Flowcharts

A flowchart visually represents and organizes the steps used to write the program—it is a diagram of the “flow” of the process. When programmers write code, they need to give the robot instructions that are both sequential and specific. Flowcharts enable programmers to work these steps out before needing to translate their behaviors into code.

Reading Flowcharts

Move from step to step in the chart by following the lines between them. Perform any action listed when you reach a Statement Block (rectangle), and then choose from several different paths to follow when you reach a Decision Block (diamond).

Exercises

1. In the flowchart above, what will be the first action you take?

2. If you haven’t gone 50 steps yet, what will you do next?

3. If you’ve gone 50 steps, what do you do?

4. Describe the eventual result of your actions if you follow the flowchart above from start to finish.

NAME

DATE
Writing Flowcharts
How do you get from a complex task to an organized flowchart describing how to do it? Start with a flowchart containing just the task. Now break it down into smaller, more specific steps in another flowchart. Then, go back and see if you can break down any of those behaviors into simpler parts. Keep on repeating this process until you've reached steps that are simple enough for your robot to perform!

Exercise
5. On a separate sheet of paper, make a flowchart organizing the “flow” of getting ready to go to school in the morning. Be sure to include the following steps in your chart, but don’t be afraid to add other things if you need them!

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Select something to wear</th>
<th>Look for your shoes</th>
<th>Put your shoes on</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Take a shower</td>
<td>Brush your teeth</td>
<td>Hit snooze button</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eat breakfast</td>
<td>Put toast in the toaster</td>
<td>Get dressed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leave house for school</td>
<td>Check your alarm clock</td>
<td>Comb your hair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Get out of bed</td>
<td>Turn on shower</td>
<td>Check the time</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NAME

DATE
### Exercises

6. What behavior does the flow chart below describe?

![Flowchart Diagram]

7. Create flowcharts to represent these short tasks:
   a. “If it’s raining, bring an umbrella.”
   b. “Take twenty paces, then turn and shoot.”
   c. “Go forward until the Touch Sensor (on port 1) is pressed in, then stop.”
   d. “Follow Liberty Avenue for 2 miles, then take a left turn onto 40th Street. Go until you reach the bridge, but don’t cross the bridge. Instead, make a right turn onto Foster Street, then take the first left turn. Follow that road until you reach the National Robotics Engineering Consortium building.”
   e. “Turn on oven. Cook turkey for 4 hours or until meat thermometer reaches 180 degrees.”

8. Make a flow chart for the process of crossing the street.
   **Hint:** Looking both ways won’t do any good unless you use that information to make some decisions.

9. **Bonus:** Write a flow chart that tells you how to read flow charts.
Flowcharts

Exercises

1. In the flowchart above, what will be the first action you take?

   *Take one step forward.*

2. If you haven’t gone 50 steps yet, what will you do next?

   *Take another step forward*

3. If you’ve gone 50 steps, what do you do?

   *Nothing, you have reached the end of the flow chart.*

4. Describe the eventual result of your actions if you follow the flowchart above from start to finish.

   *You will walk forward for 50 steps.*
5. (This is a sample answer only. Student answers may vary.)

Start

Check your alarm clock

Time to get up?

Yes

Get out of bed

No

Hit Snooze button

Select something to wear

Get Dressed

Look for shoes

Yes

Put shoes on

Found shoes?

No

Leave house

End

Pour cereal into bowl

Time to get up?

Yes

Eat cereal

No

Adjust water temperature

No

Turn on shower

Yes

Brush teeth

Take shower

Comb hair
Exercises:

6. The behavior shown in the flowchart is filling a tire with air from a pump.

7. a. “If it’s raining, bring an umbrella.”

   ![Flowchart for Exercise 7a]

   Start
   
   Raining Outside?
   
   Yes → Bring umbrella → End
   
   No → Yes

   End

b. “Take twenty paces, then turn and shoot.”

   ![Flowchart for Exercise 7b]

   Start
   
   Take 20 paces
   
   Yes → Turn around → Shoot → End
   
   No → Yes

   End

c. “Go forward until the Touch Sensor (on port 1) is pressed in, then stop.”

   ![Flowchart for Exercise 7c]

   Start
   
   Go forward
   
   Touch sensor pressed?
   
   No → Yes

   Stop robot → End

Note: Stopping the robot is not the same as the program stopping because it’s reached its end. Stopping the robot means bringing it to a physical halt, whereas ending the program simply means no more commands are issued.

This is an important distinction to make for later on.
7. **d.** “Follow Liberty Avenue for 2 miles, then take a left turn onto 40th Street. Go until you reach the bridge, but don’t cross the bridge. Instead, make a right turn onto Foster Street, then take the first left turn. Follow that road until you reach the National Robotics Engineering Consortium building.”
7. e. “Turn on oven. Cook turkey for 4 hours or until meat thermometer reaches 180 degrees.”

Note: This key word in this exercise is the word OR between the two conditions. As an additional exercise, consider the ways in which this diagram would change if you replaced the word OR with the word AND.

8. Make a flow chart for the process of crossing the street. Hint: Looking both ways won’t do any good unless you use that information to make some decisions.

Note: This solution is good, but a truly well-thought out solution will include a description of how you should cross the street (continuing to look both ways for oncoming traffic).

The important thing here is to note that you must make a decision with the data you gather by looking—you don’t just look for looking’s sake, a point which is often overlooked.
9. Bonus: Write a flow chart that tells you how to read flow charts.