# Arduino Programming Part 7: Flow charts and Top-down design

EAS 199B, Winter 2010

Gerald Recktenwald Portland State University gerry@me.pdx.edu

# Goals

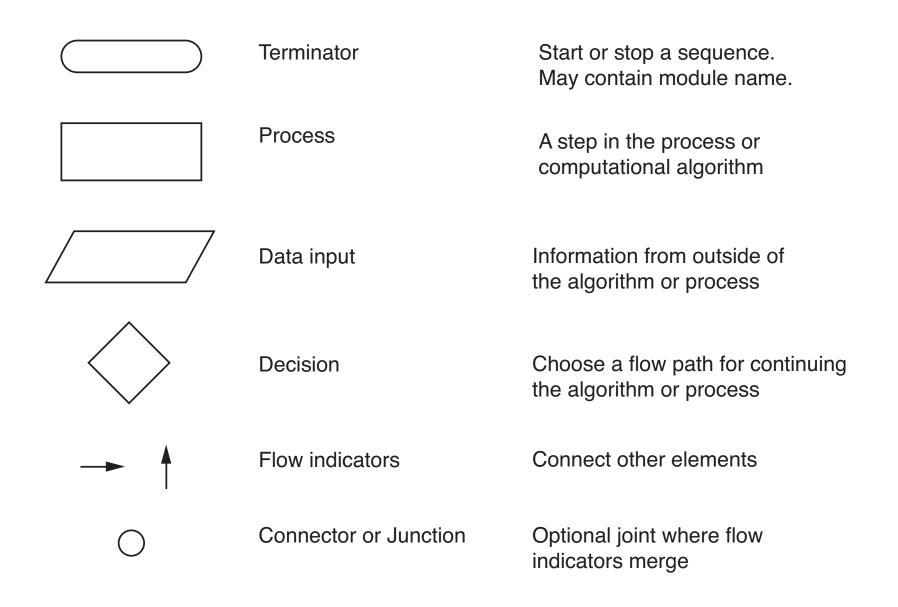
#### Introduce flow charts

- A tool for developing algorithms
- A tool for documenting algorithms
- A visual method of communicating about any sequential or iterative process
- Great for visual learners!

#### Top-down design

- One technique for creating a plan for large, multi-step problems
- Not tied to flow charts, but can be used effectively with flow charts

## Flow chart symbols



# Exercise I

Draw the flow chart to read and display the salinity value on the LCD monitor

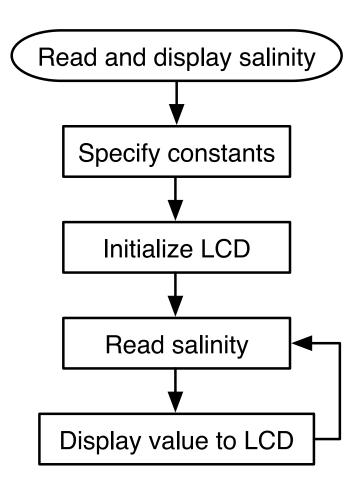
Keep it simple

- 5 or so symbols (not counting arrows)
- Describe only the high level actions

### Exercise I

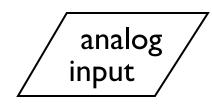
Your answer goes here.

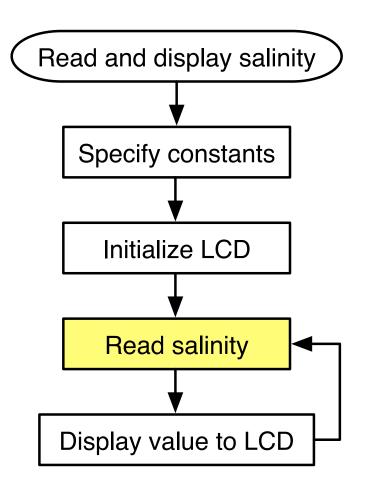
## Exercise I



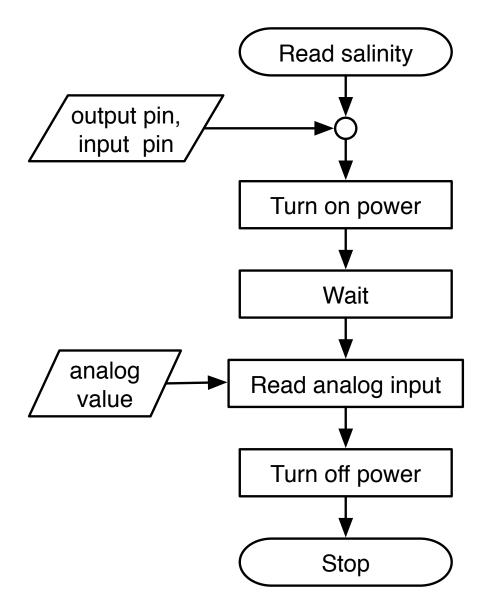
#### Expand the "Read salinity" step in another flow chart

- Keep it simple
- "analog data" is an external input



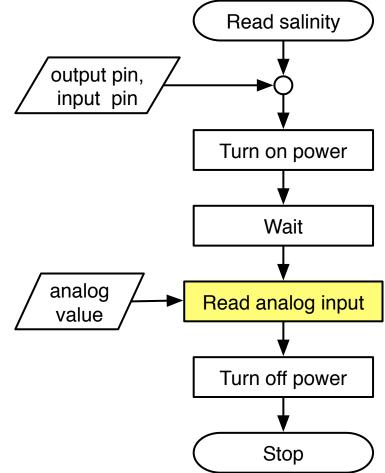


Your answer goes here.

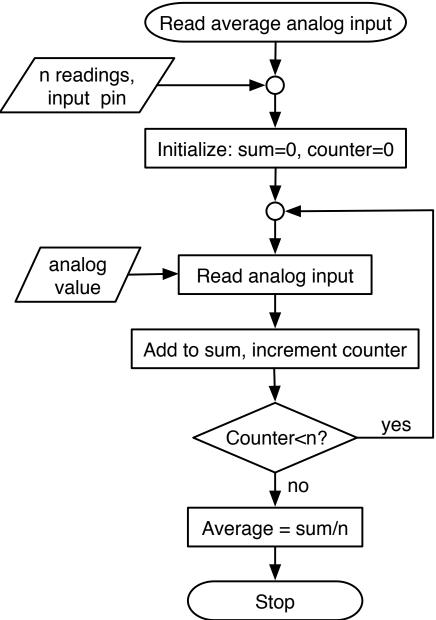


#### Expand the "Read analog input" step in another flow chart

- Compute the average of n readings
- "analog data" is an external input



Your answer goes here.

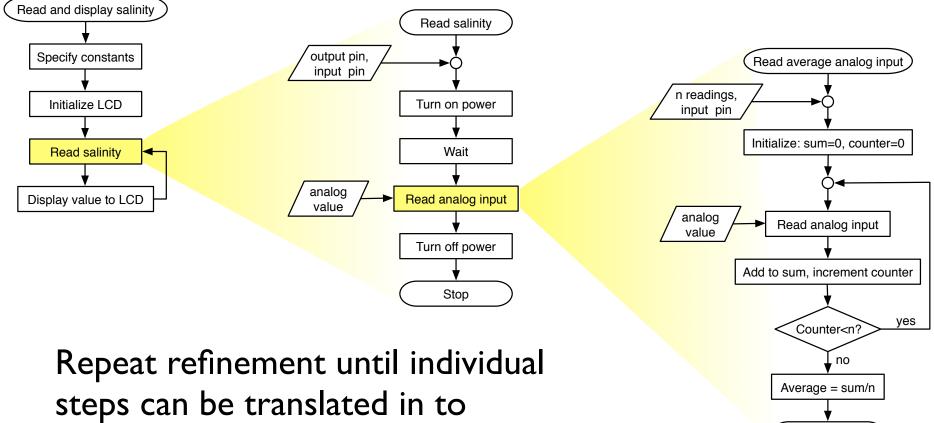


## Top-down design

- I. Start with a general statement of the solution
  - a. List the main steps
  - b. Don't worry yet about details
- 2. Pick one of the steps
  - a. Break this step into a manageable number of sub-steps
  - b. Don't worry about too many of the details
  - c. Apply step 2 to one of steps just generated

## Top-down design

#### Recursive refinement: from general to specific



concrete actions or lines of code

Stop