Flowchart Symbols and Pseudocode (Fortran 90 Version)
Copyright C. S. Tritt, Ph.D.
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Operation	Key Flowchart Symbol	Pseudocode	Fortran 90 Example
Beginning/End of Algorithm	Start Replay	Start Replay	`program Replay`
Process/Assignment	New ← Old + 1	New⇐Old + 1	`New = Old + 1`
Input/Output	Input x, y	Input x, y Output z	`read(*,*) x, y` `write(unit,form) z`
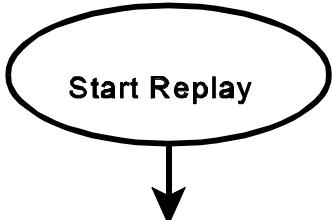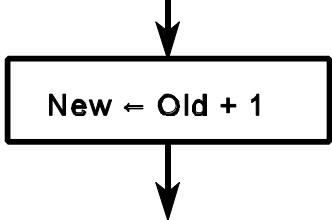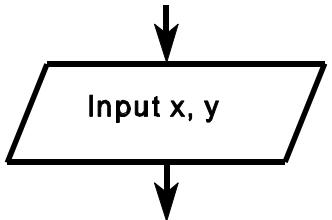
Selection

x = y?

F

T
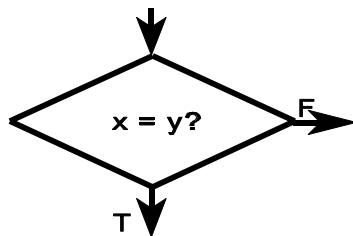
if x = y then
  ...
next step

```
if (x == y) then
   ...
else
   ...
end if
```

Multiple Selection

Select x

= 1

T

F
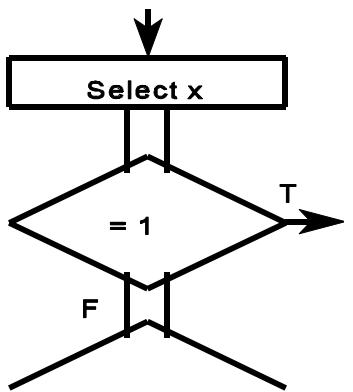
select on x
  case 1:
    ...
  case 2:
    ...
  default case:
    ...
next step

```
select case (x)
  case (1)
     ...
  case (2)
     ...
  case default
     ...
end select
```

Counter Controlled Loop

J = 1
J + 1

$J \leq 10$

F

T
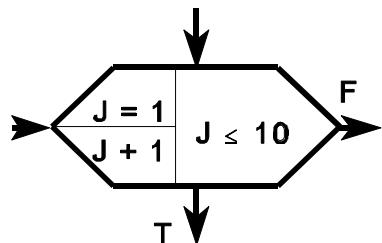
for j =1,10
  ...
next step

```
do j = 1, 10
   ...
end do
```

General Repetition
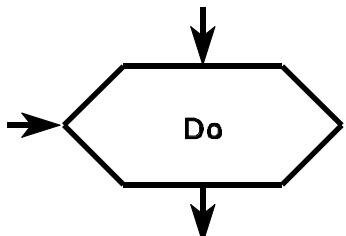

```
do                      do
  ...                     ...
  if expr exit            if (expr) exit
  ...                     ...
  next step             end do
```

Sub-algorithm Call
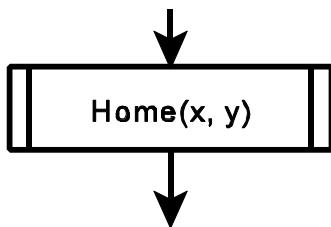
call Home(x,y)   `call Home(x,y)`

Notes and Comments:

Indentation is used to show structure in pseudocode.
next step means the next step in the algorithm (can be any statement).
expr means any logical expression.
uint means any valid output unit value (integer).
form means any valid format expression (character).
if-then-else and *select-case* constructs can be drawn horizontally or vertically in flowcharts.
Indicate comments in pseudocode and flowcharts using an italic font or underlining if hand written.