## ALGORITHMS

## **Introduction**

In computer science, an **algorithm** is a finite sequence of well-defined, computer-implementable instructions, typically to solve a class of problems or to perform a computation, calculations, data processing, automated reasoning, and other tasks. Or a set of rules that precisely defines a sequence of operations.

As an effective method, an algorithm can be expressed within a finite amount of space and time, and in a well-defined formal language for calculating a function. Starting from an initial state and initial input, the instructions describe a computation, proceeds through a finite number of well-defined successive states, eventually producing "output" and terminating at a final ending state. The transition from one state to the next is not necessarily deterministic; some algorithms, known as randomized algorithms, incorporate random input.

Algorithm design refers to a method or a mathematical process for problemsolving and engineering algorithms.

Typical steps in the development of algorithms:

- 1. Problem definition
- 2. Development of a model
- 3. Specification of the algorithm
- 4. Designing an algorithm
- 5. Checking the correctness of the algorithm
- 6. Analysis of algorithm

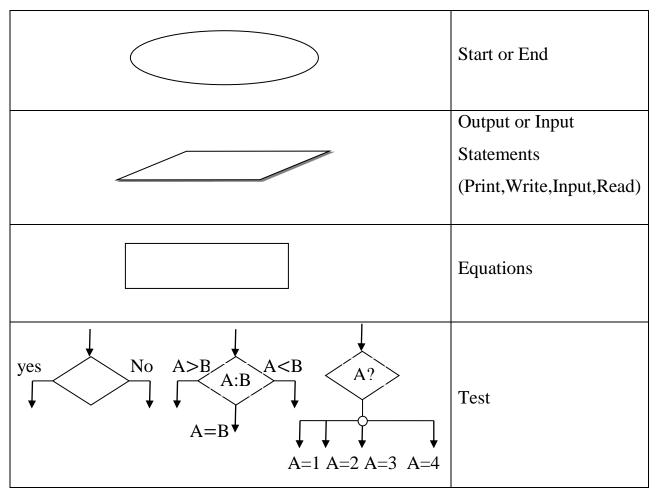
- 7. Implementation of algorithm
- 8. Program testing

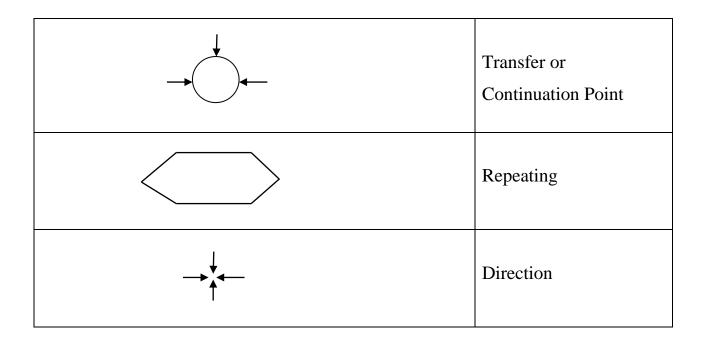
## **Flowcharts**

The flowchart is a group of symbolic shapes connected together with arrows in order to indicate the main steps in the computer program.

The flowchart can be considered as a helpful tool for the programmer to understand the given program or problem from start to end.

The symbolic shapes are:





## Example1:

Find the mean value for the following five degrees, D1, D2, D3, D4 and D5.

Solution:

1-Start

2-Read the five degrees

3-Find the mean value by the equation:

 $Mean = \frac{D1 + D2 + D3 + D4 + D5}{5}$ 

4-Print the mean value

5-End

The flowchart for example 1 is :

