

COMPUTER PROGRAMMING I

-Flowcharts-

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Flowcharts

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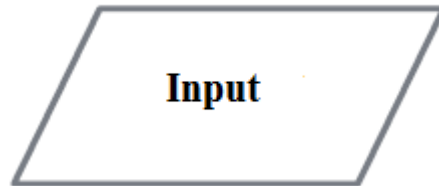
- A Flowchart is a graphical representation of an algorithm.

Flowcharts

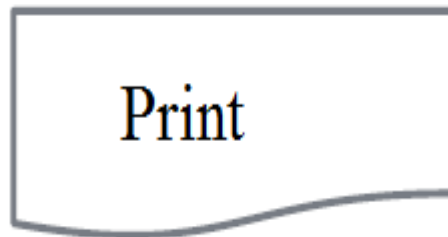
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Denotes the beginning or end of the program



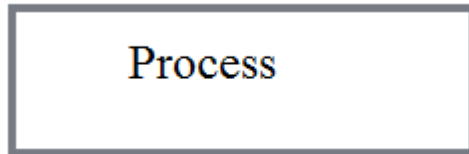
Denotes an input/output operation



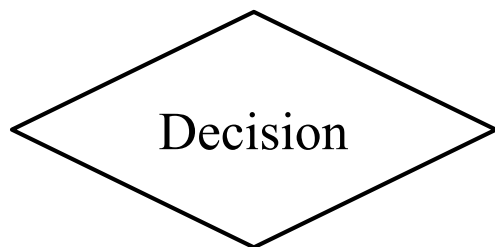
Denotes an output operation

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Denotes a process to be carried out.
addition, subtraction, division etc.



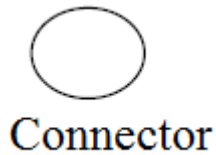
Denotes a decision (or branch) to be made.
The program should continue along one of
two routes. (e.g. IF/THEN/ELSE)

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Denotes the direction of logic flow in the program



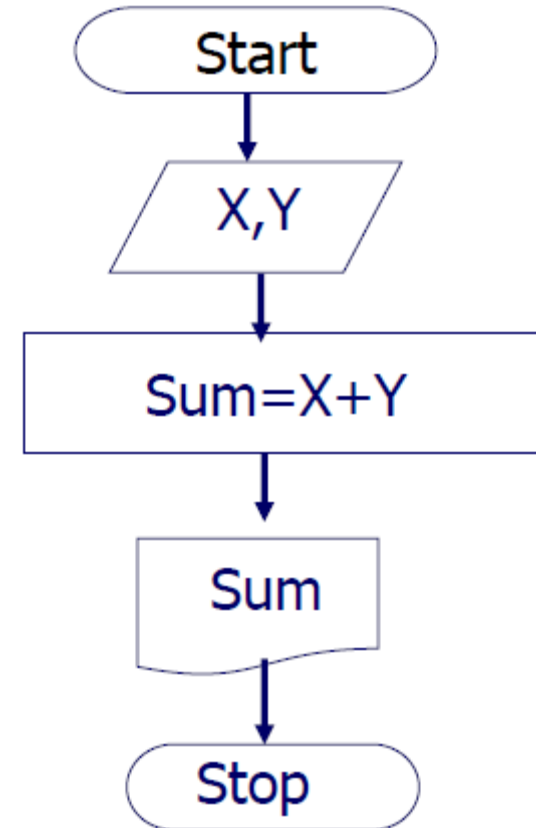
Allows the flowchart to be drawn without intersecting lines or without a reverse flow.

Example: Compute the sum of the two numbers.

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Pseudocode

1. START
2. Read X
3. Read Y
4. $\text{Sum} \leftarrow X + Y$
5. Print Sum
6. STOP.



Example: Calculate the volume of a cylinder

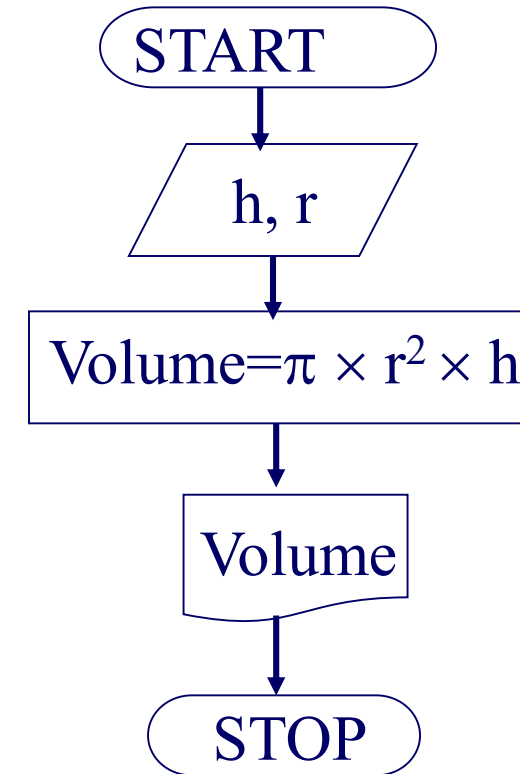
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Step Form:

1. Read the radius (r) and the height (h) of the cylinder.
2. Calculate the volume.
 $\text{Volume} = \pi \times r^2 \times h$
3. Print out the volume.

Pseudo-code:

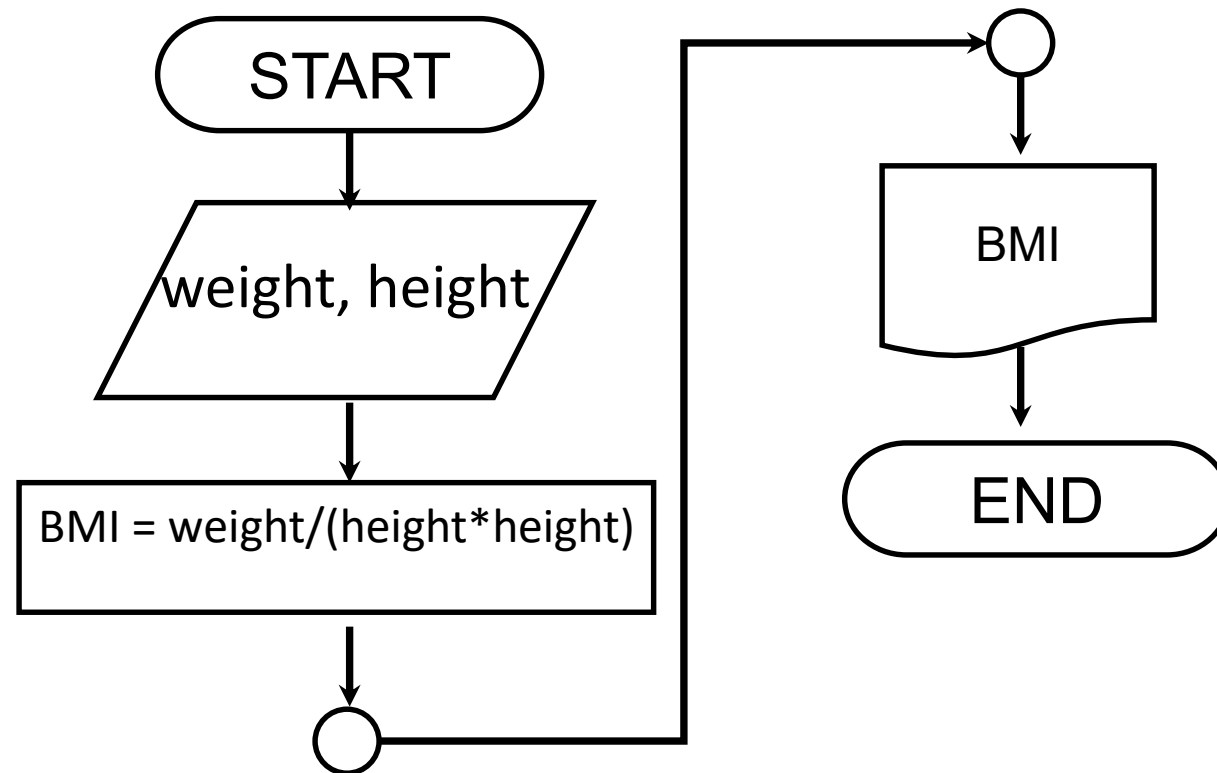
1. Read r, h
2. $\text{Volume} = \pi \times r^2 \times h$
3. Print volume.



Example: Write an algorithm and draw a flowchart that finds Body-Mass Index – BMI (Vücut kitle endeksi) with a given values. ($BMI = \text{weight} / (\text{height}^2)$)

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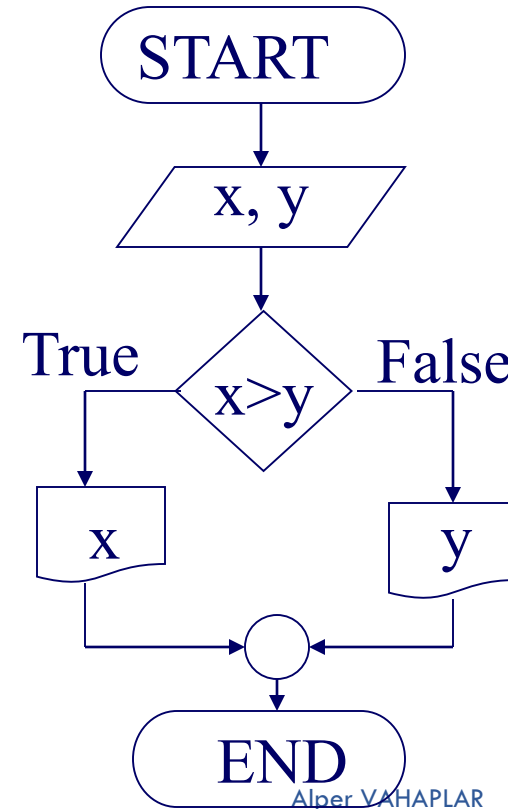
1. START
2. READ weight, height
3. $BMI = \text{weight} / (\text{height} * \text{height})$
4. PRINT BMI
5. END.



□ Örnek: Kullanıcının gireceği iki sayıdan büyük olanı yazdırın.
Akış Şeması :

Algoritma :

1. Kullanıcı iki sayı girsin.
2. İki sayıdan büyük olanı bulun.
3. Bulunan sayıyı ekrana yazdırın.



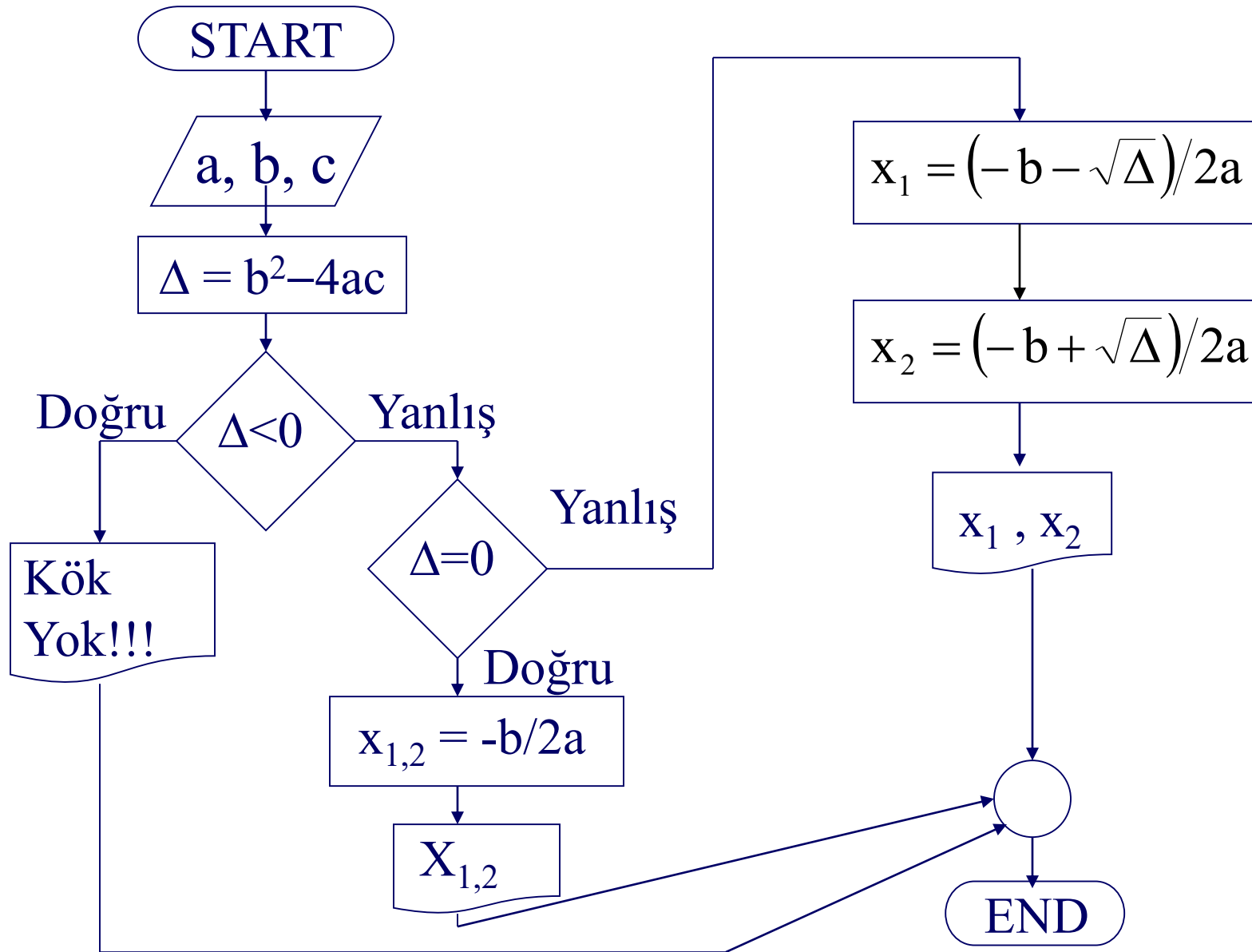
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- Örnek: Katsayıları verilen ikinci dereceden bir denklemin köklerini hesaplayan algoritmayı yazınız.

$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0$$

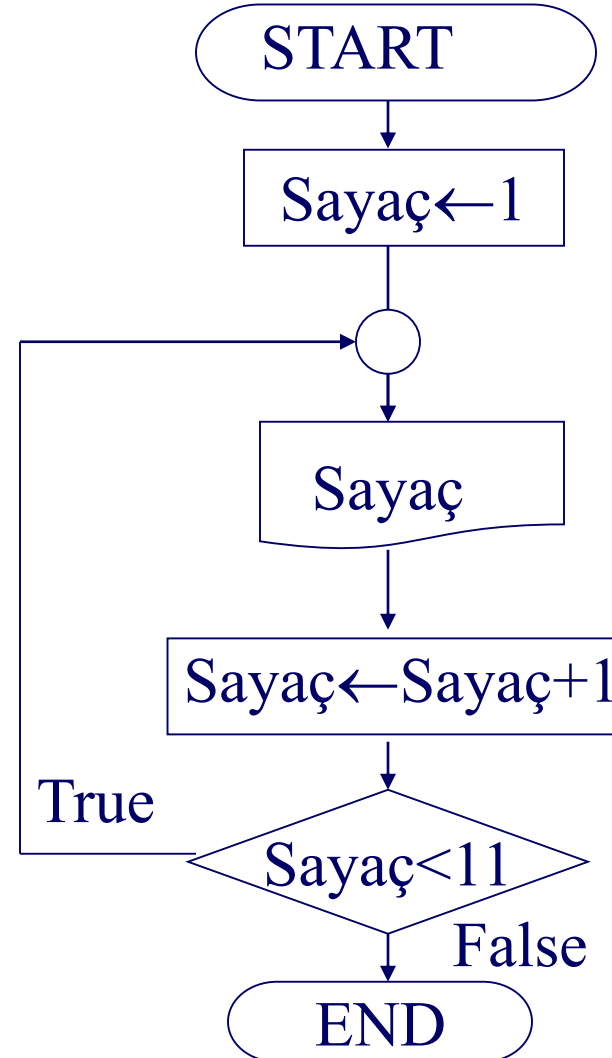
1. a , b ve c değerlerini al
2. Δ değerini hesapla ($\Delta = b^2 - 4ac$)
3. Eğer $\Delta < 0$ ise “Reel kök yok” mesajı ver
4. Eğer $\Delta = 0$ ise $x_{1,2} = -b/2a$
5. Eğer $\Delta > 0$ ise
$$x_1 = \frac{-b - \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a}$$
$$x_2 = \frac{-b + \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a}$$
6. Bitir.



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- 1'den 10'a kadar sayıları yazdıran algoritma
- 1. START
- 2. $Sayaç \leftarrow 1$
- 3. $Sayaç$ 'ı yaz.
- 4. $Sayaç \leftarrow Sayaç + 1$
- 5. $Sayaç$ 11'den küçük ise 2. adıma git.
- 6. END.

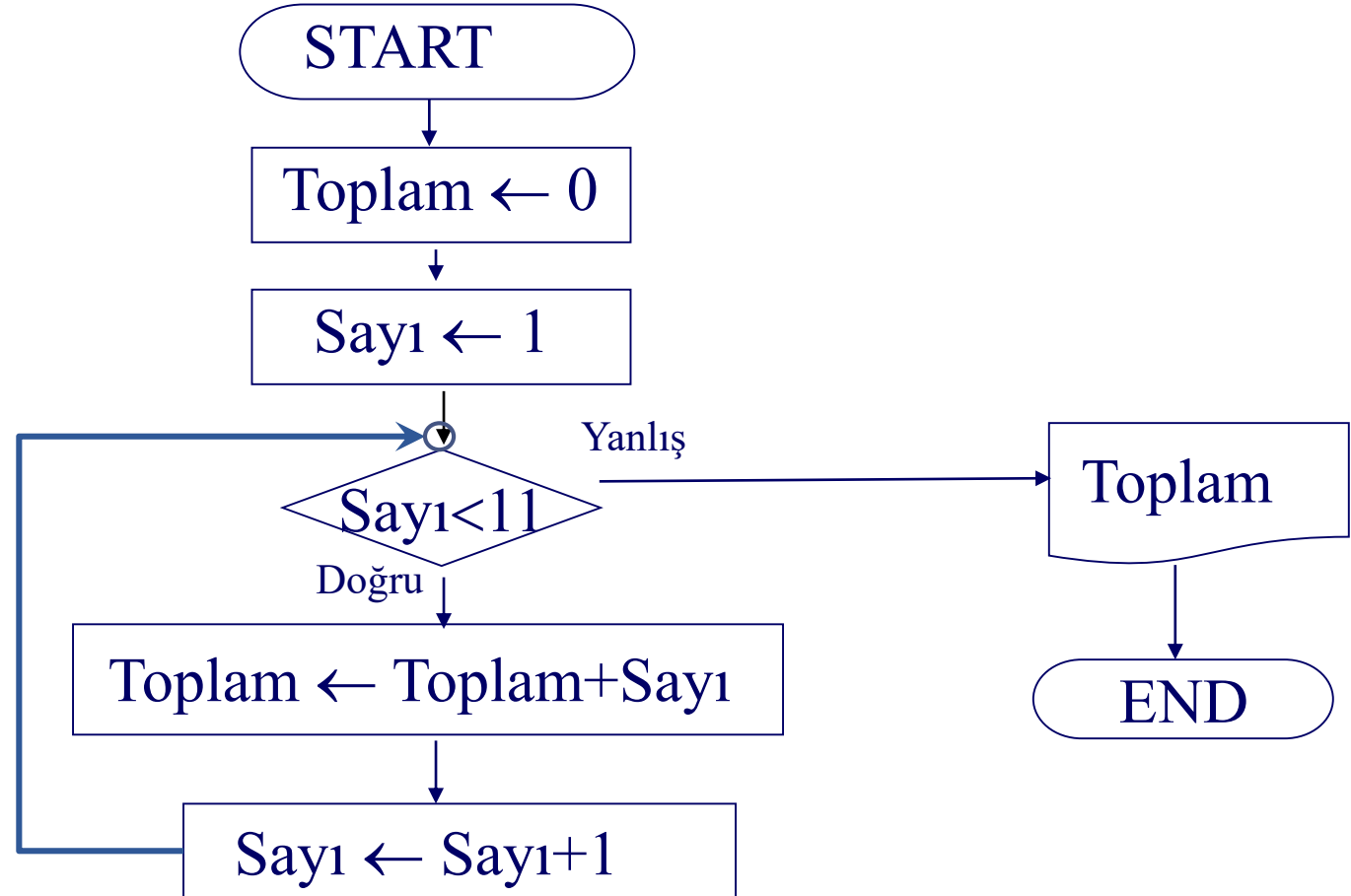


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□ 1'den 10'a kadar olan sayıların toplamını bulan algoritmayı yazınız.

1. START
2. $\text{Toplam} \leftarrow 0$
3. $\text{Sayı} \leftarrow 1$
4. Sayı 11'den küçük olduğu sürece
 - i. $\text{Toplam} \leftarrow \text{Toplam} + \text{Sayı}$
 - ii. $\text{Sayı} \leftarrow \text{Sayı} + 1$
5. Toplam'ı yazdır
6. END.



$$\frac{\sum_{i=1}^N x_i}{N} = \frac{x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_N}{N} = ?$$

- Kullanıcının gireceği N adet verinin ortalamasını bulup ekrana yazdırın. Veri sayısını belirleyen N, kullanıcı tarafından girilecektir.

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0. START

1. Kullanıcı N değerini girsin.

2. Toplam $\leftarrow 0$

3. Sayaç $\leftarrow 0$

4. Sayaç $< N$ olduğu sürece

4.1. Kullanıcı bir Sayı girsin.

4.2. Toplam \leftarrow Toplam + Sayı

4.3. Sayaç \leftarrow Sayaç + 1

5. Ortalama \leftarrow Toplam / N

6. Ortalamayı ekrana yazdır.

7. Bitir.

Flowcharts

