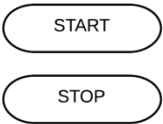
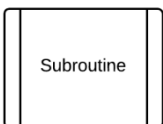
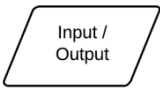
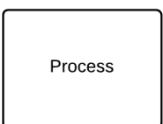
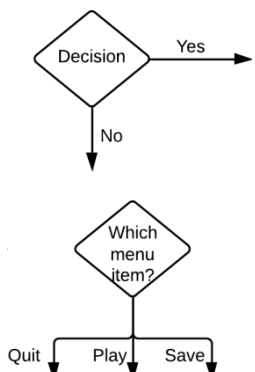

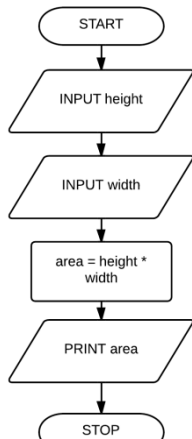
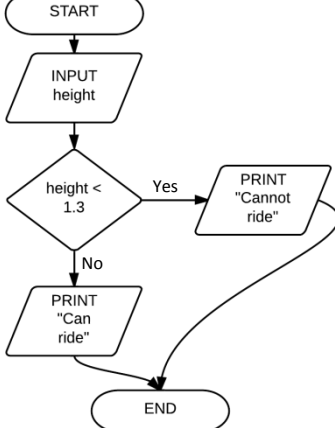


Algorithms are the way in which we solve problems. They can be expressed as pseudocode, which is a written explanation similar to program code that can be read by any programmer. Alternatively they can be expressed as flow diagrams, which are a diagram form of how the problem will be solved.

The following are symbols used in flow diagrams.

Symbol	Meaning	Name & Symbol	Meaning
	<b>Terminator Symbol</b>  Used to start a program or stop a program		<b>Subroutine Symbol</b>  This allows you to call other subroutines. Other flow diagrams could therefore be integrated and reused
	<b>Input or Output Symbol</b>  Used when you get input into the computer system or output from the computer system		<b>Process Symbol</b>  This performs a process such as adding two numbers
	<b>Decision Symbol</b>  A choice will be given. Either a true/false or yes/no will be the branches from the choice or it could have multiple options such as from a menu choice		<b>Connector Symbol</b>  A connector allows you to connect a flow diagram from one area on a page to another. It is useful if you run out of room on a page and need to use a second page

### Examples

Flow diagram	Pseudocode	Flow diagram	Pseudocode
	A program to calculate the area of a rectangle  <pre> height ← USERINPUT width ← USERINPUT area ← height * width OUTPUT area           </pre>		A program to work out if someone can ride a rollercoaster  <pre> height ← USERINPUT IF height &lt; 1.3 THEN   OUTPUT 'Cannot ride' ELSE   OUTPUT 'Can ride' ENDIF           </pre>