Algorithms

The computer is not intelligent machine and no task can be carried out independently. He performs tasks according to preset guidelines made by man that are precisely defined steps called algorithms.

An algorithm is a procedure of finite strictly defined actions (Operations) and a precisely sequence of their execution.

Example numbers are given: a, b and c. To determine the procedure for determining the largest of them.

Solution: The process consists of two operations:
1. Comparing any two numbers (a, b) and determining the most of them.
2. Comparing the received number with the third (c) and determining the most of them

What defines each procedure?
• Default input (initial) data
• Defined string operations
• Calculated output

An algorithm is a procedure consisting of the finite set clearly defined actions (operations) that are applied to the input data in a strictly prescribed sequence lead to outcomes. The algorithm consists of algorithmic steps represent actions (operations) of which comprises an algorithm.

The algorithm can be:
• general or
• detailed

Example numbers are given: a, b and c. To determine the largest of them using:
a) general algorithm
b) a detailed algorithm

solution:
a) general algorithm:

Step 1: setting the three numbers.
Step 2: Comparison of any two numbers down and the majority of them.
Step 3: Comparing the received number with the third fixing and most of them.
Step 4: Pechatenje the result.

Detailed algorithm:

Step 1: setting the numbers a, b, c.
Step 2: If a is greater than b then p = a, a and if not then b nogolem of p = b.
Step 3: If p is greater than c then m = p, a p if not then nogolem of c m = c.
Step 4: Printing m.
p and m are temporary values used in solving