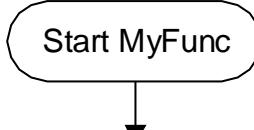
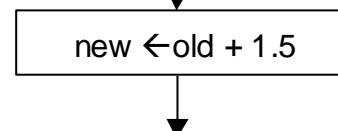
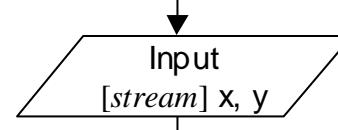
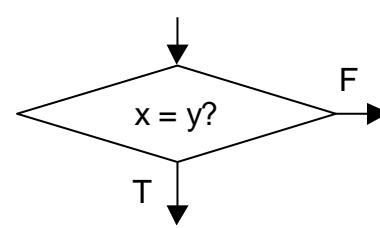
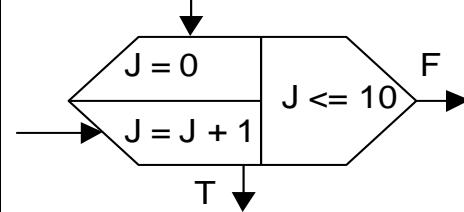
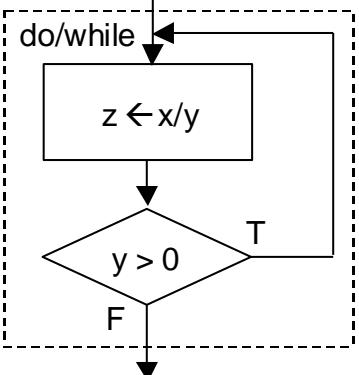
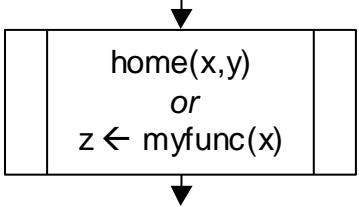


Operation	Flowchart Symbol	Pseudocode	Indented Matlab Examples
Begin or End of Algorithm		Begin myFunc End myFunc	function res = myFunc(arg) ... end
Process/Assignment		new $\leftarrow$ old + 1.5 -or- old + 1.5 $\rightarrow$ new	new = old + 1.5;
Input/Output		Input z from source Output x & y to dest	z = input('Enter value: ');\ndisp(['Result = ' result]);\nfprintf(outfile, 'x = %5.2f', x);
Selection		if cond then block else block next step	if x == y ... else ... end  See also switch/case and try/catch.
Counter Controlled Loop		for j = 1, 10 block next step	for ind = 1:10 ... end

Structured Repetition		while <i>cond</i> block <i>next step</i>	while $y \leq YMAX$ ... end
General Repetition (See note below)	See <i>Selection and Structured Repetition</i> symbols	while block if <i>cond</i> break block <i>next step</i>	while true ... if isDone break end ... end
Function Call		home( <i>x,y</i> ) or $z \leftarrow \text{myfunc}(x)$	plot(myX, myY); $z = \text{mix}(x, y);$

## Notes and Comments:

The flowchart, pseudocode and Matlab examples do not generally correspond (i.e., they don't necessarily represent the same action). Use indentation to show structure in pseudocode and Matlab source code.

*cond* is a logical condition (a Boolean expression).

*next step* mans the next step in the algorithm. In Matlab, this can generally be any statement.

*source* and *dest* means any open data source or destination of the appropriate type.

Some coding styles prohibit "General Repetition" structures. If general repetition is used, there should only be one way in and one way out.