subject marks, calculate the total and average marks and print both total and average marks.





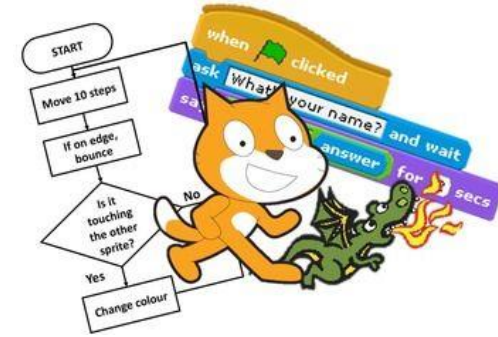
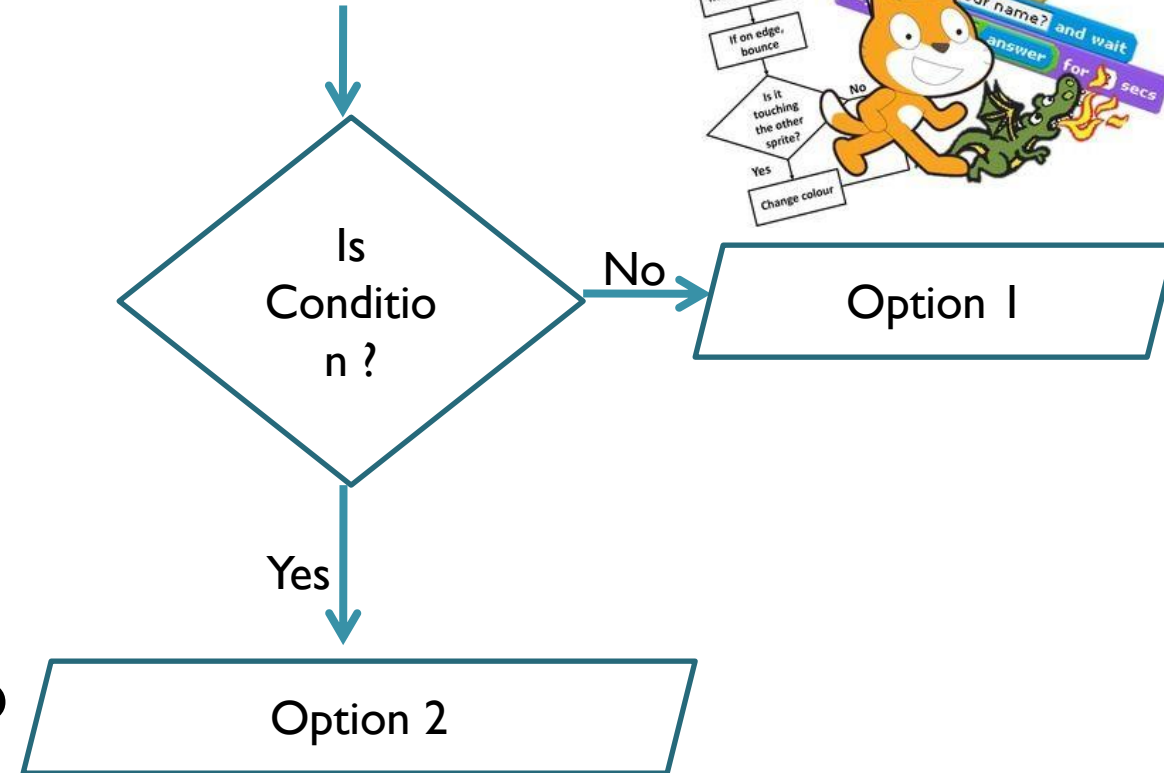
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Answer



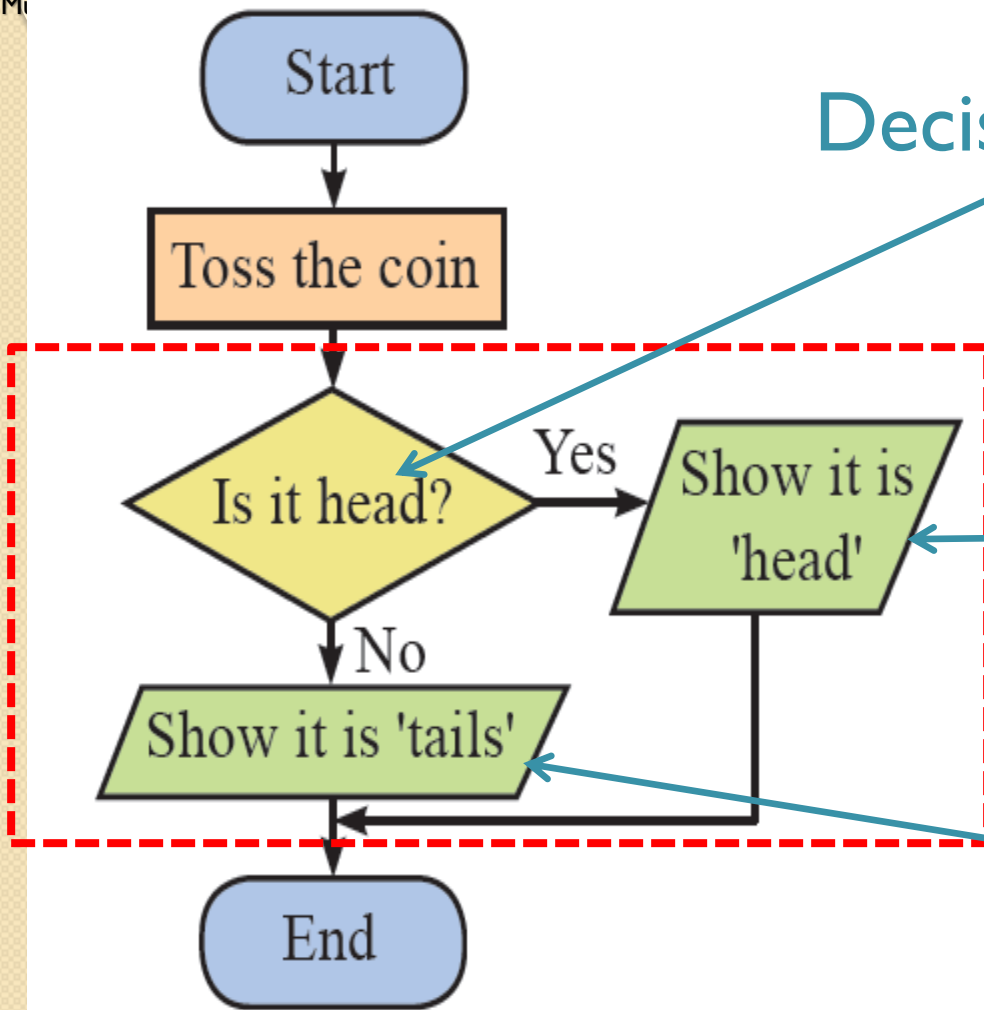
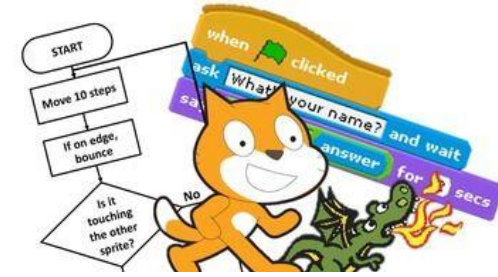
Simple Selection

- Simple selection is selecting one option out of two given options under a certain condition.
- Simple selection has one condition with two options. A selection is made out of the two options. If the condition is true, one option is selected and if not, the other option gets selected.
- We use 'if-else' block in scratch to represent simple selection





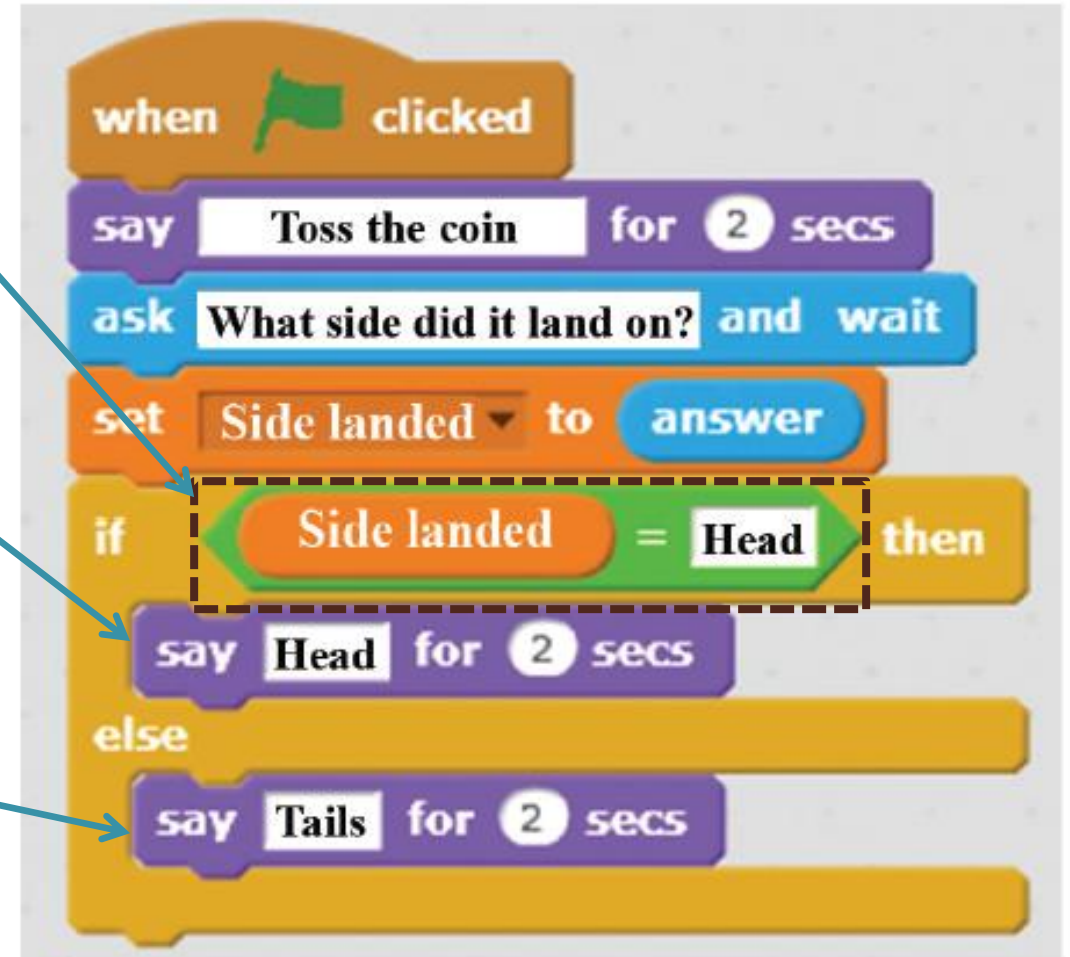
Text Book Example :



Decision/Condition

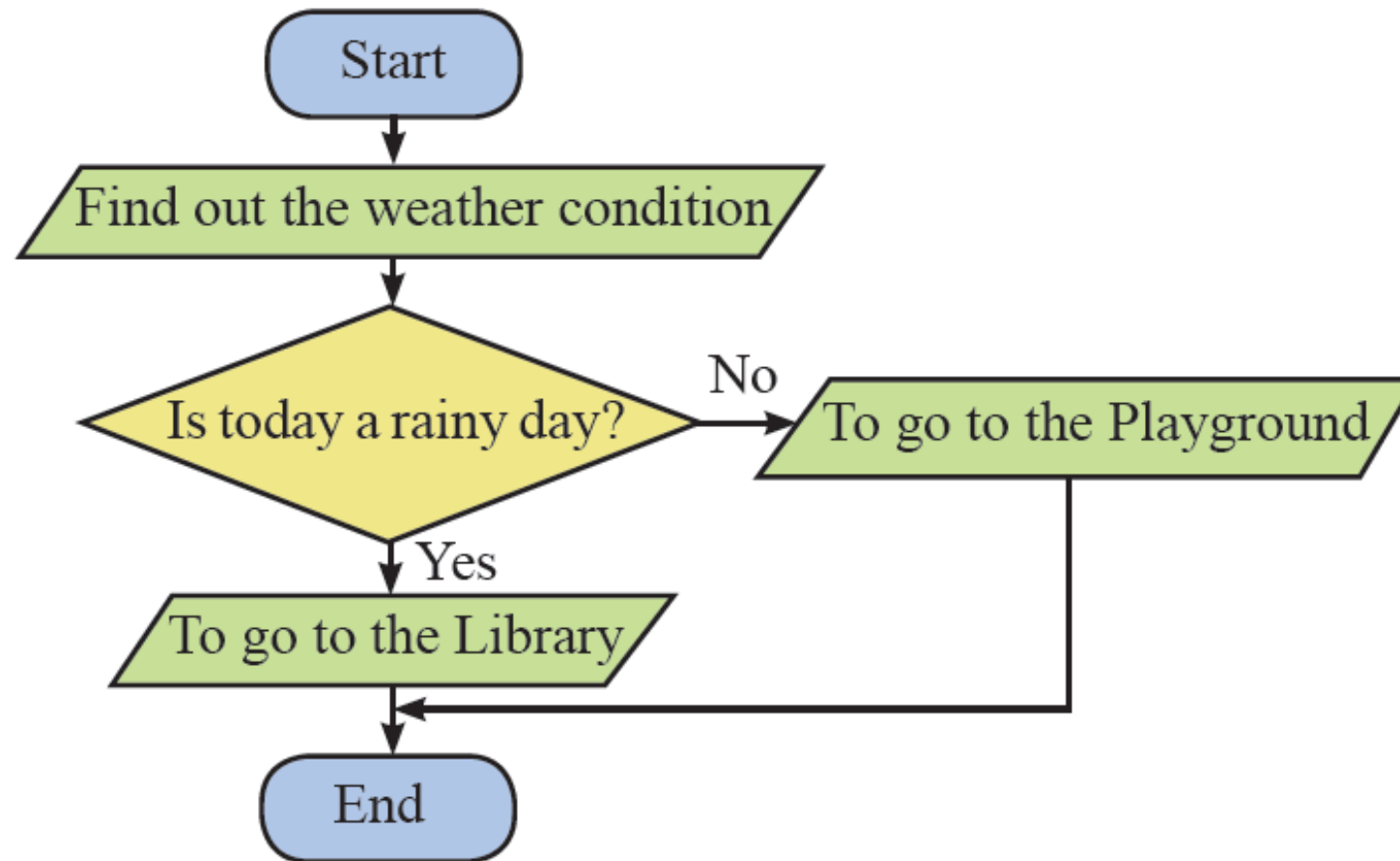
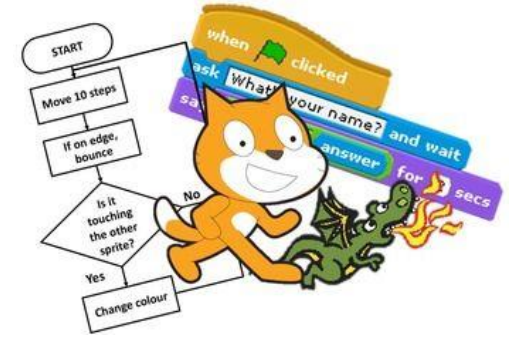
Option 1

Option 2



Example I :

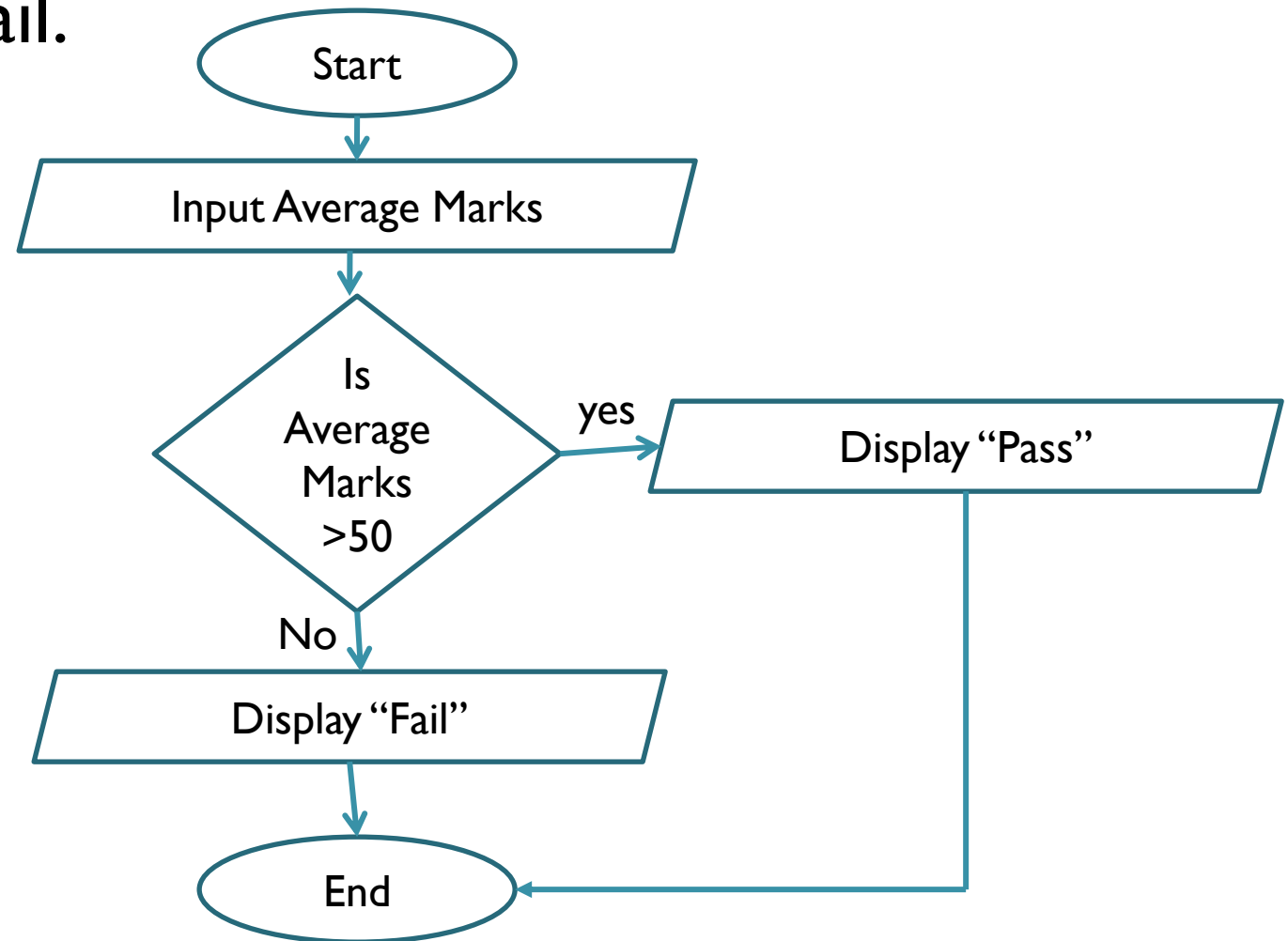
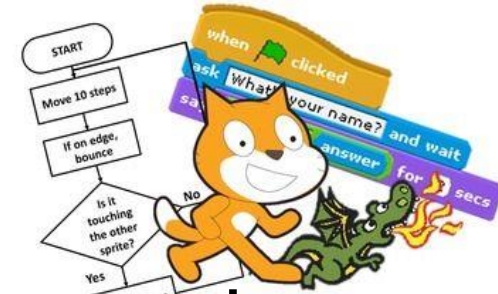
Going to the Play ground or the Library according to the weather condition





Example 2:

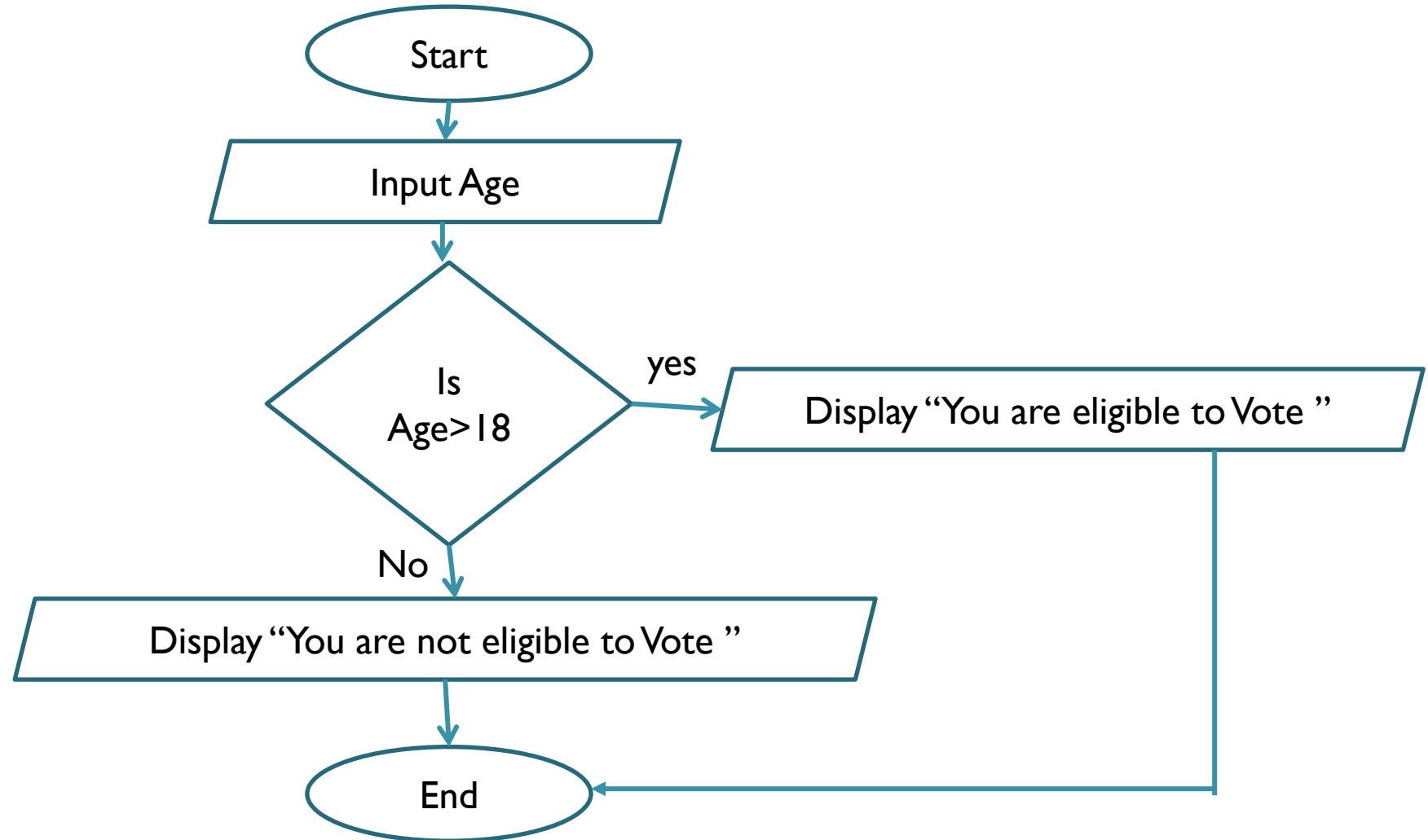
- Draw a flow chart to input average marks of a student and find the either pass or fail.





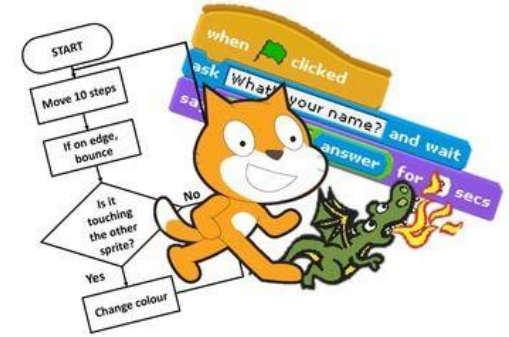
Example 3:

- Draw a flow chart to find the eligibility for voting in an election.





- Draw a flow chart to display whether an input number is 'odd' or 'even'.

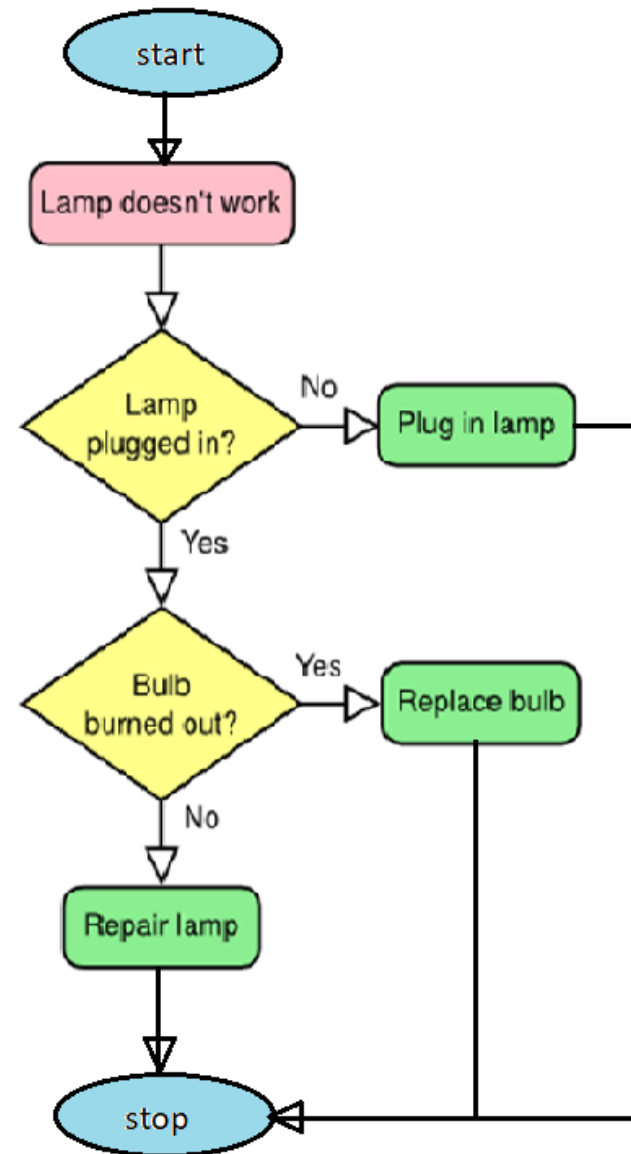


Selection out of many option (Multiple Selection)



Example I

- A simple flow chart which shows what to do when a lamp does not work

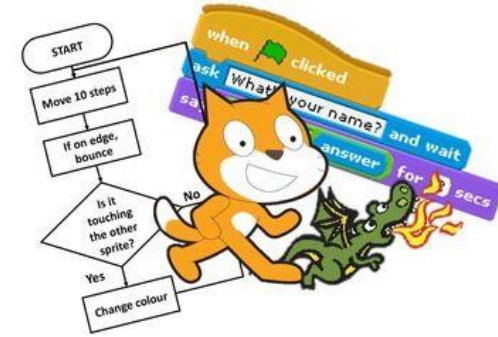
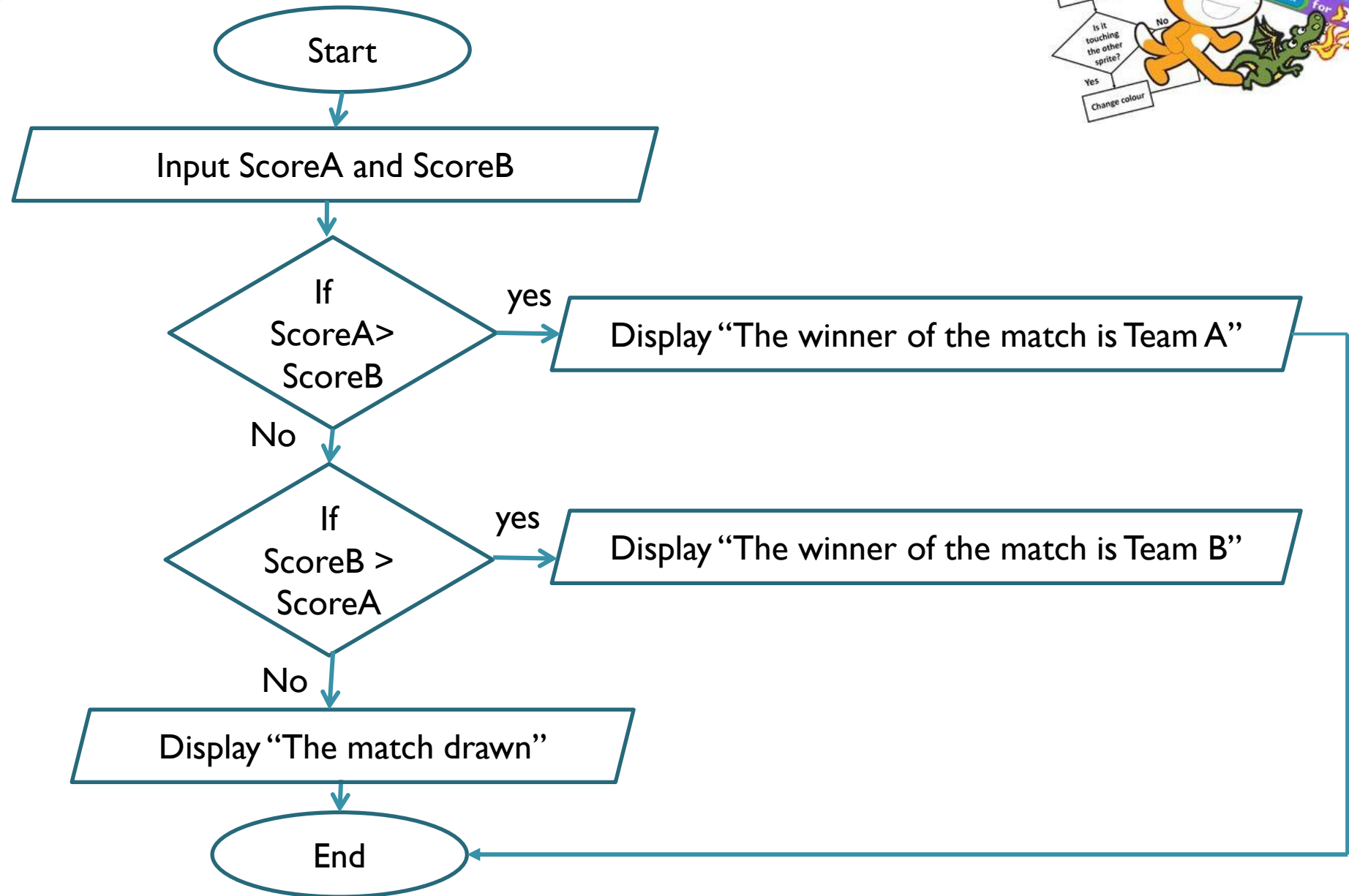




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Example 2

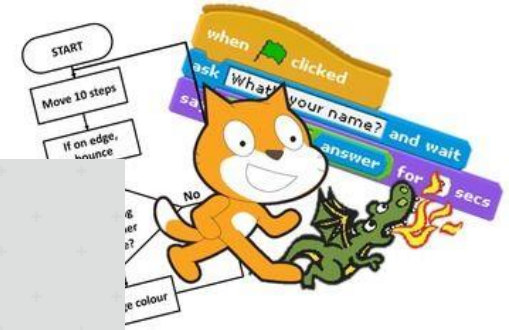
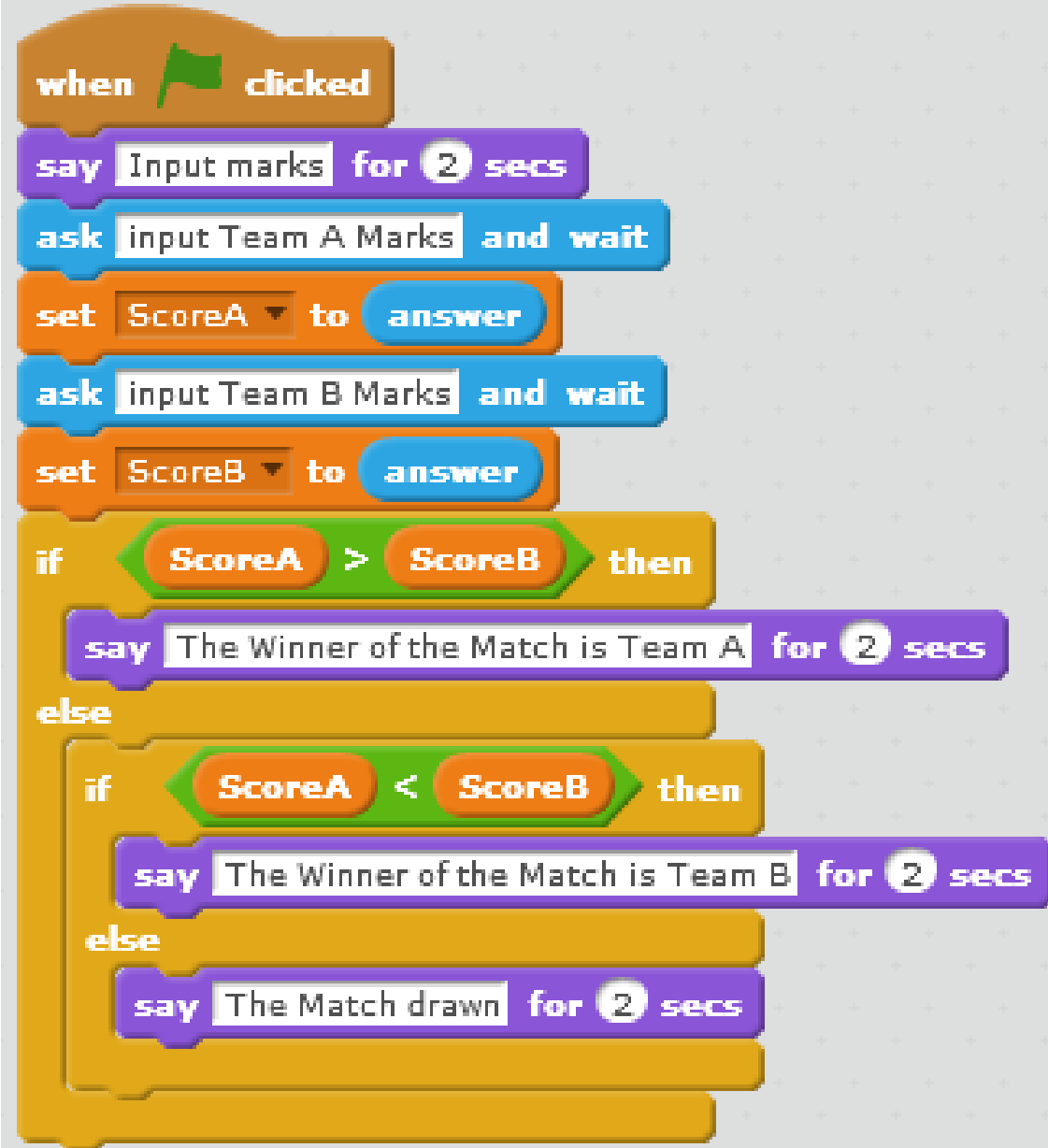
- Here the flow chart displays the way of giving final result of a cricket match





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Scratch program :





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Activity 3.1



By referring to the flowchart, indicate whether the given statements are 'true' or 'false'.

a) Condition 1 in the flowchart is executed first. (True/ False)

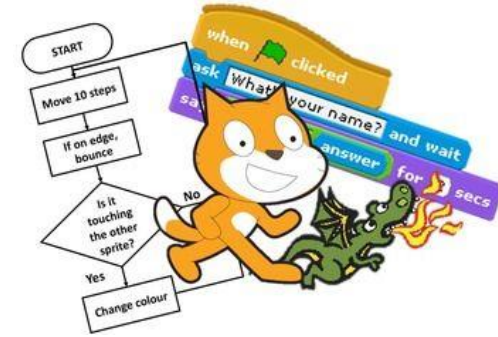
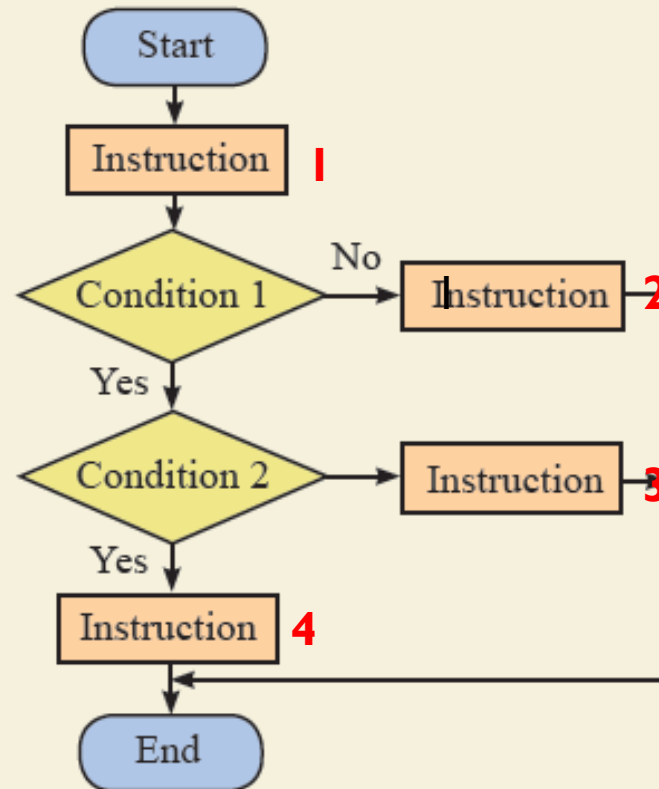
b) Instruction 1 does not execute under any condition. (True/ False)

c) Condition 1 is executed after Instruction 1. (True/ False)

d) Execution of Instruction 3 depends only on condition 2. (True/ False)

e) For Instruction 4 to be executed, both condition 1 and condition 2 must be true. (True/ False)

f) Whatever the outcomes of the conditions may be, Instruction 1 and one another instruction will be executed. (True/ False)





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Answers

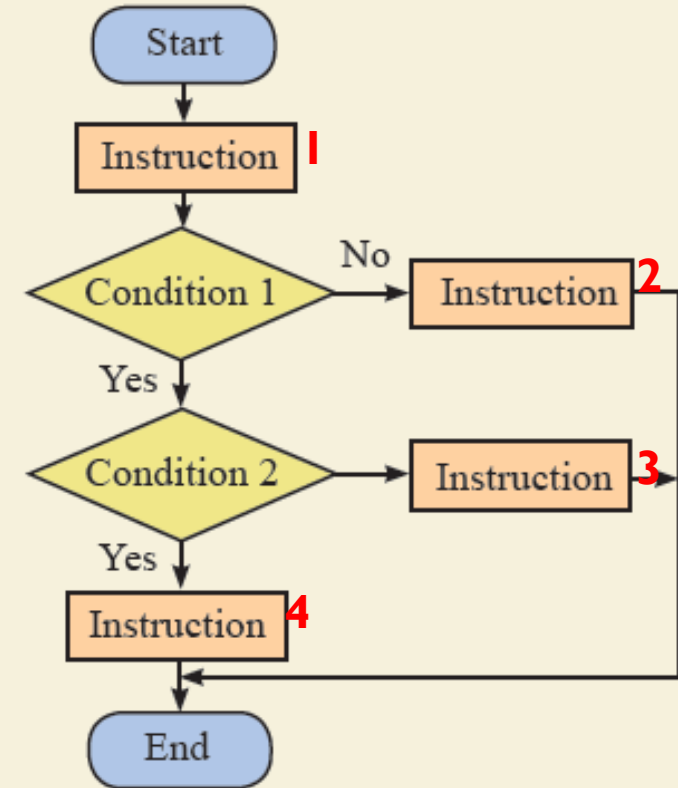
- a) False
- b) True
- c) True
- d) False
- e) True
- f) True

Activity 3.1



By referring to the flowchart, indicate whether the given statements are 'true' or 'false'.

- a) Condition 1 in the flowchart is executed first. (True/ False)
- b) Instruction 1 does not execute under any condition. (True/ False)
- c) Condition 1 is executed after Instruction 1. (True/ False)
- d) Execution of Instruction 3 depends only on condition 2. (True/ False)



- e) For Instruction 4 to be executed, both condition 1 and condition 2 must be true. (True/ False)
- f) Whatever the outcomes of the conditions may be, Instruction 1 and one another instruction will be executed. (True/ False)

Text book example

In the scratch program we use 5 if-else blocks to represent 5 Decisions/conditions of the flow chart

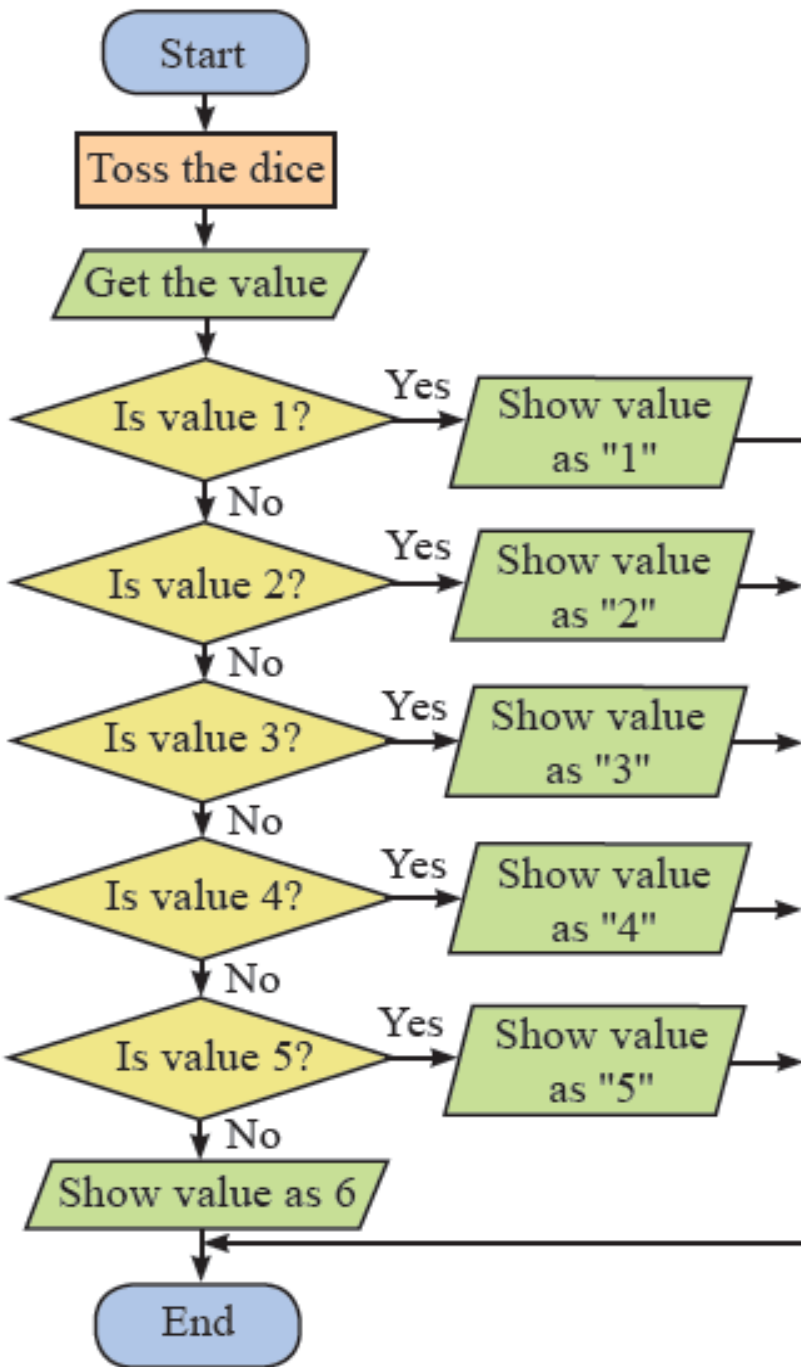
1

2

3

4

5



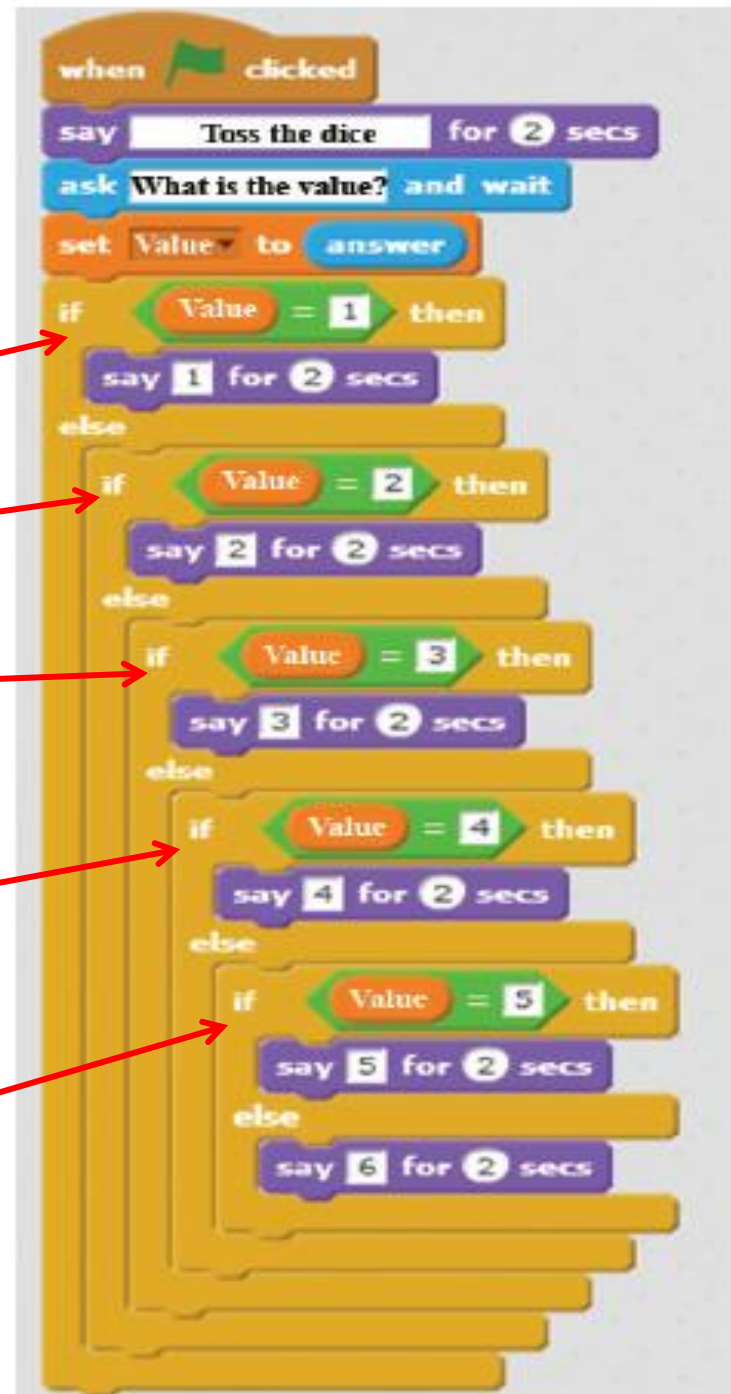
1

2

3

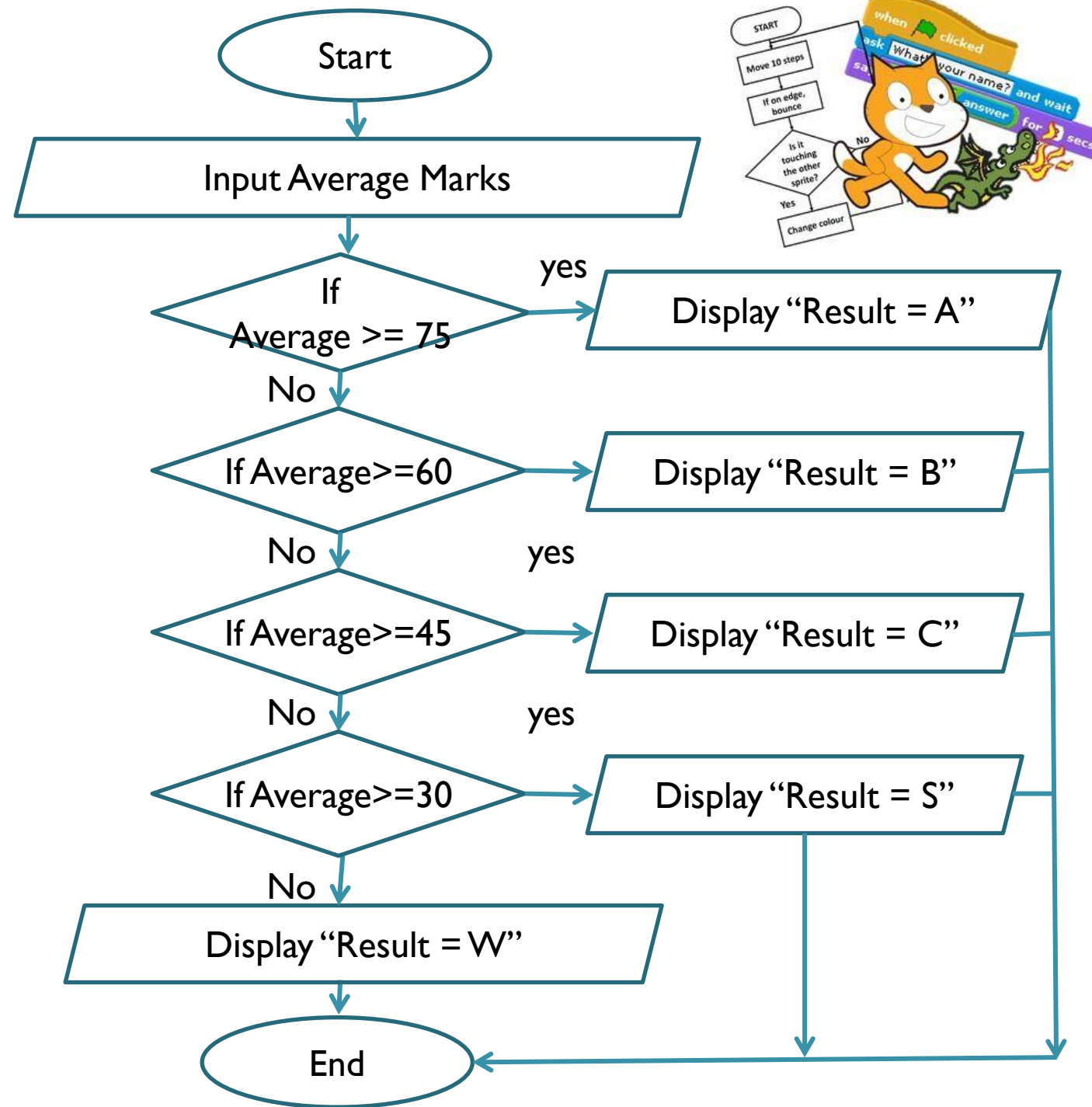
4

5



Example 1

- Draw a flow chart to display the results for given average marks





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Activity 3.2



Consider that, a school has four houses namely Metta, Karuna, Muditha and Upeksha. A flowchart to assign students to their houses is given below. Houses are assigned based on the remainder after dividing the admission number by 4.

Remainder	House
0	Metta
1	Karuna
2	Muditha
3	Upeksha

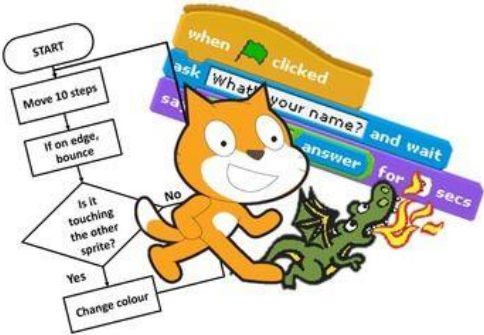
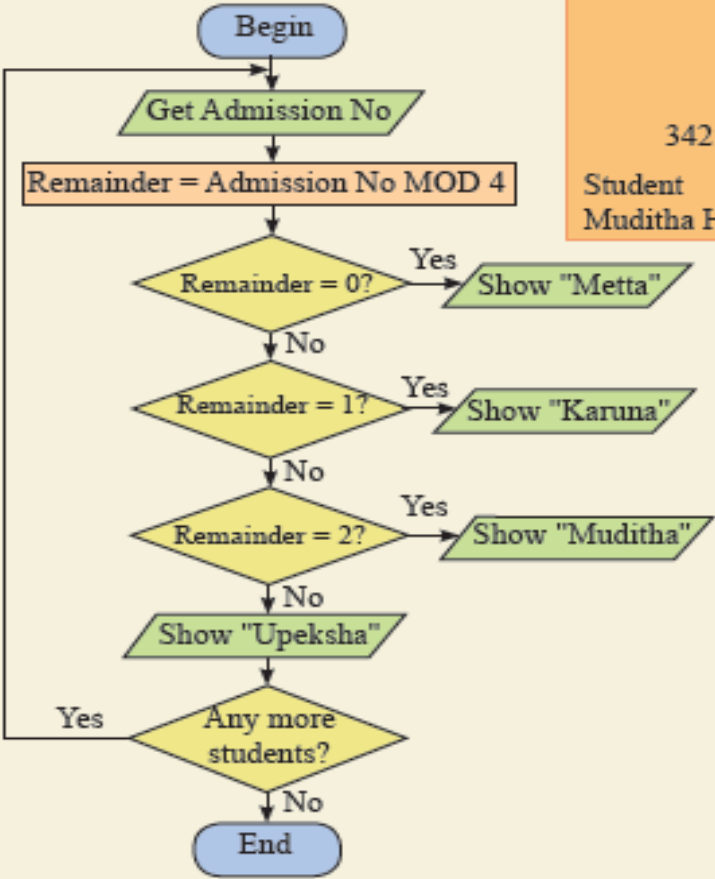
Here, the remainder is obtained by dividing the Admission No. by 4.

e.g. - Admission No. = 342

$$\begin{array}{r} 85 \\ 4 \overline{) 342} \\ \underline{32} \\ 22 \\ \underline{20} \\ 2 \end{array}$$

$$342 \text{ MOD } 4 = 2$$

Student is assigned to Muditha House.





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Answer the following questions.

1. A number that cannot exist as a remainder

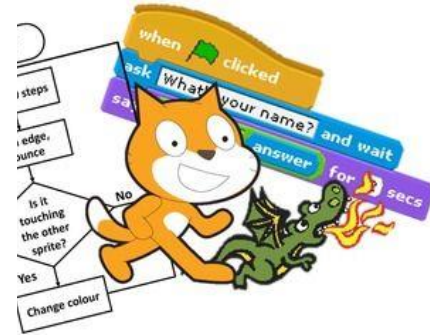
- 1) 0 2) 2 3) 3 4) 4

2. A suitable remainder for a student assigned to Upeksha House is:

- 1) 3 2) 2 3) 1 4) 0

3. How many conditions are there in this flowchart?

- 1) 1 2) 2 3) 3 4) 4

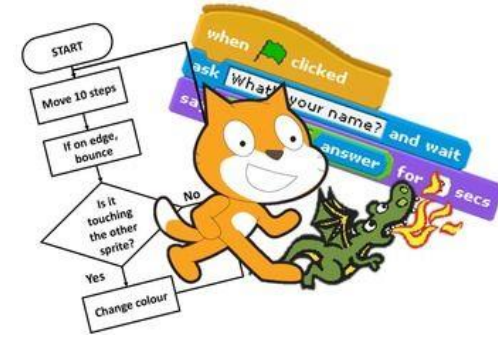




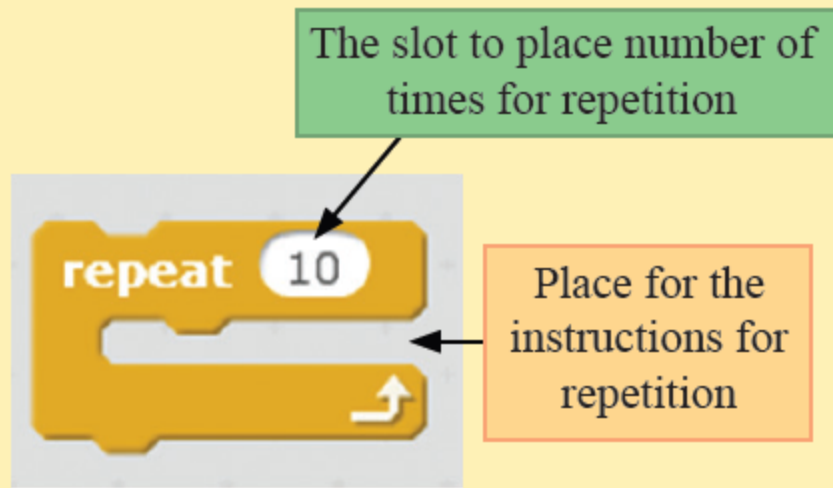
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Control Structure with Repetition

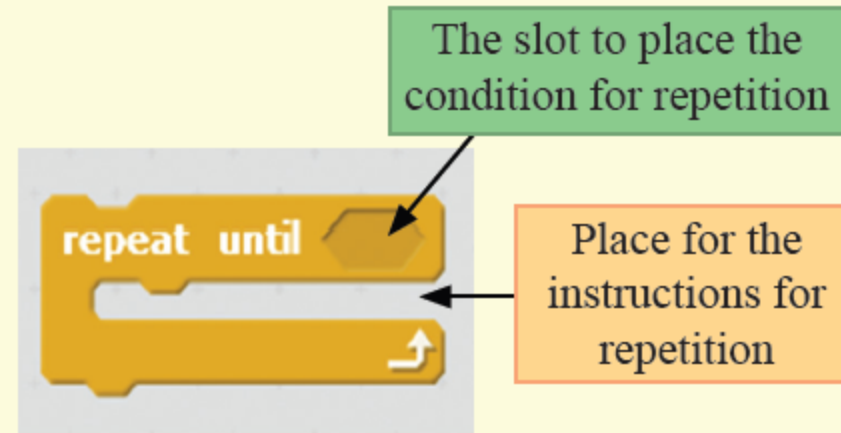
- There are 3 Repetition Blocks in Scratch



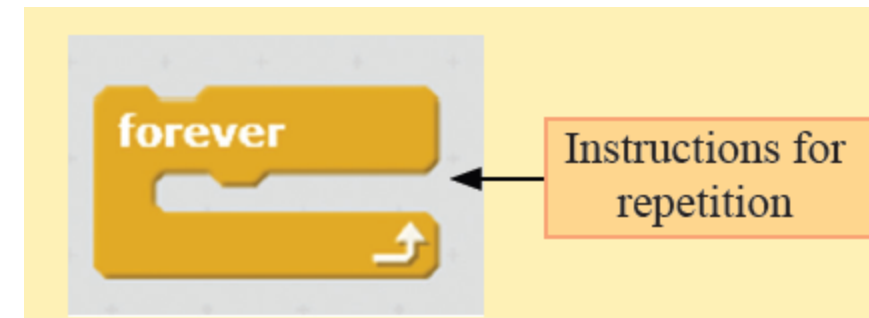
Repeat block



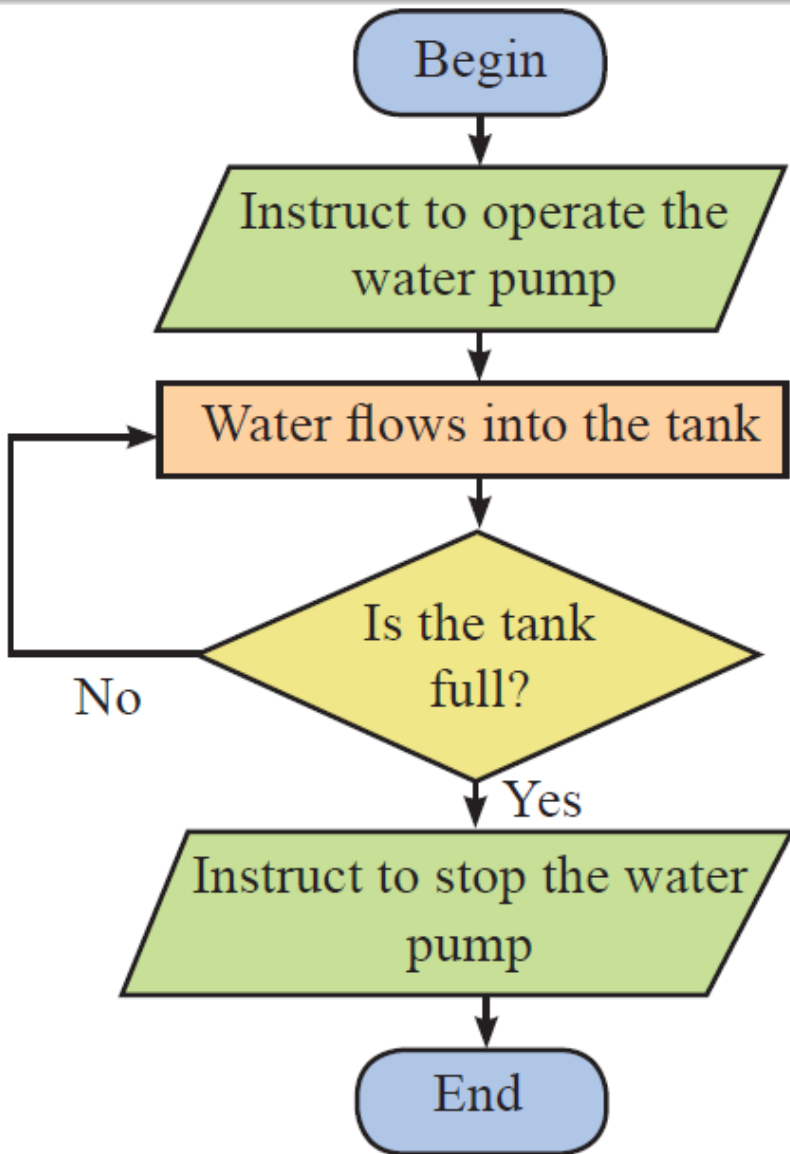
Repeat-Until block



Forever block



Text Book Example I

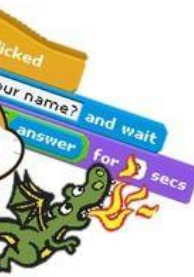
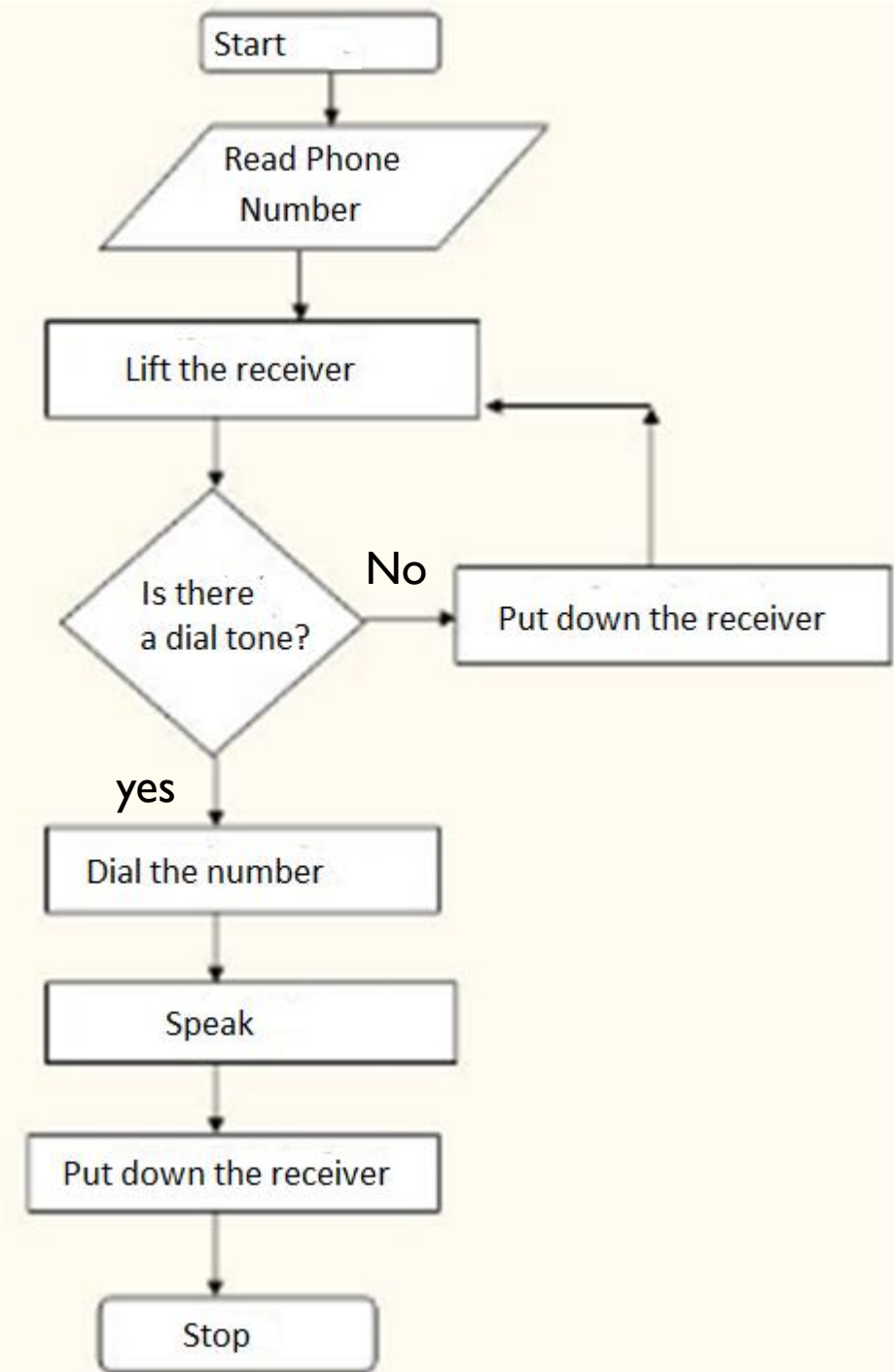


- A water pump filling water into a tank. The pump is operated until the tank becomes full.



Example 1

- Flow chart displaying the way of using a telephone to dial a number

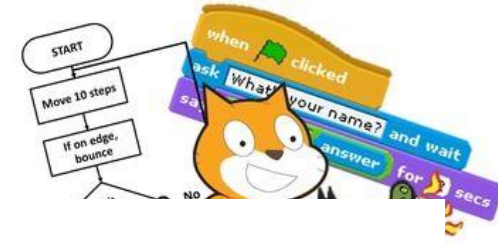
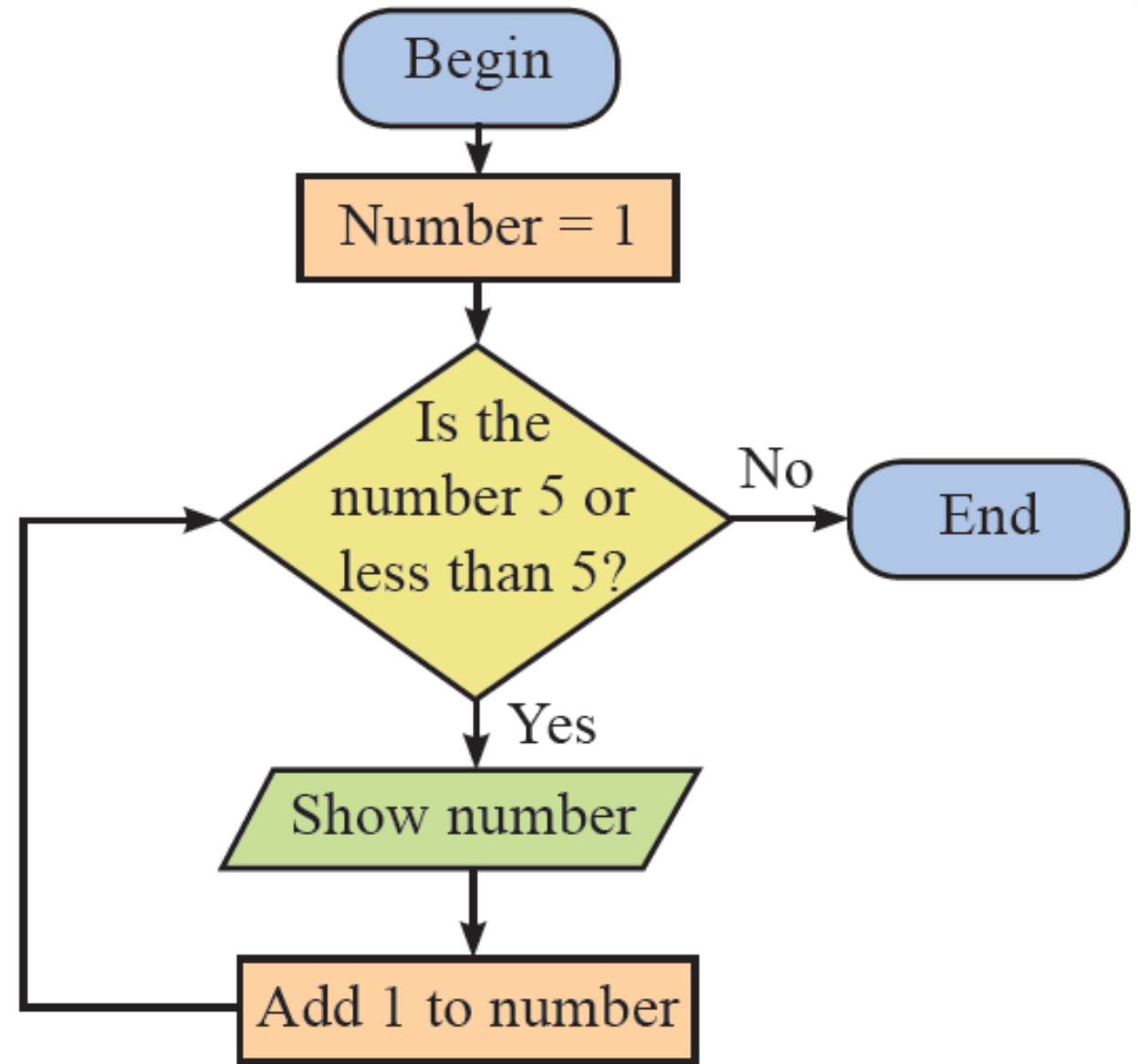




Text Book Example 2

- Displaying numbers from 1 to 5

Number	Output
1	1
2	2
3	3
4	4
5	5
6	

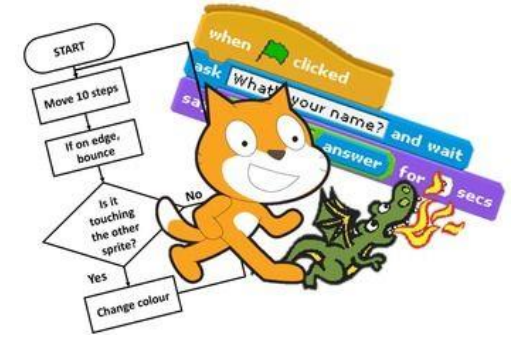
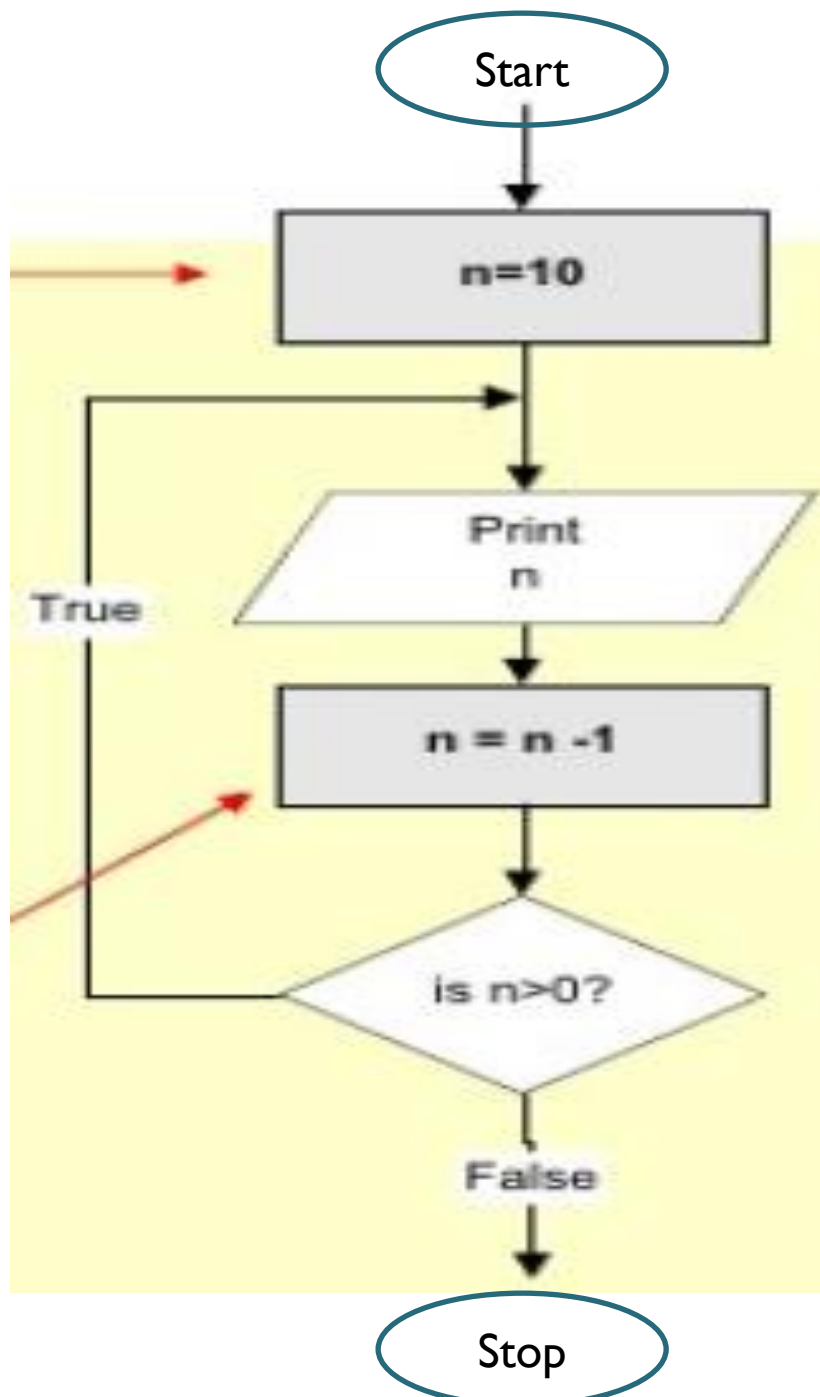




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Example 2

Flow chart to
print numbers 10
to 1



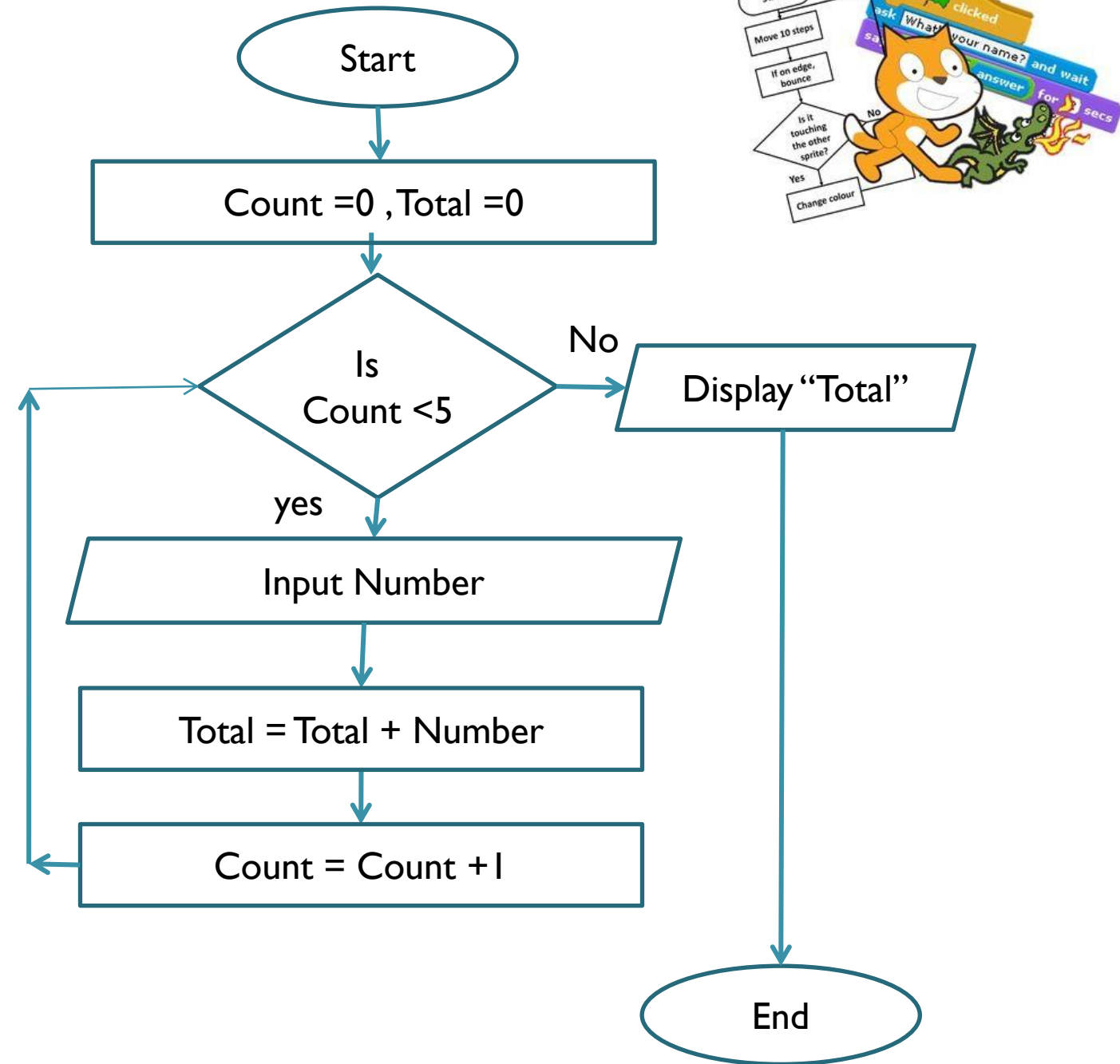
n	Output
10	10
9	9
8	8
7	7
6	6
5	5
4	4
3	3
2	2
1	1
0	



Example 3

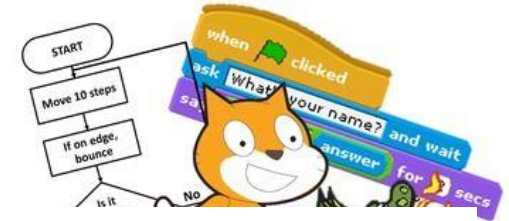
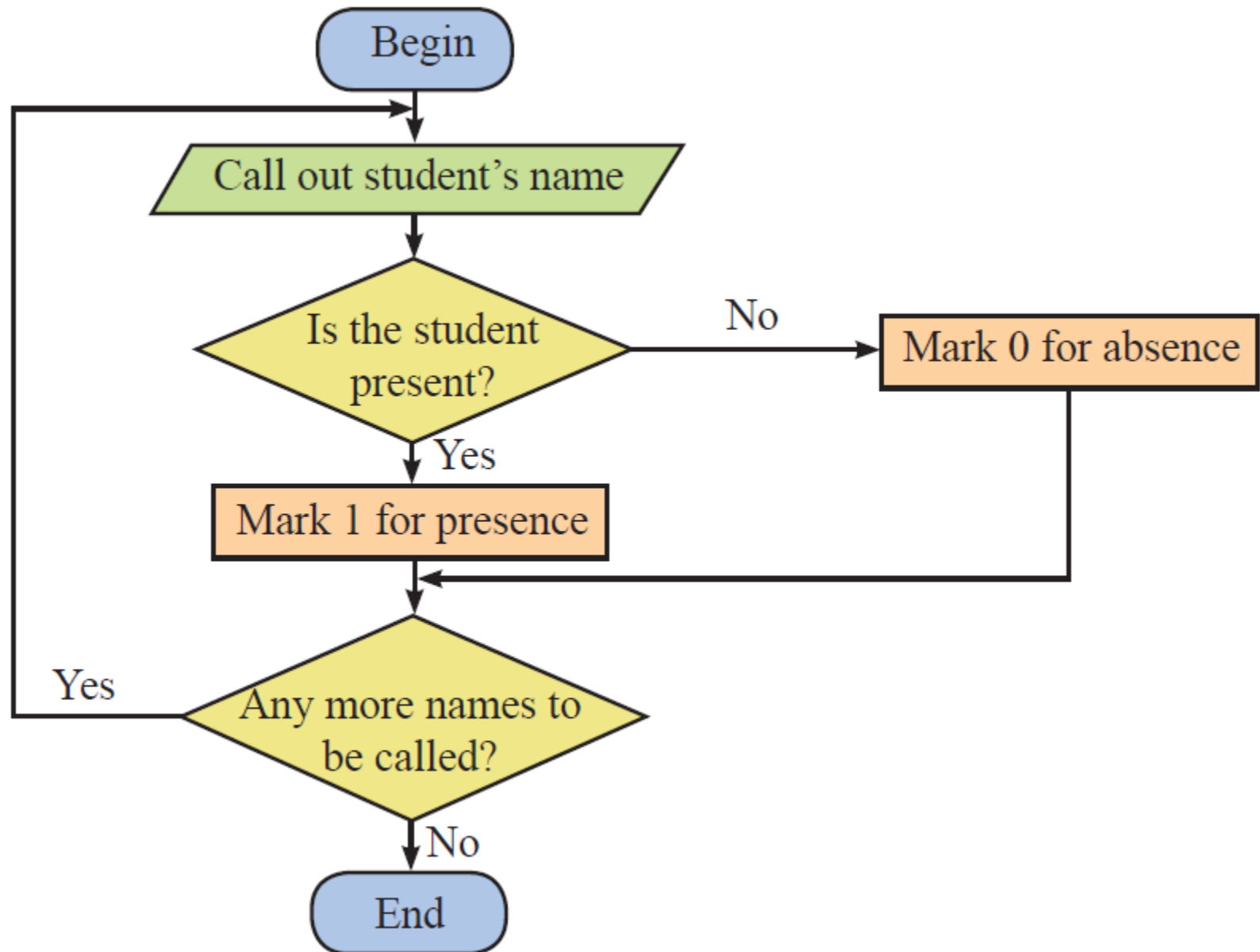
- Flow chart to input 5 numbers and display the total

Count	Total	Number	Output
0	0	5	20
1	5	2	
2	7	4	
3	11	6	
4	17	3	
5	20		

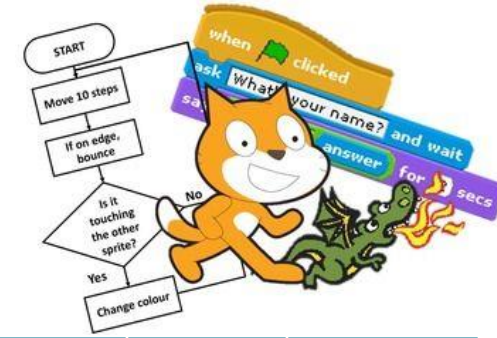
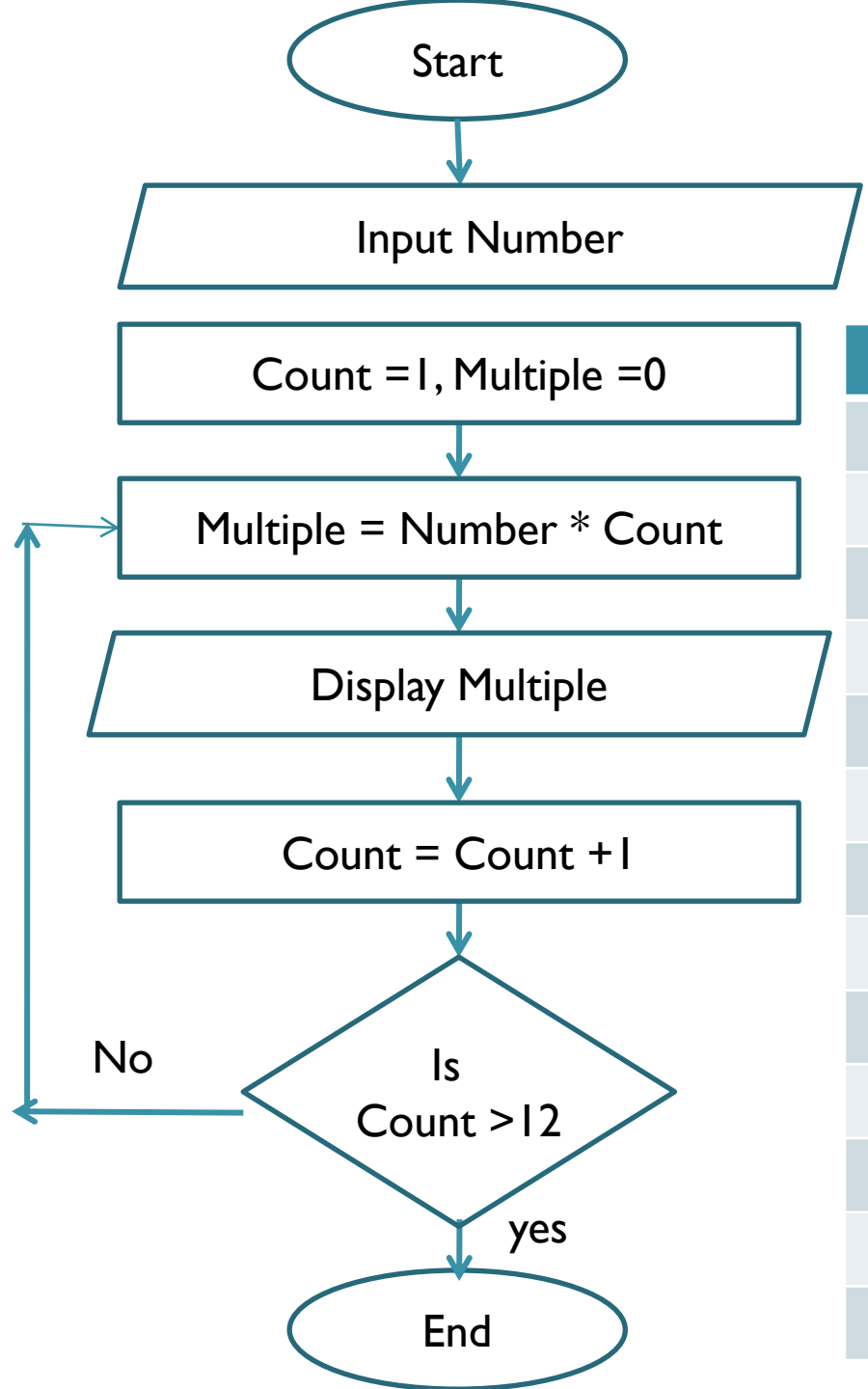
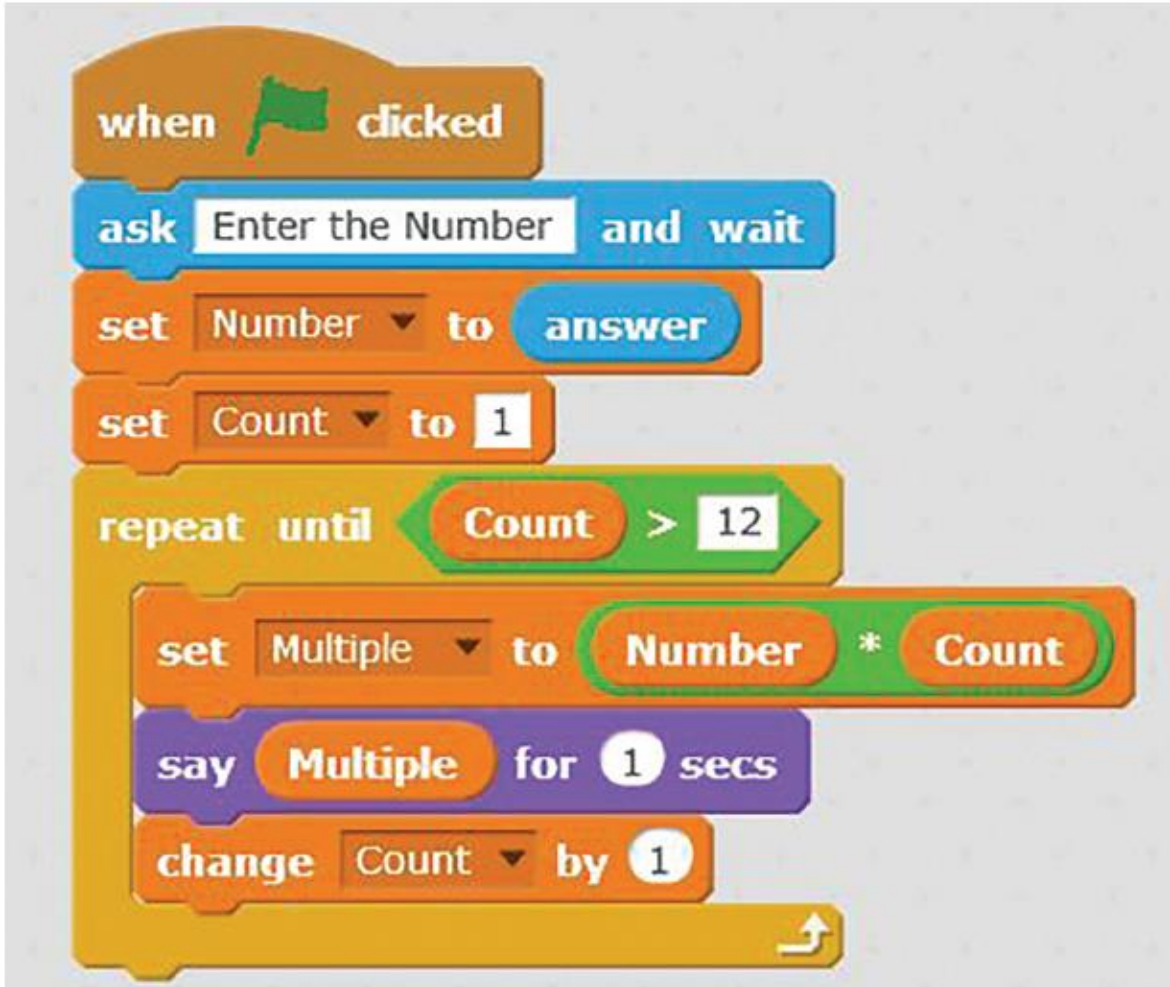


Text Book Example 3

- Consider marking attendance of students. If the student is present, the register is marked with 1. If student is absent it is marked with 0



Display the first multiples up to 12 of given number.



Number	count	Multiple
5	1	0
	2	5
	3	10
	4	15
	5	20
	6	25
	7	30
	8	35
	9	40
	10	45
	11	50
	12	55
	13	60



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Programming with Nested Repatition

- Example I

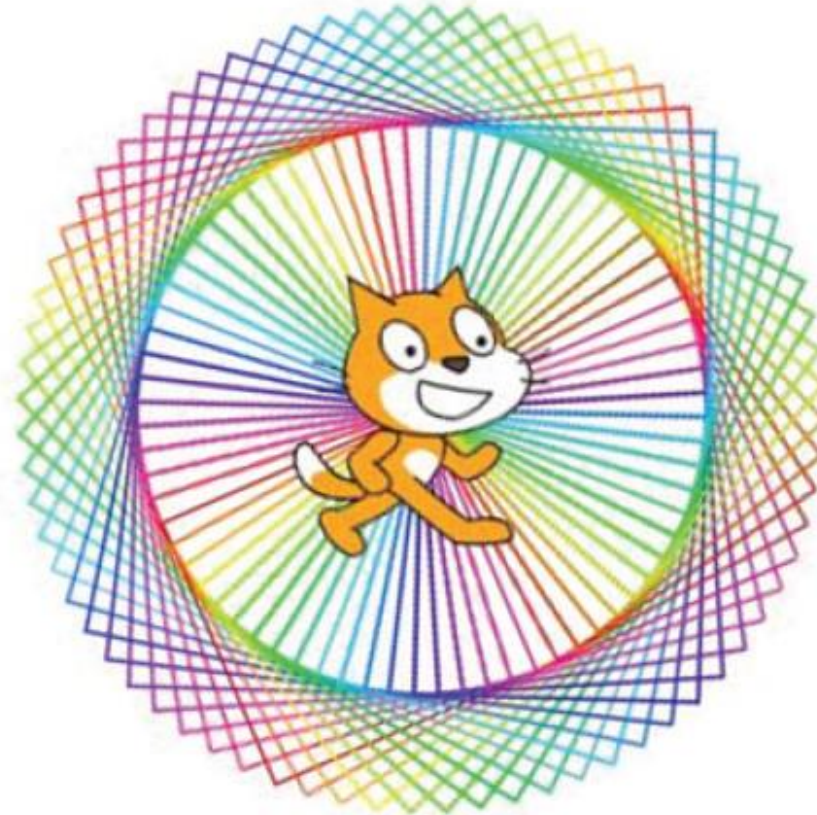
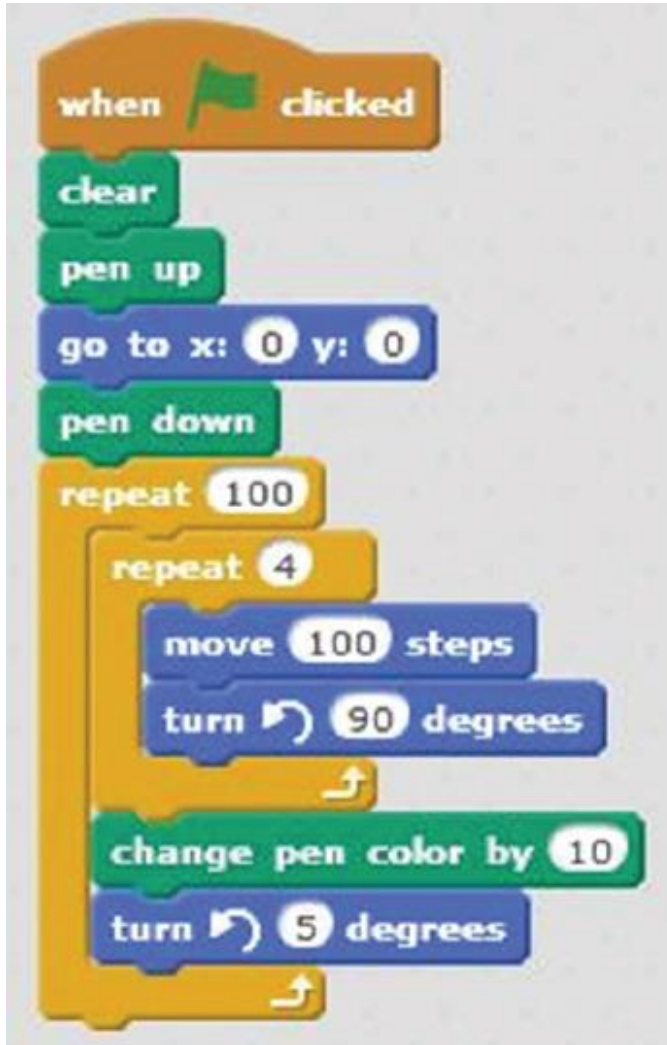
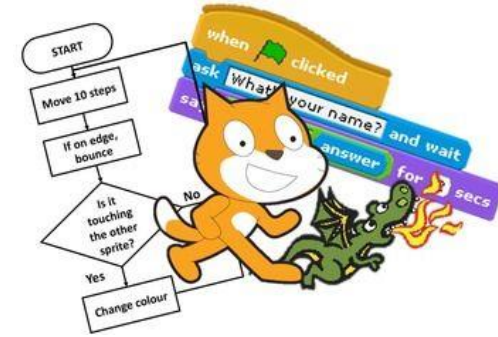


Figure 3.3



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Thank you

- Have a nice day.....

Prepared by Kinkini Kumarage

